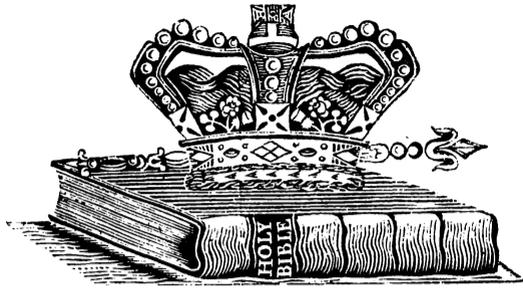


JOHN BULL.



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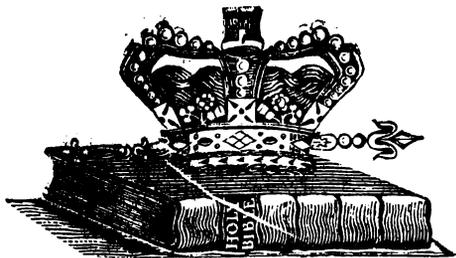
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"FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

Vol. XV.—No. 734.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 4, 1835.

Price 7d.

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CAUTION.—Whereas, in the months of April and May, 1834, Ainslie-street, St. James's, various acceptances for Bills of Exchange on Bank accounts, and circulated by the said Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., who has not yet put in his answer to a Bill filed against him in Chancery on the 19th Bills, although his time for putting in such answer expired on the 22d of December last. All parties who hold the said Bills are requested to send the particulars of them to No. 2, Richmond-terrace, without delay; and all persons are requested to negotiate the same.

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WEST INDIA CLUB, No. 60, St. James's-street, 1st Jan., 1835.—NOTICE.—A Report having obtained circulation that this Club was dissolved, the Members thereof are hereby informed, that such report is unfounded, and that the Club continues as usual, with every prospect of increased numbers, and advantage to its Members. GEORGE SAINTSBURY, Hon. Secretary.

CHURCH PREFERENCE.—To be SOLD, the NEXT PRESENTATION to a RECTORY in Suffolk, producing an income arising from Glebe and composition for Tithes of between £330 and £350 per annum. The population of the parish is small, the duty light, and there is a fair presumption of early enjoyment.—For further particulars apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Molloy, 8, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.

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- Class VII. to John Miers, et. 15.
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III. to Richard Hall, et. 15.
II. to William Norman, et. 10.
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School business will be resumed on Monday, the 12th of January, 1835. (Signed) JOHN WALKER, Head. W. BRIDGMAN, Masters.

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The Annual Report of the Committee for the last Session, and a Prospectus of the Course of Study, &c., may be obtained at Mr. T. Hurst's, bookseller, 65, St. Paul's Church-yard; Mr. Hailes', bookseller, Piccadilly; or at the School-house.

LONDON HIGH SCHOOL, Tavistock-square.—AN EXHIBITION to TRINITY COLLEGE, Cambridge, of FIFTY POUNDS per annum, for three years of the INTERMEDIATE COURSE, commencing in October, 1835, will be given to the successful candidate at the July examinations of that year who shall have attained the age of eighteen, and be at the High School five school terms. JOHN WALKER, Head. W. D. J. BRIDGMAN, Masters.

PRIVATE PUPIL.—A Married CLERGYMAN, for some years Tutor to a Nobleman, and subsequently receiving Six Pupils into his house, a moderate distance from London, would be glad to fill a VACANCY with a GENTLEMAN'S SON, whose education or health may require more than common attention.—Letters addressed to the Rev. J. C. C., Mr. Rodwell's, Book-seller, 46, New Bond-street, London, will be forwarded to him in the country.

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TO THE WORTHY AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Gentlemen, SOLICITED by a Requisition numerous and respectably signed by old friends and fellow-citizens, to emerge from privacy, and advocate their cause in Parliament, I should consider myself greatly indebted towards them, and to my English feeling towards our valuable Constitution, if I hesitated to obey the call.

Gentlemen, I am known to a large portion of you, and have been tried. I am a known supporter of Government, but not of its abuses; and I proved it by my votes. But, Gentlemen, I feel myself called upon on the present occasion by my fellow-citizens, to endeavour to arrest the effect of that disloyalty towards our King, enmity towards our Church, and opposition to the great prerogative of the Crown, which have so lately manifested themselves in the present, and which I earnestly solicit for myself and my respectable friends, William Ward, Esq., and George Lyall, Esq., the favour of your suffrages and support.

Gentlemen, I do not stand forward to serve either interest or vanity; but I assure you, that my aim, if returned as your Representative, will be, to uphold the King, Lords, and Commons, with the Church of our fathers, a Church eminently tolerant and Protestant;—to assist in reforming abuses in Church and State, but to do so with a cautious hand, and with a determination to amend and not to endanger or destroy; to put an end to that agitation which is equally injurious to every class of His Majesty's subjects, but perhaps more so than to any other, to the trader and shopkeeper, whose interests, therefore, I shall consider myself as promoting in an especial degree.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble servant, THOMAS WILSON. London, Dec. 30, 1834.

ALE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—W. G. FIELD and Co. beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine BURTON, EDINBURGH, and PRESTONPANS ALES, Pale Ale as prepared for India, Dorchester Beer, London and Dublin Brown Stout, and Cider and Perry, are in fine order for use, and as well as their FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS, of a very superior class.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.—The COMMITTEE for conducting the ELECTION of Messrs. LYALL, WARD, and WILSON, most earnestly request that their Friends will not relax in their exertions during the short time that intervenes before the Election, and no doubt can be then entertained of their success. City of London Tavern, 3d January, 1835. MATTS. P. LUCAS, Chairman.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON. THE COMMITTEE for conducting the ELECTION of Mr. LYALL, Mr. WARD, and Mr. WILSON, are desirous of stating to their best friends, the grounds on which they solicit their support for those Gentlemen at the approaching Election. It appears to them that the constitution of this country is placed in a position of considerable danger. The King has lately exercised the prerogative with which he is invested by the constitution, of choosing his Ministers, and what is the manner in which this act on the part of his Majesty has been received? The people are told by our opponents, that it is their duty to return to the Commons House of Parliament Members who will give to the measures which these Ministers may propose—not a calm and candid consideration—but an uncompromising opposition: If this attempt were successful, where is the value of the King's prerogative? If in this manner one of the elements of the constitution be nullified, which is next to be sacrificed? Where is this course of disorganization to stop?

And on what ground is it that this unconstitutional opposition is threatened? Is it that the King has appointed incompetent or corrupt Ministers to conduct his Government? Is Sir Robert Peel, as Prime Minister, less competent than Lord Melbourne, as such? Is the Duke of Wellington less able than the Foreign Secretaries of the State than Lord Palmerston? Is Lord Lyndhurst less able Chancellor than Lord Brougham? Is Mr. Alexander Baring less acquainted with the commercial interests of the country than Mr. Panlett Thomson? Where then has the nation sustained injury by the appointments?

But it is alleged that these distinguished persons are enemies to the Reform Bill.—The Reform Bill, however, has been passed. It is part of the law of the land. Not only is it out of the power of the Government to disturb it, but the Government are declared through its head, in terms as plain as the English language can afford, that they consider the Reform Bill a final and irrevocable settlement of a great constitutional question—a settlement which no friend to the peace and welfare of the country would attempt to disturb, either by indirect or by insidious means.

The cry of Anti-reform is a mere delusion. There is no such spirit in the Government. Who was a more steady, practical, solid Reformer than Sir Robert Peel when he was in power? Who is so offensive to the nation as Home Secretary, he brought forward, one after the other, as fast as he could mature them—all of real, substantial usefulness. Who is so capable as such a man of effecting whatever further reforms our civil or ecclesiastical polity may stand in need of—in the only way they ought to be made—carefully and prudently?

As to the cause of constitutional liberty, where is the man who has so triumphantly upheld that sacred cause as the Duke of Wellington? Where would Lord Melbourne have been, had he not been the Duke of Wellington? But, under Providence, for him? And when he held the powers of Government at home, when was the Royal patronage more purely and more honestly administered than by his hands?

What have such men as these to gain by upholding abuses? Possessing reputation, honour, and wealth, their dearest interests are bound up with those of their country, and must ever remain so. The tyrannical spirit of those who now seek, under the guise of Reformers, to gain the public mind, is offensive to the national character. They tell the King—"If your Majesty shall venture to select your Ministers out of any other than one section of public men, whom we choose to call Reformers, we will, as far as in us lies, subvert your Government. We will return Members to Parliament who will oppose every measure it may bring forward." Is this indeed the liberty of Englishmen? Are such men as those who have been adverted to, to be ever excluded from devoting their talents and experience to the service of their country?

If the King, in the exercise of his Royal judgment, withdrew his confidence from the late Ministers, was he the first to do so? Did not Earl Grey, Mr. Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Ripon, set his Majesty the example? Did not they successively withdraw from the late Government, because they could no longer act with it?

Electors of the City of London! Suffer not yourselves to be deluded by words without meaning. Act upon the plain dictates of common sense and British feeling.

Return to Parliament those who will give to the King's Ministers a fair trial—who will not pledge themselves beforehand to condemn unheard, Men who will uphold that Constitution under which we have so long flourished—who will carry on the work of Reform without destruction—and will, without party violence, give to all measures which may be brought, a cool, candid, and honest examination. Such men are Lyall, Ward, and Wilson.

MATTHIAS PRIME LUCAS, Chairman. THOMAS HOWELL, Deputy Chairman. City of London Tavern, Jan. 2, 1835.

The Committee sit daily at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, where all communications regarding the Election will be thankfully received.

TO THE WORTHY AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Gentlemen, HAVING been called upon by a most numerous and respectable body, to allow my name to be put in nomination at the ensuing Election of Representatives to serve you in Parliament, allow me to assure you of the high gratification I have derived from this proof of your confidence. Having had in relation between considerations of a private nature, on the one side, and a sense of public duty, on the other, I have endeavoured to meet the wish of so many valuable friends, and shall be proud to be favoured with your suffrages on the day of Election. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble servant, WILLIAM WARD. London, Dec. 30, 1834.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Gentlemen, AS it appears that an immediate Dissolution of Parliament is now expected, I beg leave to intimate to you that it is my intention, in that event, again to tender my humble services as one of your Representatives for this City.

Having by your favour and confidence had the honour of serving you in that capacity during two long and important Sessions, it cannot, I presume, now be necessary for me to offer any very detailed profession of my political principles; the votes I have given on the several momentous questions which were brought under the consideration of Parliament, afford the clearest and most unequivocal illustration of them. They will be found, I believe, to be in perfect accordance with the declaration I made when, upon a requisition most numerous and respectfully signed, and embracing all the leading commercial interests of the City, I was entrusted for the first time to solicit the honours of your suffrages. It is hardly, therefore, repeat, that I entertain a sincere desire to meet the wish of my fellow-citizens, and improve our venerated institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, as the best and surest means of preserving them, but that I shall never cease to oppose those schemes of speculative innovation which, if acted upon, would inevitably lead to their ultimate and total subversion.

Although warmly attached to the Church of England, I have always been a sincere friend to religious toleration, and anxious to remove every just and reasonable ground of complaint on the part of our dissenting fellow-subjects, arising from any restrictions or disabilities which they may labour under in the conscientious exercise of their religious opinions.

To all subjects connected with the commercial, colonial, and maritime interests of the country, and of the City in particular, I have given, and shall continue to bestow, unremitting attention, in order to promote their extension and improvement; in proof of which I hope I may without presumption advert to the important measure for the benefit of merchant seamen, which I had the satisfaction to see carried through the last Session of Parliament, notwithstanding the opposition it met with on the part of Government.

In adverting to the recent change in His Majesty's Councils, I shall not attempt to prejudice the conduct or policy of the new Ministry. I may, however, be allowed frankly to state that, looking impartially at the talents, experience, and character of the enlightened Statesman who is called to preside over it, and of his illustrious colleague, to whom have been entrusted our foreign relations, I entertain a sanguine expectation that the affairs of this kingdom will, under their auspices, be efficiently administered at home, and its influence, character, and interests firmly maintained and upheld in foreign countries.

At any rate I feel assured that dispassionate men of all parties will concur with me in thinking that we are bound in fairness, and as loyal subjects to our Sovereign, to give to his Ministers (chosen under circumstances of almost unparalleled difficulty) that which alone they ask, a "fair trial."

I am, however, well aware, that these are times in which we are called upon rather to look to measures and principles than to the party or individuals from whom they emanate; and you may rest assured that as I was not a factious opponent of the last, so neither shall I be found a servile or indiscriminate supporter of the present or any other Administration.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I have only to add, that should I, through your continued confidence and support, be again placed in the highly honourable situation of one of your representatives, I will, in strict conformity with the principles I have avowed, endeavour, as I have hitherto done, diligently and faithfully to discharge its important duties. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obliged and faithful servant, GEORGE LYALL. Winchester House, Broad-street, Dec. 26, 1834.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that we did not receive the letters of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Exeter to Lord John Russell in time for to-day. A great many favours on political and literary subjects must for the present remain unanswered.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

THEIR MAJESTIES are at Brighton. We regret to hear that the QUEEN has been affected by a severe cold, from which Her MAJESTY is, however, sufficiently recovered to resume her walks on the Chain Pier.

His Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND arrived at St. James's Palace at two o'clock yesterday, from Deptford, at which place his Royal Highness landed from a Dover steam-boat; the Eclipse, from some accident, not having arrived at Calais to receive him.

THE hour is at hand when the electors of the British Empire are to exercise one of the first privileges of the subject, and return to the great council of the nation such men as they conscientiously believe best fitted to conduct her affairs with honour and integrity, economy and impartiality, ability and industry.

To those who, like Dr. LUSHINGTON, Messrs. WOOD, GROTE, and CRAWFORD, pre-determine to oppose the Ministry because it is the KING's Government, it is impossible to say anything in the way of counsel or advice—their object is plain; indeed the Learned Doctor has superseded the necessity of guessing at it, and the principles he has avowed appear exactly to chime in with the doctrines of some of the worshipful Common Council of the City of London, a body which for many years has maintained the character for turbulent restlessness and vulgar noise, to which it became obnoxious as soon as the more respectable portion of the citizens grew too genteel to permit themselves to be numbered amongst its members.

We have often, during our literary career, endeavoured to shew the weakness and folly of the important and substantial citizens in affecting to despise civic honours and civic offices—the Common Council of London is, in fact, a civic Parliament; and how can those whose interests are so deeply involved in the fate and character of the metropolis, hope to see themselves secure, or their native city respectable, if they leave the representation of those interests and the maintenance of that security to the keeping of people of the lowest classes—taken either as regards their intellectual qualities or their social occupations.

The evidence afforded to their ignorance, their obstinacy, their disloyalty, and their stupidity, by the various speeches of these parasites of the mob, is quite sufficient to stamp their characters and their inclinations; but those are likely to be perfectly innocuous, while counterbalanced by such testimonials of right feeling, honourable principle, and constitutional devotion to the country and her welfare, as are to be found in the six thousand names attached to the city of London Address, with which even the Chronicle itself can only find fault because two of the names were twice signed to it (a fault which it has since withdrawn, and confessed itself in error), and which breathes the pure spirit of patriotism and that impartiality which, without blindly pledging itself to accede to measures yet unproposed, relies with confidence upon the known integrity of the new Premier, and does not hesitate to afford him and his colleagues what, nothing but the most desperate partiality and prejudice could deny—A FAIR TRIAL.

To those, then, who desire to put the country under the dominion of the DESTRUCTIVES, we have nothing to say—they will be recorded in the poll-books of the country as her bitterest enemies, and the hand of every truly British subject will be against them. To those who hesitate, upon a conscientious doubt between the claims of the present Ministry and the adherents of the last, let us just mention for their consideration the fact, that in sixteen years of profound and honourable peace, secured to the country by the Duke of WELLINGTON and his brave companions in arms, the Conservative Government reduced taxes to the amount of THIRTY-EIGHT MILLIONS, FOUR HUNDRED AND ONE THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE POUNDS.

As it may not, just at this moment, be unpleasing to our readers to see the particulars of this account, we take leave to subjoin it as we find it, embodied in a very able, and powerfully written article in the Bury and Suffolk Herald of Thursday, from several points of which, we have here availed ourselves:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Description, Amount. Includes items like War duties on goods, Wine, Beer, etc.

As a set-off to this, the advocates of the last Ministry say, that they—during the four years they were in office—took off no less than £5,235,000 of taxes; which after all, running over a space of four years, is but £970,575 more than the Duke of WELLINGTON took off in one year, the last he was in office.

But then, as our contemporary says, the friends of the late Ministry take great credit for the improvement which took place in the revenue during their reign, and which enabled Lord ALTHORP to make such popular reductions in the duties upon tiles, copraiva, and castor-oil, and abolish the tax upon short-tailed dogs. But to whose skill and foresight was this improvement of the revenue owing—to what circumstances was it attributable? to the wonderful financial ability displayed by Lord ALTHORP in the first year of his administration, when every day produced a blunder to be corrected the next, and every week a statement to be annulled the week after?—No. The effects of the reductions made by the Tory Government in 1830 began to be felt, and hence the increase of revenue.

"It was," says our able contemporary, "the judicious financial arrangements of the preceding Government which mainly and principally enabled Lord ALTHORP, during the first three years of his blundering official life, to remit taxes to the amount of £3,335,000. But we have already admitted that it was partly effected by a reduction of expenditure; now, how was that reduction of expenditure managed? By the consolidation of boards and the junction of offices

—by rendering our official establishments less efficient—by laying the foundation and ensuring the necessity of enormously increased expense, when ever war shall compel the present or some future Government to undo the mischief which has been done, and to restore those boards and offices to their former vigour and activity. But what signifies future cost and prospective difficulties? It enabled the Whigs to gather in the harvest of vulgar applause, to discharge old servants on superannuation allowances, and to provide for their own hungry retainers. It was effected too by the reduction of salaries and the abolition of places? Yes, we know it was. We know that some of their principals preferred working for less than their predecessors rather than forego the patronage and importance attached to office. We know that hundreds of subordinate officers in the Customs and Excise, at salaries averaging from £70 to £100 a year, were turned adrift, at a moment's notice, to starve with, or beg for, their families, and that whole gangs of workmen in our dock-yards were suddenly deprived of their daily bread at home, and compelled to seek it in the United States, or in the ranks of Don Pranno's ragged recruits. We want neither "Ghost" nor "Post" to tell us all this; we acknowledge it; and with the deep disgust of men who are in the daily habit of seeing how a poor's rate may be reduced, and glory acquired, by the simple and humane expedient of starving the helpless, the old, and the infirm."

From this combination of circumstances, this union of talent and humanity, the late Ministry, in four years, we say, reduced almost one million more of taxes than the Duke reduced in the single last year of his administration.

But stop—one moment. If these excellent persons performed such wonderful feats with their right hand—what did they do with their left? They came into office, and found the revenue flourishing—they relieved the nation from £5,235,000 of taxation—and they have left office, having, per contra, as the merchants say, saddled the country with the following trifling items:—

Table with 3 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Compensation to West India Proprietors, Russian Dutch Loan, etc.

£30,000,000

Besides these, are the compensation to the East India Company—the amount due to the Bank—the charges for keeping up a war-establishment navy at the Tagus to maintain our character for non-intervention—the expense of the revising barristers—the tax on registration of votes in counties, and the annual shillings of the ten-pounders in cities and boroughs. Add to which—

Table with 3 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on the above £30,000,000 at four per cent. per annum, Increase of ten per cent. since the Emancipation Project was promulgated, etc.

£3,950,000

To which may be added, the total loss of the West India crops in the first instance, and the eventual loss of the Colonies themselves—the destruction of the trade of the East India Company, and the consequent introduction of poison under the name of tea into the country;—alterations in the law, productive only of confusion and increased expense;—the abolition of Irish Church rates, which has satisfied nobody in that country—and the passing of a Coercion Bill, such as no Tory Government would have attempted; add to which, to crown all, the barbarous and odious Poor Laws' Amendment Bill, and the Emancipation of the Blacks—to the effects of which measure, costing twenty millions of money, we have just alluded, and which may be pretty well ascertained already by a reference to another part of our paper of to-day.

As for the results of all these measures as affecting the country—from which numbers of our nobility and gentry have removed to the Continent—they are unquestionable. The shopkeepers (in the metropolis especially) declare that trade has never been so dull for many years as within the last three; the manufacturer has been over-run and under-sold by the favoured foreigner; our shipping interests have deeply suffered; we have seen thousands and tens of thousands of discontented tradesmen parading the streets in an organized body: in short, a season of greater depression has not been known than that in which the late Ministers held sway. To the state of that Ministry, when abandoned by Lord GREY, the Duke of RICHMOND, Lord RIPON, Lord STANLEY, and Sir JAMES GRAHAM, it is needless now to refer—the question is not, whether we are to return to those, whose claims to popular favour we have endeavoured to set forth—but whether we are to repose our confidence in such men as those who now hold the reins—men, loyal, faithful, and true to the KING and the CONSTITUTION—or to be assigned to the tender mercies of the Earl of DURHAM under the tri-coloured flag, aided and assisted by such connexions as Mr. SAUL, Mr. WAKLEY, Mr. WHITTLE HARVEY, Mr. GULLY, and Dr. LUSHINGTON.

The hour, we say, is at hand; and in the cause of our country we implore the electors of the Empire to judge fairly and candidly, honestly and dispassionately, and vote according to the dictates of their hearts and consciences, bearing in mind the serious responsibility which at this moment attaches to the exercise of their rights as freemen, and that in the hour of peril "ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY."

WE are very glad to see that Mr. BURGE, the late Attorney-General of Jamaica, and who has long and efficiently served the country in various official situations, has been raised to the dignity of King's Counsel. It is a great pity that Mr. BURGE should not be returned to Parliament; his unwearied diligence, his sterling talent, and his practical knowledge of business amply qualify him for a seat in the House of Commons.

WE beg to call the particular attention of our readers to the following Address of the Dissenters of Birmingham to Sir ROBERT PEEL, and the Right Hon. Baronet's answer, which is subjoined: a more perfectly statesmanlike and gentlemanly letter never was penned.

At a meeting of Dissenting deputies held this day, December 26, at Ebenezer Chapel, Birmingham, the Rev. TIMOTHY EAST in the Chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:— "Sir ROBERT PEEL's manifesto, addressed to the nation, through the electors of the independent borough of Tamworth, having been read:—

Resolved—That this meeting views the manifesto as a crafty and ungenerous attempt to conciliate the good opinion of the Dissenters, by holding out promises of relief, but in a form so vague and Jesuitical that politicians, because he has been tried already and found in opposition to our just and reasonable claims, and because he avows that he has to the principles on which he has heretofore acted."

Resolved—that while this meeting would gladly receive, in commiseration with the Dissenters through the kingdom, the redress of their grievances at any time, as a measure essential not only to their own dignity, but to the tranquillity of the empire, yet they should prefer remaining for a season in their present degraded condition, for the

following reasons:—Because of their utter detestation of the political character of the men who are now in office—a detestation which their enlightened countrymen will not deem either unnatural or unjust, when told that these self-same men have always proved themselves the bitter, and some the malignant, foes of the Dissenters, whose liberties they would rather abridge than extend, holding them up in the great councils of the nation as schismatics, fanatics, and atheists, whose children, even though clothed with virtue, or sparkling with intelligence, they have asserted possess a contaminating influence which precludes them from an honourable association with the sons of episcopal baptism and confirmation.

Because the measures of relief which such an Administration would offer, if they act in accordance with their avowed principles, would necessarily prove unsatisfactory, and thus, by adding insult to the reproach and contumelies they have so often heaped upon the Dissenting body, produce a degree of contempt for the British Government which we never have felt—which we do not wish ever to feel.

Because, if they offer Bills of relief, which in themselves would prove satisfactory, yet this would exhibit, on their part, such an extraordinary species of political profligacy and hypocrisy as would prove injurious to the morals of the country.

And because, though in most cases delays are dangerous, yet the redress of our grievances cannot be endangered by postponing the adjustment, till the moral power of the nation has compelled the present Tory faction to assume the character of 'His Majesty's Opposition,' while the more patriotic and disinterested constitute 'His Majesty's Government.'

Resolved—That to avoid a participation in the guilt and disgrace of political profligacy and hypocrisy, and to convince those who are comparatively ignorant of the character and principles of Dissenters, that we are not to be beguiled by flattery, nor duped by cunning, we will never seek the redress of our grievances from the hands of the present Administration; and if they should bring forward the Bills of Relief alluded to in the Manifesto of Sir ROBERT, we will instruct our Representatives to reject them, as unworthy our acceptance.

Resolved—That this meeting pledge themselves, and call on all the advocates of civil and religious liberty to give a similar pledge, in the event of a new election, to vote for no candidate who will not distinctly and unequivocally avow his utter detestation of Toryism; and his disapprobation of any set of public men, who, to gratify their lost for power, or obtain the emoluments of office, are willing to abandon principles which they have always defended, to advocate measures which they have always opposed, feigning the character and employing the language of their political opponents, that they may first deceive the British nation, and then govern its enlightened and patriotic Monarch.

Resolved—That this meeting presumes that no Dissenter, nor any friend of civil and religious liberty, will give his vote for Mr. R. Spooner, who now stands as a candidate to represent the borough of Birmingham.

Resolved—That the above resolutions be advertised in the Birmingham Journal, London Morning Chronicle, and Patriotic newspapers, and that a copy of the resolutions be sent to His Majesty's Ministers.

"TIMOTHY EAST, Chairman."

"Whitehall, London, Jan. 1. "Sir—I have received the communication which has been made to me, by the direction of a meeting at Birmingham of the Dissenting deputies, over which you appear to have presided.

I cannot believe that either the sentiments embodied in the resolution of that meeting, or the language in which those sentiments are conveyed, will meet with the concurrence and approbation of the general body of the Dissenters of this country.

That body is, I apprehend, much too enlightened and too just to sanction such a principle as this—that supposing the Ministers of the Crown should propose to Parliament measures for the relief from grievances (measures which appear, in the opinion of the meeting, to be essential to the tranquillity of the empire), still those measures ought to be rejected at once by the Representatives of the people, as unworthy of acceptance, however complete the relief and however satisfactory the mode of effecting it.

It would not be becoming in me to notice with any feelings of irritation or intemperance the expressions in which the sentiments of the meeting over which you presided are conveyed.

Neither those sentiments nor those expressions will affect the course which it is my intention to pursue, nor abate in the slightest degree my desire to consider in a spirit of conciliation and peace the redress of any real grievance of which the Dissenters may have just ground to complain. "I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"ROBERT PEEL.

"The Rev. Timothy East, Birmingham."

IN looking impartially and dispassionately at the state of the country, we are more and more convinced of the prevalence of right constitutional feeling—and we feel this conviction not upon a knowledge of one side of the question only, but upon evidence afforded by the numerous retirements of Members of the DESTRUCTIVE party who were in the last Parliament—some of them driven from their seats by the certainty of defeat, and others quitting them upon principle, and with an anxiety to "stop while they are able" in the career of mischief and ruin, which, either from false ambition or confident credulity, they had been induced to pursue in company with their more artful and designing deluders.

Add to these signs of the times, the outrageous violence of the Destructive party—the language it adopts, the conduct it exhibits: and, more than that, read in its solitary journal the accounts from different parts of the country. It blusters about Tory money, and Tory influence, and rolls out the sounding words corruption and influence (as if the opposite party were pure and spotless), but still it admits, even in its venomous aspersions against the best and most honourable men in the country, that whatever may be the cause, and however shameful the alleged corruption and influence are, that they have succeeded to a great extent. It is from their own admissions that we much more earnestly expect the proofs of re-acton, than from any sanguine predictions of the CONSERVATIVES themselves. It is the nature of all candidates to be sanguine, and, therefore, we seldom pin our faith upon the representations of those for whom we are most anxious; but since the "hope" that "springs eternal in the human breast," is proverbially strong in election matters, it is quite clear that when our opponents shew a consciousness of defeat, early in the conflict, they must be pretty well convinced of the results to be expected, and endeavour before-hand to attribute their overthrow to "appliances and means," which their opponents never have used or thought of, in order, prophetically, as it were, to account for a discomfiture which, it is their special business to prove, is not the result of a great political reaction.

Leaving the provinces to themselves, let us for one moment look at home—at the ancient and independent constituencies of Middlesex and Westminster—let us see who the candidates are, to represent these two important bodies of British subjects—the two most important as to wealth and numbers, influence and intelligence in the empire, not even excepting, as we believe, considering who inhabit them, the city of London itself.

In Middlesex, Mr. BYNG, whose claims to our votes is great length of service. Nobody doubts that age demands respect, and long service, the attention of a constituency approving the principles of its representative; but it must not be concealed that Mr. BYNG is by no means now calculated for the active representative of such a county as Middlesex. Who, then, is to be the active member for the county? Mr. JOSEPH HUME, who has not, that we know of, one acre of land in it—who has always been known as a political adventurer, forwarding his own interests, and feathering his own nest—a dabbler in Greek loans, a blundering calculator, the

shaken-off of the Whigs, and the early-rejected of the Tories: for let it be remembered that Mr. HUME began as a Tory, and only left that party when he found out that his "talents" were not considered worth securing by office.

To avert the possibility of such a county as Middlesex being represented by a negatively useful Member, and a positively mischievous one, Mr. WOOD, the son of Colonel WOOD, of Littleton, has been called forward by a requisition most numerously signed. The rank and station of Mr. WOOD, as a gentleman of Middlesex, give him a claim to the attention of the electors; he is in the vigour of youth, of high honour, and staunch Conservative principles—ready to apply the energies of his mind to the remedying of proved abuses, but equally ready to uphold the Constitution of the country against the rash inroads and reckless attacks of the DESTRUCTIVE faction. In him the Electors will secure an active and watchful advocate of their rights, and rescue themselves from the imputation of being entirely managed by one gentleman, whose bodily ailments must necessarily prevent his doing them any good, and another, whose mental weakness must evidently do them a great deal of harm.

Westminster is in a somewhat similar position. It has somehow become as close as Lord LANSDOWNE'S preserved borough of Calne, or the Duke of DEVONSHIRE'S rescued retreat at Knareborough. Sir FRANCIS BURDETT has for a great many years represented it—but what then? he scarcely ever attends the House of Commons, or if he attends, he scarcely ever speaks—like a wise gentleman, he prefers his ease; and thus, between his *gout* for staying at home, and his *gout* which prevents his going abroad, the interests of Westminster are left to the parental care of Colonel EVANS.

The *Morning Post* of yesterday proves to us that Colonel EVANS is not the desperate Radical we took him for; but, nevertheless, we think Westminster should resent the indignity of being ridden by Sir FRANCIS and his nominee. If Sir FRANCIS BURDETT had got his patent sealed as Lord FOREMARK before the sudden dispersion of the late Ministry, he would have stood upon no ceremony with the Westminster electors. Why should they feel so great a delicacy towards him? Time was, when Westminster prided herself upon returning a Sailor as one of her representatives. Is the honest English feeling dead, because at this moment we are at peace, and have no need of the gallant services of that noble profession to which our patriot KING himself belongs?

The electors of Westminster have now the opportunity afforded them of showing that they are really independent—dependent not only of the Government, but independent of those who are considered their immediate and absolute rulers. Sir THOMAS COCHRANE is a candidate for their suffrages—a sailor, and cousin to their former representative, Lord COCHRANE. Let them again rally round the Union Jack, and show their impartiality and their real anxiety for the public welfare, by returning HIM with one of their late representatives. At all events, let no man, anxious to retrieve his character as an unfettered, free, and independent elector, fail to record his vote in favour of the gallant officer, which may hereafter serve to his countrymen as his protest against the overbearing domination of the RADICAL RUMP in one of the wealthiest and most influential cities in the world.

THE RADICAL RUMP.

TUNE—"Derry Down."

Now MELBOURNE has cut the concern from pure shame, And SPENCER'S gone home to his bullocks and game, A tailor blind-drunk, with one leg and a hump, Were worth the best man of the RADICAL RUMP.

Derry down, &c.

Finesse it, or rough it, pack cards as they will, The game is against them, and baffles their skill; For all Knaves and no Honours, no Hearts and no Trump, Is the hand that's now held by the RADICAL RUMP.

Derry down, &c.

But how to do justice in adequate speech To their great little DURHAM, who stands in the breach! A bantam cock's feather, or rather a stump, To grace the rag-end of the RADICAL RUMP.

Derry down, &c.

The showman, who bawls about markets and fairs, And fawns on the rabble to puff off his wares; The mountebank vapouring, with caper and jump, Is a fool to the Peer of the RADICAL RUMP.

Derry down, &c.

Quoth he—"One's own dunghill is pleasant, I trow, And uncontradicted at Glasgow I'll crow; But I'm cowed by BROUGHAM'S nose, when he gets in a frump, For it sticks like a thorn in my RADICAL RUMP."

Derry down, &c.

"The Tories are in, and the struggle is near— Be alive, and I'll lead you to do your one Peer; We'll have civil war—and, to speak it out plump, I'll do my little all with my RADICAL RUMP."

Derry down, &c.

Make all the world equal, your little man King, And hang all the Bishops and Lords in a string; Then plunder your fill—only leave a good lump To reward your staunch friends of the RADICAL RUMP!

Derry down, &c.

Now, ye good men and true, who have pockets to pick, Or bouso to burn, speak us out your mind quick; Oh, what shall we do in this dolorous dump, To fight great TOM THUMB and his RADICAL RUMP?

Derry down, &c.

We'll send for the maid he turn'd off in disgrace, For looking his Highness too full in the face; With her mop, such a warrior she'll easily thump, And empty her pail on his RADICAL RUMP.

Derry down, &c.

Then sing we these heroes so fierce and alert— May they reap the reward that just fits their desert— The stocks and the kennel, the horse-pond and pump, Are the stations most meet for the RADICAL RUMP!

Let us all have a kick at the RADICAL RUMP!

Derry down, &c.

MR. PATTISON, the Radical Bank Governor, notwithstanding his impartial civility to Mr. COX, the Bank Clerk, who has the good luck to be the son of the returning officer for Harwich, was beaten off from that place, and has honoured the City of London by offering himself to its notice. The *Post* of yesterday hints that his radicalism is of the true political cast, and that he solicited the support of the present Government in

his canvass at Harwich. Of this we know nothing, but we suppose somebody will ask him about it to-morrow.

We have received files of West Indian papers, which teem with evidence of the unquestionable obligations conferred both upon the Colonies and the mother country by the late Government.

We select part of an article generally explanatory of the state of affairs in Jamaica, and a brief correspondence between the Colonel of one of the Island Regiments of Militia; the one will serve to shew the happiness of the people, the other, to exhibit the patience, wisdom, and prudence of the Governor. Both extracts are from the *Jamaica Herald* of Oct. 30. The Editor says:—

We adverted last week to the feeling which at this moment, in a great degree, affects the generality of the white inhabitants of Jamaica—and that feeling is despair of the country. A more miserable and a more mischievous feeling cannot possibly be entertained; it paralyzes the remaining energies of those who have been enterprising and industrious—it puts a bar to all further improvement and experiment—it is as contagious as the plague, in which every victim makes other victims—and like the same feeling in a severe illness, is calculated to produce the fatal effect which might be averted if but a ray of hope had banished that feeling. Wherever we go—with whomsoever we converse—we encounter this individual presentiment of ruin. The merchants, the planters, the doctors, the very lawyers, for whom one might imagine there was work enough cut out, seem to think our case hopeless. Some are going to America or Canada—some are gone; some have retired to Cuba, others to Louisiana. Half the stores in Kingston are half empty; the rents of them have fallen to almost nothing, and the stores are about to fall after them. The minor merchants and shopkeepers are winding up their affairs and shutting up their shops. The superior merchants are trying to collect their debts that they may also quit the island for ever. If we travel into the country, we see the negroes trying to do nothing at all. The attorneys are in fits—the overseers in hysterics—the bookkeepers looking at all hands with a mingled air of incredulity and curiosity for the next scene. The attorney says the system will not work, the overseer says he cannot make it work, and the bookkeeper says there is no work for him, because the negroes will not work at all.

There is no exaggeration in this account, nor is the picture overcharged; we have given a true sketch of things as they are at present, and although we shall not to-day pretend to any prophecy about the future, we may very properly point out the cause of this general state of the Jamaica community, or rather call the attention of the public to it, for it does not require to be known, it is too palpable, but it requires to be thought upon.

The writer then proceeds to expatiate upon the increased evils which the local mal-administration of the destructive Act of Negro Emancipation has produced in the Colonies, over and above the natural mischief and misery which are inherent in its composition. He says:—

If an attorney complains to his Excellency, that a Special Magistrate has, contrary to law, ordered the slaves on an estate to take the lull of Friday, his Excellency recommends to the complainant, to abide by the order of the Special Magistrate. We do not mean to say that the Executive commands this to be done; on the contrary, he leaves the matter at the disposition of the complainant; but a recommendation from so high an authority being known to the negroes in question, is an authority for them to waste their master's time, and a sufficient reason for them to entertain a notion that the master is their enemy, or not the friend he ought to be. The consequence is obvious. The attorney says the case is hopeless, and the overseer, that there is nothing to be done. The feeling consequently spreads. This is no solitary case, it is one of the daily occurrences that meet our ears or eyes, it is as general as it is wrong. When the Emancipation Law was passed in this Island, inconsistent and imprudent as it was, still the white people expected, and had a right to expect, that the law should be enforced faithfully, that the interests of the proprietors should be protected according to that law, and that as the rights of the negroes were ascertained and stated, the law should be the measure of their rights and privileges. They did not dream of viceregal pronouncements—now telling the apprentices they were to take liberties not mentioned in the law, and then contradicting such a declaration; nor did they dream of the jumble of explanations which has emanated from another fountain. In regard to the Special Magistrates, little was expected of them—but no one ever imagined that each was to be a chancellor, that each should constitute a sort of court of equity, and decide on matters of the gravest import, according to his own feelings, sympathies, wishes, and private instructions.

It appears, therefore, that with respect to the ruinous measure upon which the late Government pique themselves, and the consequent expenditure of twenty millions of money, that although

"Bad begins, still worse remains behind;"

and that, oppressive and ruinous as the law itself is, it is rendered more ruinous and more oppressive to the Colonist by the mal-administration of the most noble Behemoth who at present rules their destinies.

Our second extract, which is in the way of a correspondence, will exemplify the brief and decisive style in which Lord SLIGO acts, in contradiction to the ancient saw, that "great bodies move slowly." We have only to premise, by way of glossarial hint, that the word "*Stipe*," which occurs several times in the letters of the gallant Colonel, is an abbreviation generally used to designate a "Stipendiary Magistrate" under the new Act.

FOR THE JAMAICA HERALD.

MR. EDITOR,—I do not think there is any necessity for further proof, that the *Stipes* are the cause of all the insubordination among the negroes; but I will state some facts within my own knowledge, in corroboration of other facts which I have seen in your paper. On the 1st of August, my apprentices (as the English fools and rogues are pleased to style them) commenced hostilities, and went to consult the Baptist Parson and the *Stipe* how they were to act. They turned out to their work as usual on the 4th; but, on coming to the barbacanes at four o'clock with pimento, they began to abuse me—said I had cheated them out of their time, and behaved with so much insolence, that I ordered them out of the yard. This conduct continued several days, when I thought it necessary to write to the *Stipe*, who took no notice of my letter. After waiting several days, and things getting rather worse, I wrote again to Mr. *Stipe*, who did not condescend to acknowledge the receipt of my letter. I then stated the circumstance to Lieut.-Col. Doyle, for the information of the Governor, but had no reply; and I have since found, that to complain of one of the pets of the Whigs is a mortal offence; for I have been punished for it in the only way the Executive had the power of doing—by an order to send in my resignation of a commission, which I consider no honour to hold at the present time.—Thinking my letters might not have reached Mr. *Stipe*, I again wrote to him; and as I could not trust any of my own people, I got a boy and made from a neighbour, to go direct to the great man, who then condescended to say that he had received mine, and that he now did—that he did not consider the call so very serious as he now did—that several of my apprentices had been with him, and that he had taken particular pains to explain to them all their rights and privileges, &c., and referred me to another *Stipe*, who would be in my neighbourhood in a day or two. This man of collar and cuffs did not think proper to attend to my complaint—yet I found that my apprentices and he were on the most friendly footing, and in constant communication—for, when one went to him with a complaint of the most frivolous nature, which he could not prove, though he carried up four able negroes as witnesses, I was summoned at a moment's notice to go fifteen miles to answer it, and was bound over to keep the peace for six months, notwithstanding the complainant could not say that he had ever been punished or threatened. This negro had been brought up in my family from childhood, always treated with the greatest kindness, and, before the 1st of August, was considered most confidential. An affidavit had been drawn up for him, which he swore to, stating that he considered his life in danger from my violence. On the Saturday afternoon, (previous to his making this affidavit on the Sunday,) when he was leaving the yard at 6 o'clock, so far from considering that there was any thing unpleasant between us, I told him to follow me to the cellar, and gave him a mackerel for his supper. Being hourly insulted by the people about us, and all our authority set at defiance, I again wrote to the man of cuffs and

collar, who, I accidentally heard, was to hold a court at the adjoining property; but his reply was, "your people have had the law already explained to them, so that it is quite unnecessary for my visiting your property on that account." There are upwards of eight negroes on the property, and the law says, that apprentices shall visit properties having upwards of forty, once fortnight, and oftener if required. Does not every *Stipe* take an oath to administer the law justly between the master and apprentice,—and what must be the value of that oath, when he neglects his duty to one party or the other?

On receiving this reply from Mr. *Stipe*, my sister wrote to him, that it was not satisfactory to her, and that she had a sufficient number of negroes to demand his attendance according to law, which letter the man of cuffs and collar had not the good manners to notice. It is hardly ten minutes' ride between the two houses, and when he was leaving that house, he asked some gentlemen how far it was to mine, and on hearing how near it was, he said, "I'll go there at once and settle the business," but he never came, and we received a verbal message by a negro, that he would be here on the following Friday. He has never been here, and our people continue to insult and laugh at us, and say that Capt. Conner is their master; they care for no other, and will not obey any other. Is it possible that such a state of things can exist much longer?

St. Ann, October 22, 1834.

G. W. SENIOR.

In this letter is exhibited the natural results of the transference of the power of the master to the hands of the "*Stipe*," or paid subordinate of the Government, who has no interest in the labour of the black, and who, under the auspices of the great liberator, first excites the negroes to insult and threaten the planter, and then refuses to interpose his authority for the protection of their lives and properties.

On the 20th of September Colonel SENIOR receives the following letter from Mr. NUNES, Secretary to the Governor:—

The answer follows with an enclosure to his Excellency:— (No. 2.)

The King's House, 27th September, 1834.

SIR—I am commanded by his Excellency the Captain-General to state, that in consequence of many facts which came out in the Court of Inquiry in July last, his Excellency feels it absolutely necessary that you should no longer continue in the command of the Saint Ann's Western Regiment. His Excellency is therefore willing to accept your resignation; and the Captain-General trusts it will be sent in by the return of post, otherwise it will become his painful duty to resort to the only alternative left him of dispensing with your services by a general order. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, W. G. NUNES.

Col. Senior, St. Ann's Western Regiment.

(No. 3.)

30th Sept. 1834.

I could not have received an order which I would have attended to with more alacrity, than to resign any commission held under the present Government, and I now tender the resignation of my commission as Colonel of the St. Ann's Western Regiment; but in doing so I must protest against such an arbitrary mode of proceeding, in consequence of a secret and illegal inquiry, when I had no opportunity of refuting any charges made against me, and in fact never received notice of any.

Conscious that I have not committed any act derogatory to my character as a gentleman and an officer, I demand to be tried by a Court-Martial, when my conduct will be openly and fairly investigated, and what may now appear to be facts, I have no doubt I could prove to be infamous falsehoods.

I demand a Court-Martial, not for the purpose of retaining my commission, but to clear my character from any thing which may be supposed to be in any way dishonourable or incorrect in my conduct since I accepted the command of the St. Ann's Western Regiment.

(No. 4.)

MY LORD,—As a British subject I claim that justice from you, which I have a right to look to you for as the legal representative of your Sovereign, and which, as Governor of Jamaica, you are bound by your oath to administer to every man, whether he be white or black. Though your Lordship may see no reason for granting me a Court-Martial, yet, having committed no military offence, it is my duty to myself to demand it, and your refusal will only prove that the ostensible motive for depriving me of the command of a regiment, is not the true one. An author says—"On every consideration of Court of Inquiry, conducted with fairness and impartiality, it may be regarded as a mark of royal lenity rather than severity." Now, I maintain that the Court of Inquiry, by order of your Lordship, was not conducted with fairness or impartiality; there was nothing like royal lenity, for I received no notice of any charges to be preferred against me—I had no order to appear, and I was not allowed to bring forward a single witness. Persons of the most infamous character, and lowest grade in society, were allowed to give evidence, not on oath, against me, on matters of which they could have no knowledge whatever, and without the slightest chance of contradiction, for the doors were closed, and every witness could safely say whatever he wished. If I am denied this act of justice, my Lord, I will appeal to the public, both here and in England—and, I trust, be able to show very clearly that I have not committed any military offence, or any act which could call upon your Lordship for such a mark of vindictive feeling, and that you have permitted yourself to be made the tool of some malicious and revengeful villain, who dared not openly assail me.

The following closes the correspondence:—

(No. 5.)

The King's House, October 10, 1834.

SIR,—I am directed by his Excellency the Captain-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, and to say that of course any appeal to the public is quite within your own discretion. He further desires me to say, that in the exercise of his MAJESTY'S prerogative vested in his hands, he thought fit to dispense with your services as Colonel of the Saint Ann's Western Regiment. Being, however, anxious to do his duty in the manner least painful to your feelings, he gave you the option of resigning, stating his intention of superseding you by a General Order, if you did not adopt the other alternative.

Your resignation having in reply been tendered, and accepted, the matter terminated as far as his Excellency is concerned.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

G. W. SENIOR, Esq.

W. G. NUNES, Sec.

We do not pretend to offer any opinion upon this case in its present stage—but it appears, if the investigation entered into by the Court of Inquiry has any connection with the insubordination of the negroes, and the inattention of the *STIPES*, that the proceeding is strongly illustrative of the state of society in Jamaica, which the Editor of the *Herald* so forcibly describes.

IN the recently delivered Charge of the Bishop of LINCOLN, we find the following statement with regard to the actual state of the revenue of the Church, and its distribution:—

"In commencing the attack upon the established church, its adversaries displayed no small share of that wisdom in their generation which distinguishes the children of this world. They knew that envy and cupidity are passions to which an appeal is rarely made in vain; to them, therefore, they appealed, by industriously circulating the most extravagant statements respecting the wealth of the church. Nor did they display less wisdom in the selection of the time, than of the mode of attack. They commenced it at a moment when, from various causes, of which the investigation would be foreign from the purpose of our present meeting, many classes of the community were, in a greater or less degree, struggling with difficulties and embarrassments, and were, consequently, disposed to lend a willing ear to any scheme which held out the promise of relief.

"The unfavourable feeling thus excited against the church by exaggerated statements of its wealth, was increased by equally exaggerated representations of the inequality existing in the distribution of its revenues. While, it was said, the Dignitaries of the church, the favoured few, live in ease and luxury, the majority of the parochial Clergy, the men on whom the religious instruction of the people really devolves, receive only a scanty pittance, and wear away a painful existence amidst poverty and privations.

"These representations, or rather misrepresentations, of the amount of the revenues of the church, were not suffered to pass altogether uncontradicted. Attempts were made, from time to time, by well informed persons, to disabuse the public mind, but

which they obtained at their outset, and add another to the many valuable works for which the country is indebted to the taste and liberality of Mr. MURRAY.

Captain CHAMBER, one of our most effective writers, has just published a novel called *The Unfortunate Man*, full of interest, and that of a mixed character, which in such hands cannot fail to attract and please.

Mr. BIRTON, so well known, and so highly esteemed as one of our first living antiquaries, has commenced, in conjunction with Mr. BRAYLEY, a most interesting work, beautifully illustrated, upon the antiquities of the ancient Palace of Westminster.

The new edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* continues its course of publication with unabated merit and unflinching regularity.

The Cork paper says that on Thursday a party of the ruffian insurgents who were discomfited near Rathcormack, met a soldier of the 43d Regiment who was going on furlough to spend Christmas with his friends, and fell on him with such ferocity that he was left for dead, having his right eye knocked out, four of his ribs broken, and his body shockingly mangled.

A duel with pistols took place in Paris, on Monday, between M. CAUCHOUX LE MAIRE, editor of the *Bon Sens*, and Mr. RASPAIL, editor of the *Reformateur*, two republican journals.

We have received the following letter from a highly honourable and respectable correspondent, and give it insertion with the greatest possible pleasure:—

Sir,—Your invaluable Journal must sometimes convey to the heart of the true Christian an unspeakable joy, while reading therein the many benevolent and munificent acts of the Pastors of our Established Church.

There are also many others, minor labourers in the vineyard, whose deeds at this crisis should meet the public eye.

In our hamlet of Laytonstone we have the Rev. WILLIAM PITT WIGHAM, Curate, and, fortunately for the poor and needy, his own means are ample. To know him, is to love him as a Minister of Christ—to esteem and respect him as a man, you have only to visit the huts of the poor, the chambers of the sick and afflicted—in all and every place where food is required, for the body or the soul, Mr. WIGHAM is to be found, working for the glory of God, and the comfort and happiness of his creatures.

Laytonstone, Jan. 1, 1834. J. B.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS. The Rev. ROBERT WITHERBY, M.A., Chaplain of the county prison at Horsham, to the Rectory of North Chapel, in the county of Sussex, upon the presentation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Egremont.

The Rev. THOMAS LITTLETON WHEELER, M.A., one of the Minor Canons of Worcester Cathedral, to the Vicarage of Tibberton, in the county of Worcester, void by the cession of Robert Sanders, Clerk. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

The Rev. ROBERT SANDERS, M.A., late Vicar of Tibberton, to the Rectory of Sedgeberrow, in the county of Worcester. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

The Rev. W. SYKES, to the Vicarage of Cullompton, in the county of Devon.

The Rev. ANDREW SAYERS, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Panbury, in the diocese of Gloucester. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester.

The Rev. G. ORTER, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of All Saints, in Newmarket.

The Rev. J. F. FISHER, M.A., Vicar of Kirby Lonsdale, and the Rev. JAMES BOWSTEAD, B.D., fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, have been appointed Examining Chaplains to the Bishop of Bristol.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire has been pleased to appoint the Rev. W. E. PARTRIDGE, Vicar of Ilmer, in the county of Bucks, to be one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains.

The Archbishop of Tuam has appointed the Rev. Mr. GOSLIN to the Rectory of Ballinrobe, vacant by the resignation of Dean Burgh. His Grace has also appointed the Rev. R. BLUNDELL to the Rectory of Lauesborough, in the diocese of Ardagh.

OBITUARY. At Magdalen Terrace, near Exeter, the Rev. James Francis E. P. Pollock, A.B. of Exeter College, Oxford, and Curate of Puddington, Devon, aged 26.

At Chesham, aged 82, the Rev. Wm. Hardman Jare, D.D., formerly Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, Rector of Tredington, in the county of Worcester, and Vicar of Caldwell, in the county of Monmouth.

At the Youngs, Bishop's Castle, the Rev. Isaac Frowd. At Nulbinton, in the 29th year of his age, universally beloved, respected, and lamented, the Rev. Miles Bevor, D.D., third son of Sir Thomas Bevor, Bart., late of Hethel, Rector of Hethel and of Birchan Newton with Tofts, and Vicar of Ketteringham, all in the county of Norfolk, and for many years a Deputy Lieutenant and an active and excellent Magistrate of that county.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE. CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 2.—At a Convocation held yesterday in the Senate-house, Tuesday next was appointed for the election of two Bursars to serve for the University in the ensuing Parliament. There is no probability of any opposition to the return of the present Members.

On Wednesday last the Rev. Henry Howarth, B.D., of St. John's College, was elected Christian Advocate for the year ensuing, in the room of the Rev. G. Pearson.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, High Steward of this University, has been pleased to appoint John Lodge Hubberdy, Esq., Senior Fellow of Queen's college, as his Deputy.

On Wednesday last the Hulzean prize was adjudged to Mr. Wm. N. Curtis, of Catharine hall, for his dissertation on the following subject:—"How far the political circumstances of the Jewish nation were favourable to the introduction and diffusion of the Christian Religion."

The subject of the Sentonian prize poem for the present year is "Israhuel."

The select preacher at St. Mary's Church, for the present month, is the Rev. Charles Lawson, of St. John's college.

ORDINATIONS. At an ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, in the Cathedral of Christ Church, the following gentlemen were ordained:—

All Souls; H. Kynston, M.A., Christ Church; B. W. Boothby, M.A., All Souls; J. R. Peares, M.A., Magdalen; J. Walker, M.A., Brasenose; R. C. Clifton, M.A., Worcester; C. P. Eden, M.A., Oriel; Lewis, M.A., Magdalen; J. F. Crouch, M.A., Corpus; D. J. Stevens, M.A., Jesus; H. Walker, M.A., Christ Church; W. E. Mearns, B.A., St. John's, Cambridge.—Deacons: C. Wordsworth, M.A., Christ Church; H. A. Jeffreys, M.A., Christ Church; J. Borlase, M.A., Christ Church; G. E. Deacon, M.A., Corpus; W. Hall, B.A., Queen's; T. B. Thompson, B.A., Queen's; G. Green, B.A., Christ Church; A. D. Gardner, B.A., Jesus; C. S. Green, B.A., Christ Church; B. Prichard, B.A., Jesus; W. S. Chapman, W. G. L. Wacey, B.A., All Souls; A. Browne, B.A., Exeter; G. C. Rolfe, B.A., St. John's, Cambridge.

At an ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, in the

Chapel of his Palace, on Sunday the 21st instant, the following persons were admitted into the holy order of—Deacons: A. Stonehouse, B.A., Wadhams college, Oxford; J. Macdonald, A.B., Trinity college, Cambridge; W. H. M. Atkins, B.A., University college; C. Evanson, B.A., St. Edmund hall; G. Carden, B.A., Exeter; J. W. Wilson, B.A., Queen's, Oxford.—Priests: B. L. Torrey, Clerk, B.A.; B. Lowther, Clerk, A.B., Exeter college, Oxford; R. K. Bedingfield, Clerk, B.A., Queen's college, Cambridge; G. B. Rogers, Clerk, B.A., Pembroke college, Oxford; T. Spyers, Clerk, M.A., St. John's college, Cambridge.

On the same day the Bishop of Chichester held an ordination in the Cathedral, when the following persons were admitted to holy orders:—Deacons: T. Yard, B.A., Exeter college Oxford; J. W. Cobb, Queen's; E. S. May, B.A., Jesus college; W. Dunsantoy, B.A., St. John's, Cambridge; H. Boys, B.A., Worcester college, Oxford. Priests: F. Storr, B.A., Queen's college; C. Wetherall, B.A., Worcester college; A. R. Stert, B.A., Exeter college, Oxford; G. B. Garrow, B.A.; C. G. R. Kinside, B.A., Emanuel college, Cambridge. J. A. Smith, B.A.; G. Wats, B.A., Queen's college, Oxford.

ORDINATION OF MISSIONARIES.—The Rev. Thomas H. Applegate the Rev. Robert Maunsel, and the Rev. William Oakley, were on the 21st inst. admitted to Priest's Orders, by the Lord Bishop of London; and Mr. Charles Henry Blumhardt, Mr. Henry Harley, Mr. John Henry Knuth, Mr. Charles Cesar Menge, and Mr. Christian Frederick Warth, were admitted, by his Lordship to Deacon's Orders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A meeting of the Bedfordshire District Committees for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was held at the Sessions House, Bedford, on Tuesday the 23d ult. the Hon. and Rev. H. C. Cusr, President, in the chair, attended by the Revs. James Donne, and Edward Lockwood, Secretaries; the Rev. Dr. Hunt, Prebendary of Canterbury; the Rev. T. S. Grimshaw, Rev. T. Barber, Rev. D. J. Oliver; T. J. Green, T. Barnard, T. A. Green, Theod. Pearce, and T. Davies, Esqrs.; Rev. F. Neve, Rev. J. Taddy, Rev. H. Penrose, Rev. H. W. Grey, Rev. R. W. Grey, Rev. E. Williamson, Rev. L. Marcus, Rev. H. Le. Mestrier, Rev. H. J. Lockwood, Rev. W. K. Clay, and Rev. T. Mitchell.—The President called the attention of the meeting to a resolution passed on a former occasion, recognising the strong claims of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for increased support, in consequence of the withdrawal of the Parliamentary grant. The number of annual subscribers in this district had been nearly trebled during the last year, principally from among town-residents. In the adjoining parishes little had been done; nor had the recommendation from the standing committee of the Parent Society to increase the funds by five shilling subscriptions been adopted in any instance.—A letter was read from the Secretary to the National School Society, expressing the great desire of that Society to promote the erection of parochial school-rooms, and a request to be furnished with the names of any of the Clergy in this neighbourhood who might require assistance for that purpose. After votes of thanks to the Chairman, the Secretaries, and Messrs. Green, for their kind and handsome offer of accommodating the District Committee of Christian Knowledge with the use of a room as a depot for their books, the meeting separated.

Dr. DAVENPORT's College.—On the 16th ult. the Principal and Professors of St. David's College elected Mr. HENRY WYNDHAM JONES to be "Birtton" Scholarship, vacated by the Rev. ENOCH PRATT, now Curate of Kerry. Mr. JONES's term of residence having expired, and he having in consequence resigned the scholarship, Mr. JOSHUA REES was, at the same time, elected to succeed Mr. JONES. The Rev. ROBERT PEMBERTON, of Church Stretton, Shropshire (a connexion of the Bishop of St. David's), has forwarded to the Treasurer of St. David's College 100l. in aid of the Scholarship Fund.

A poll took place in All Saints parish, Stamford, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in last week, on the question of a Church-rate. At a vestry on the first day, Mr. Alderman MILLS moved, and Mr. HORSKISS seconded the motion, that a rate of 1s. in the pound be granted (the motion for a rate six months ago having been negatived). Mr. PARADISE and Mr. READ moved and seconded an amendment that the question be again adjourned for twelve months. At the final close of the poll on Saturday, the numbers were, for the granting of a rate 147, against it 97.

OTLEY.—We have the pleasure to announce that in this parish, which was last year the scene of a warm contest, the Church has this year obtained an easy triumph. On Monday, 22d ult., the day fixed for the meeting, the Rev. AYSVOUGH FAWKES, the Vicar, took the chair, attended by Mr. MAUDE, the barrister, as his assessor. The business of the day commenced by a very able speech from Mr. FAWKES, of Furnley Hall, in which he proposed a Church-rate of a penny in the pound. The motion was seconded by Sir C. LEBTROP, of Denton Park, in a brief but appropriate address. Mr. ACKROPP, of Otley, an influential Dissenter, then proposed to contribute 50l. towards the debt of the Church, provided a Church-rate were not laid this year; but the friends of the Church unhesitatingly rejected the proposition, as involving a sacrifice of their principles. Mr. ACKROPP then made, and Mr. GAWSON seconded, a motion for an adjournment; and Mr. GAWSON, of Otley, replied to their observations. On a show of hands there was a very decided majority against the adjournment and in favour of the rate, and Mr. ACKROPP properly declined to agitate the parish uselessly by demanding a poll where there was evidently no prospect of success for the Dissenters. The rate was therefore declared to be finally carried. A vote of thanks to the Vicar for his impartial conduct in the chair was then proposed and carried unanimously; after which the meeting peaceably separated.—Leeds Intelligence.

PLYMOUTH.—At a parish meeting held at Kingsbridge on Friday, pursuant to an adjournment agreed to at a meeting held six months since, "to take into further consideration the propriety of levying a Church-rate to defray the necessary expense of the Church," the rate was again strenuously opposed, but, on a division, was carried by a majority of 18, the numbers being—for the rate, 52; against it, 34.

A Loan Fund has been established in the parish of Springfield, Essex, by the Rev. A. PEARSON, the Rector, with the assistance of some of his most respectable parishioners, for the purpose of lending sums of from 5s. to 5l. to be repaid by weekly instalments, to persons of good character resident in that parish, who must be provided with the security of solvent persons, also resident in Springfield. The rate of interest to be five per cent. At a meeting held in the School Rooms at Springfield, the office of treasurer for the ensuing year was accepted by the worthy Rector. A similar fund has been established at Chelmsford.

REDUCTION OF TITHES.—The Bishop of Sodor and Man, Rector of the parish of Great Horkeley, has entirely unilaterally made a reduction of 15 per cent. on the tithes of that parish. In the county of Essex we find that the Rev. E. Hodgson, Rector of Landon and Bassidon, at his late audit, remitted 15 per cent.; the Rev. Edward Smith, Rector of Stowmaries, abated 7½ per cent.; the Rev. H. P. Wyndham, Rector of Little Sampford, has reduced his tithes 20 per cent. within the last twelve years; the Rev. Dr. Hurlock, Rector of Langham, 10 per cent.; and the Rev. Robert Watkinson, Vicar of Earl's College, 10 per cent. upon the great and small tithes. The Rev. R. S. Dixon Rector of the parishes of Great Tey and Chapel, very considerably made a return of 15 per cent. to his parishioners at his late tithes audits. In Suffolk—at North and South Lopham, the Rev. J. Barrow made a reduction of 10 per cent.; at Breasingham, Dr. Challenge abated 10 per cent.; at Persfield, the Rev. Mr. Ramm, 10 per cent.; at Palgrave, the Rev. Mr. Rose, 10 per cent.; at Lower Kingshall, the Rev. T. P. Slapp, 10 per cent.; at Thelme, the Rev. J. Colby, 10 per cent.; at Hepworth, the Rev. G. Payne, 12½ per cent.; at Burgate, the Rev. Mr. Ashfield, 10 per cent.; at Norton, the Rev. C. Browne, 10 per cent.; at Hinderclay, the Rev. T. D. H. Wilson made the same liberal reduction as last year; at Wortham, the Rev. R. Cobbold, 10 per cent.; and the Rev. M. Wilkinson, of Redgrave, as the occupier of the largest farm in the parish, partook of the benefit of his Rev. brother's liberality.

The affairs of the Rev. Dr. JOHNSON, late Vicar of Wisbech, having been by the Court of Chancery brought to a close, we have great pleasure in being able to give a list of several charitable benefactions which by his will he has added to the many magnificent donations given in his life.

Table listing bequests from the will of Rev. Dr. Johnson, including amounts for the Church of Wisbech, the Chapel of Ease, Sunday Schools, and other institutions.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for JANUARY commences a new Volume: those, therefore, who may feel desirous of subscribing are requested to forward their Names and Addresses to the Publisher, 215, Regent-street; or, if the Work is sold by all Booksellers at the same price as that charged by him, viz., Half-a-Crown, Subscribers may procure it of their own Booksellers. The January Number contains—

- I. The Emancipation, or the Consequence. VII. Odds to the Coming Year. By Mr. J. Chapman.
VIII. The Songs of France. From the Front Papers. Chap. IV. Frogs and Free Trade.
IX. Edward Irving.
X. Anecdotes of Ghosts and Apparitions. By the strict Shepherd. Nos. I. and II.
XI. A few Words to the Supporters of Earl Grey's Administration.
James Fraser, 215, Regent-street.

Of whom may be had, for Distribution, just published, price 10s. per Hundred, A FEW WORDS TO THE SUPPORTERS OF EARL GREY'S ADMINISTRATION.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, No. CCXXX, for JANUARY, 1835. Contents.—I. William Pitt. Part II. Arguments from the History of John Bull. Chaps. 6, 7, 8, and Conclusion.—III. Fall of the Melbourne Ministry.—IV. Edmund Spenser. Part V.—V. Sketches by HB. from the Portfolio of the Ettrick Shepherd.—VI. Prince Talleyrand.—VII. The Early call. Chap. I.—VIII. A Summary of the Times:—In Nursery Rhymes.—IX. Audubon's Ornithological Biography.—X. Letter from a Liberal Whig.—XI. Noctes Ambrosianae. No. 70.—William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for JANUARY, contains, among others, the following Articles:—Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of Miss Hannah More—Diary of a Lover of Literature—Historical Characters, by Sir J. Mackintosh—On Norman French Poetry and Romances—The Record Commission, No. V.—On the Alphabetic Letters—Balloons—The Anglo-Saxon Controversy.—The Royal Society of Literature and Mr. Rogers's Original Letters of Dyer the Poet. Sir Johnson, G. Fox, and the Will of Gower the Poet—Retrospective Review, Sir Richard Blackmore—Review of New Publications—Fine Arts—Literary Intelligence, and Learned Societies; Westminster Play; Heber's Library—Antiquarian Researches—Historical Chronicle—Obituary, with Memoirs of Duke of Gloucester, Earl Spencer, Sir Gilbert Blane, W. R. Spencer, Esq., Thos. Telford, Esq., &c. &c. Embellished with an Interior View of the Pantheon, Oxford-street; and Engravings of several unpublished Imperial Greek Coins. Price 2s. 6d. Now complete in boards, price 16s. each, Vols. I. and II. of the New Series. Published by W. Pickering, Chancery-lane.

THE JANUARY NUMBER OF THE COURTYER MAGAZINE Will contain the following Papers:— 1. SKETCHES FROM REAL LIFE, No. 1, TAKEN FROM THE RING IN HYDE-PARK. 2. Memoirs of Lady Erskine. 3. Garland of Musicians, No. 6: Beechwood. 4. A Bird's-eye View of Naples. 5. Letters from a late Attaché. 6. Eastnor Castle. 7. Remarkable Escapes of a pedes- nated Rogue—(continued). 8. Lines by T. H. Bayly, Esq. 9. The Amateur Musical Festival. 10. The Dark Water King; a Tale of the Niger. Reviews of Books—Fine Arts, &c. &c. The Embellishments comprise a Portrait of THE RIGHT HON. LADY ERSKINE, Engraved by Cochrane, from a Painting by American Stewart; and TWO COLOURED FIGURES OF FEMALE COSTUME, Engraved by J. C. Armitage, from a Drawing by W. Daniel, Esq., R.A.; and Two Coloured Figures of FEMALE COSTUME, Engraved by Trenchard.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE The new year affording a favourable opportunity for commencing this Work, those who desire to become Subscribers are requested to forward their orders forthwith to the respective Booksellers. The January Number, being the first of a new volume, contains, among other interesting papers, The City of London, with Anecdotes of its Members, &c. &c. Scenes in the Life of Gilbert Garney, by Theodore Hook, Esq. No. 14. Sketches of Irish Highways; by Mrs. S. C. Hall. The Confessions of William Shakespeare the Opium Drinker. Pounded by Trenchard. Mr. Forbearance Smith. Princeps for H. Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street, London; to whom all Communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed. Sold by all Booksellers.

ARMY AND NAVAL, AND NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE. The New Year furnishing a favourable opportunity for commencing the Work, those who desire to become Subscribers are requested to forward their orders forthwith to the respective Booksellers. The January Number, being the first of a new volume, contains, among other interesting papers:— Comparative View of the Pay and Rewards for Service in the French and British Armies. On Nautical Surveying. Sketches of a Military Life; Captain Rate; or the First of Spades. Anecdotes of Don Pedro, and the Brazilian mock Revolution of 1831 (continued). Printed for Henry Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street, London, where all Communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed. Sold by all Booksellers.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, No. XLIII, for JANUARY, price 4s., was published on the 31st ult., containing— 1. John Hopkins on Political Economy.—2. Miss Aikin's Catalogue of Churches I.—3. Review of Home.—4. Destruction of Universal Suffrage.—5. Votes of Members of the Reformed House.—6. Emancipation.—7. Free Labour in Puerto Rico.—8. Effect of Emancipation.—9. Free Labour in Puerto Rico.—10. Germany.—11. New House of Commons.—12. Process of obtaining Patents.—13. Central Criminal Court.—14. Algerine Commission.—15. Contre-Enquête. Par l'Homme aux Quarante Ans.—16. Present State of Affairs.—Addition to Enharmonique Organ, List of Books, &c. Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers-court, Ludgate-hill.

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WHAT IS REFORM? Roake and Varty, 31, Strand. Of whom also may be had, price 2d., or 6s. per 100, A WARNING to MODERATE WHIGS in a Letter to Earl Grey, from a moderate Tory.

THE "PLAIN TRUTH." "But now they are exceeding all Their chronicles of glory; Look back, some say, to other day, But I say look before ye."—Old Ballad. Roake and Varty, 31, Strand.

THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON; a Selection from Proverbs and ECCLESIASTAS. Published by Felban Richardson, Cornhill, and may be had of all Booksellers.

THE PRINTING MACHINE, a Weekly Literary Journal, published every SATURDAY, price 3d. It has been determined to devote a portion of the 'Printing Machine' to Advertisement connected with Literature and Art. It is conceived that the information conveyed by such announcements will be interesting to most readers. At the same time it has been held fair to reduce the price of the publication from 4d. to 3d. a Number.

At the commencement of the second year of their undertaking, the Conductors of the 'Printing Machine' would take the opportunity of expressing a hope that they have succeeded in some sort, though not to the extent they hope yet to be able to do, in fulfilling the intentions which they announced at the commencement of their labours. They trust that they have more than once re-stated in the course of their labours, they proposed to themselves, when, on informing, four months ago, that the work would in future be a weekly instead of a fortnightly publication, they said, "We hope, systematically, to be able to present a general view of the intellectual efforts of our own country, and of all nations who employ the art of printing; but more especially do we trust to exhibit a faithful picture of the progress of those attempts which are so universally making for extending knowledge to the common possession of all ranks of the people, in those communities whose intellectual condition is best represented by the employment of the 'Printing Machine.'"

With the view to the more effectual accomplishment of these objects, each Number of the work is now arranged under the following heads:— I. THE LIBRARY, consisting of examinations and critical analyses of all the more important among the publications of the day.

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS OF FACTS, or Chronicle of Intelligence, relating to Literature, Science, and Art. In addition to these general heads, Miscellaneous Papers or Essays will, from time to time, be inserted. London: Charles Knight, 22, Ludgate-street.

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

Vol. XV.—No. 735.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1835.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—To-morrow Evening will be performed, the Tragic Play of PIZARRO.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Evening will be performed, the Tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Unceasing Attraction.—Pompeii pre-eminently successful.—The new pantomime received with raptures of surprise and delight.

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MIDDLESEX ELECTION.—Committees for promoting the Election of THOMAS WOOD Jun., Esq., of Littleton, as one of the Representatives of the County of Middlesex.

Table listing candidates for the Middlesex Election, including names like Brentford, Camden Town, Chelsea, City of London, Edgeware, Enfield, Edmonton, and Tottenham.

The above Committees met daily, and will be happy to receive, and to afford all information relative to the Election.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, Gentlemen.

I OFFER myself as a CANDIDATE for the honour of REPRESENTING you in PARLIAMENT, in consequence of a highly flattering Requisition, which I have received from a number of the Electors of the County.

Waiving all personal considerations, I have accepted the invitation for this distinguished purpose.

With the conscientious Dissenters, I would concede the fullest relief possible for their enjoyment of all civil privileges.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—The SPRING COURSE OF LECTURES will commence on Tuesday, January 20th.

THEORY and PRACTICE of MEDICINE.—Dr. Bright and Dr. Addison. MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS.—Dr. Addison. ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY.—Mr. Arnby-Cooper and Mr. E. Cook.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The SPRING COURSES of LECTURES will commence on Wednesday, January 21st.

THEORY and PRACTICE of MEDICINE.—Dr. Williams, Dr. Roots, and Dr. Burton. ON CLINICAL MEDICINE, by Dr. Williams, Dr. Roots, and Dr. Burton.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—The SPRING COURSE of LECTURES will commence on Tuesday, January 20th, 1835.

ON PRACTICE of MEDICINE, by Dr. Williams. ON ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and OPERATIONS of SURGERY, by Mr. Macnamara and Mr. Solly.

ROYAL DISPENSARY for DISEASES of the EAR, Deafness, and Surgeon to this Institution, will commence his next COURSE of LECTURES on the ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and PNEUMATOLOGY of the EAR.

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ASTHMA, its Species and Complications Elucidated, in a Practical Treatise. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green and Longman.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MAGAZINE. No. XXVII., for January, 1835, price 2s. 6d., commences a New Volume of THE BRITISH MAGAZINE, and Monthly Register of RELIGIOUS and ECCLESIASTICAL INFORMATION, &c.

THE THREE ENGLISH PRESIDENCIES IN INDIA. Beautifully illustrated by Daniel, R. A., and bound in Morocco, 21s.

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THE FORTIETH PART of the Folio, and the Forty-eighth Part of the Octavo and Quarto Copies, completing the First and Second Editions of this Work.

FAMILY LIBRARY. On the 1st of January, Vols. 48 and 49 of THE FAMILY LIBRARY; being the HISTORY of BRITISH INDIA, Vols. II. and III.

THE HISTORY of the MUTINY of the BOUNTY. The second edition. Also, THE LIFE of NAPOLEON BONAAPARTE. In 2 vols., third edition.

ALLIANCE between CHURCH and STATE: a SERMON preached at Beaufort, Surrey, August, MDCCCXXXIII., addressed to the Electors of Great Britain, January 1, 1835. By the Rev. J. B. FERRERS, M.A., Rector of Bedfordton.

THE NEW WEEK'S PREPARATION for a WORTHY RECEIVING of the LORD'S SUPPER, as recommended and appointed by the Church of England; and a Companion to the Altar, directing the Communicant in his Behaviour and Devotions at the Lord's Table.

A SECOND SERIES of MR. LOVER'S IRISH LEGENDS. Just published, with the Illustrations by W. Harvey and the Author, in foolscap 8vo., price 7s. 6d., handsomely bound in cloth and lettered in gold.

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

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Tuesday's Gazette contains the appointment of the Earl of Wilton as Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, vice his Grace the Duke of Argyll, resigned; the Earl of Courtown, Captain of his Majesty's Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of the Earl of Gosford, resigned; and Lucius Hooke Robinson, of South Lambeth, Esq., one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Chamber in Ordinary.

PERUSAL OF NEW BOOKS.—The nobility and gentry are respectfully informed that the perusal of all new publications may be obtained in town or country by a moderate yearly, half yearly, or quarterly subscription to the British and Foreign Public Library, Conduit-street, Hanover-square. The Addenda to the Catalogue of this extensive library for the present year is just published, and may be obtained (gratis), with the terms, on application to Messrs. Saunders and Odey, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

THE MAYOR OF WIND-GAP, BY THE O'HARA FAMILY.—We recommend both these tales heartily to our readers; there is much freshness of character, much force of dialogue, many picturesque situations, and above all, that charm which detains the eye and attracts the heart, and obliges us to read to the end. We consider the character of the Mayor of Wind-gap to be one of the finest of the author's creations.—Athensum.

THE COOK'S DICTIONARY AND HOUSEKEEPER'S DIRECTORY, BY RICHARD DOLBY.—The attention of all Cooks and Housekeepers will be well directed, especially at this season of the year, towards the new and improved edition of the above work, which possesses decided advantages over all its predecessors, more particularly on account of its alphabetical mode of arrangement, by which means the housekeeper is for the first time enabled to find any given receipt in an instant. Independently of this advantage, it contains upwards of 600 new receipts in cookery, confectionery, and the various other branches of domestic economy, a series of modern bills of fare, numerous engraved designs for laying out the table, &c. This edition is likewise so considerably enlarged as to contain above double the quantity of the ordinary cookery books. It is, in short, an encyclopaedia of the art, equally adapted for small and large families, and all housekeepers and professors. The price is 12s. 6d. bound, a very low one considering the great quantity of varied information contained in its closely printed pages.

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SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.—The fourth concert of this Society took place on Monday last. It opened with a very clever (MS.) sinfonia by W. S. Bennett; the first movement was very spirited, and the adagio had some sweet passages in it, but the symphony was altogether too long. Mr. Leoni Lee sang a pleasing ballad, by S. Nelson; it was encored. The scena, by L. Salaman, was well instrumented, but the vocal part was not so happy. The concerto, horn, played by Mr. Catchpole, is a composition of much merit. Barnett's scena from the Mountain Sylph, was well sung by Mr. Atkins. Mr. Walmisley's glee is a pleasing production. The first act concluded with an excellent overture by Lucas. The second act commenced with a good overture by J. H. Griesbach; then followed a ballad by Mr. Purday, whom we never heard of as a composer. The music was something between the sublime and the ridiculous, and the poetic dull, stale (but probably not to the music-seller) unprofitable; had not the composer's injudicious friends demanded a repetition, in spite of hisses and "no more," the ballad might have passed off well, for it was delightfully sung by Miss Bruce. We, in a former critique, remarked that ballads should not be introduced at these concerts; but after hearing Mr. Parry's, we altered our opinion, because they not only pleased the audience generally, but they were characteristic. It would be difficult to find what style Mr. Purday's was—the first bar indicated Scotch, but the next was common-place English. Mr. Calkin's quartet is a charming and well-written composition; it was beautifully executed by Meri, A. Griesbach, Watkins, and Lindley. The recitative and air, by G. H. Rodwell, is a pleasing dramatic composition, from The Lord of the Isle. Mr. Clifton's glee is a sweet and rich piece of harmony; it was very well sung by Miss M. Hawes, Messrs. Barnett, Hobbs and Bellamy. The recitative and air from Belshazzar's Feast, by G. Perry, is a clever composition. The concert concluded with an excellent overture by G. A. Macfarren.

THE REVENUE.—The official tables of the Revenue for the quarter as also for the year ending on the 5th inst. have been published. As compared with the preceding financial year, that just concluded shows an increase of income to the amount of 107,031l., but a falling off, on a contrast of the two corresponding quarters, of a sum of 297,964l. The Customs and Stamps alone display any improvement upon the whole year, all the other sources of public income a defalcation upon both the periods. Under the head of customs the dissimilarity of amount from that received during the year ending January 1834, appears enormous, being little short of two millions, while the defalcation in the Excise receipts, upon a comparison of the same periods, is also striking. But this difference is one of form more than substance, and arises from the new arrangement of accounting under one head for duties which used to be credited under another. The apparent advantage in the last year over the preceding one in the Customs is 1,989,707l., and upon the quarter 714,434l.; whilst the defalcation in the Excise is for the two periods—upon the one 1,674,907l., and 780,238l., respectively. The Stamp duties have proved more productive upon the year by 83,548l., but fallen off upon the quarter to the amount of 19,650l. The Assessed Taxes already show a falling off upon the year and quarter, the first to the amount of 341,444l., and the latter to 175,581l. The returns for the Post Office prove deficient on the year in the sum of 25,000l., and ought upon the quarter to show a deficit of 1000l., though such a result does not appear upon the tables, which is a slight error. Certainly, upon a comparison of the receipts of the quarter ending January 5, 1834, and January 5, 1835, 324,000l. and 323,000l. respectively, the 1000l. difference ought to have been carried to the account of decrease of the quarter. The accounts, however, are necessarily made up in haste at the latest moment, and therefore allowance must be made for them. The "miscellaneous" have increased upon the year to the amount of 11,401l., but fallen off in an inconsiderable amount on the quarter. There is in this quarter a trifling increase in the charges upon the Consolidated Fund. The sum wanted for the service of the quarter, to be raised by Exchequer Bills, is estimated at 5,304,809l. The most frightful havoc has been committed by the plague in its late "invasion" of the Turkish capital; no fewer than 70,000 persons had been swept off by the scourge!

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Woodstock.—Lord C. Spencer Churchill.
Worcester.—R. R. Robinson, Esq., and J. E. Baillie, Esq.
Wycombe.—Hon. R. J. Smith and — Grey, Esq.
Yarmouth (Great).—Mr. Baring and Mr. Praed.
York.—Mr. Lowther and Mr. Dundas.

CITY OF LONDON.—The City was on Tuesday in a state of the highest excitement, far exceeding that which prevailed at the last election. This, in a great degree, was attributable to the extraordinary exertions of the Destructive party, who repaired to all quarters of the City, and left no means untried, sparing neither entreaty, menace, nor argument to induce the electors to vote for the "sight-and-thin" opponents of the present Ministry. At the first a slight majority was obtained by the Reform party, and this, by many, was considered as having materially tended to their advantage during the subsequent part of the day. The result of the first day's poll was as follows:—

Table with 4 columns: Candidate Name, Votes, Opponent Name, Opponent Votes. Includes Wood (4,924), Pattison (4,635), Crawford (4,633), Grote (4,605), Lyall (3,689), Ward (3,665), Wilson (3,553).

At the close of the poll the candidates each addressed the electors for a few moments, thanking them for their support, and requesting them to continue it on the following day.

On Wednesday it was evident that the interest in these proceedings had greatly declined, but the Reformers were not the less active on that account. The extraordinary exertions which they made were referred to by Mr. Crawford as unexampled. The householders yielded to their influence, and this, with a combination of other circumstances unfavourable to the Conservative cause, secured a triumph to the Reform party. The falling off in the support given to Mr. Grote, who at the last election had 8,000 votes, and the numerous signatures to the City Address, were not forgotten in the discussions which took place in various quarters.

The numbers at the close of the poll were:— Wood 6,530, Lyall 4,668, Pattison 6,141, Ward 4,611, Crawford 6,112, Wilson 4,457, Grote 6,104.

At four o'clock the candidates appeared on the platform, but a very few voters were addressed to the assembled crowd by Messrs. Wood, Grote, Crawford, and Pattison. They merely returned their thanks to the electors for their support, and congratulated them on the triumph of Reform. During the address of the Conservative candidates there was a disgraceful scene of confusion and uproar, which the Sheriffs in vain endeavoured to repress.

Thursday Mr. Sheriff Illidge announced the numbers at the close of the poll to be as follows:— Wood 6,418, Lyall 4,599, Pattison 6,050, Ward 4,569, Crawford 5,961, Wilson 4,414, Grote 5,955.

Majority for the Reformers, taking the highest candidates, 1819. The Sheriff then declared the four Members duly returned to be Messrs. Wood, Grote, Crawford, and Pattison.

We learn from Vienna that a general insurrection against the Porte had exploded in Albania. Tafli Honzi, at the head of six thousand men, had seized on the fortress of Berat; and the insurgents of the Torki tribe had become masters of Tepelen and Straguro-Castro: from both places the Turkish authorities had been expelled. One corps of the insurgents was marching on Janina, and a second on Bitaglia: ruin and devastation marked their progress. The Albanians had organised a legislative assembly, and had bound themselves by oath not to lay down their arms till they should have achieved their national independence.

The Times of Tuesday has the following paragraph on the subject of the Dutch and Belgian question:— Baron ZUYLEN VAN NIEVELT, who was the King of HOLLAND'S Special Minister at the Conferences in the year 1832, is expected from Holland in a few days. Apartments have been engaged for him at BATT'S Hotel, Dover-street. It does not appear to be known whether Mr. VAN NIEVELT comes to this country on a political mission or not, but the fact of this appointment gave rise to the rumours current a few days back, that some overtures were about to be made to the present Administration by the King of HOLLAND for the settlement of the remaining differences with Belgium, for which the Dutch Government is believed at length to evince a most sincere desire. The gradual improvement of the Dutch Funds which has now been in progress for some weeks is also, without doubt, connected with this subject. It is thought by those who are capable of forming a correct judgment of the matter that great defalcations would be paid to any opinion expressed by the Duke of WELLINGTON on the subject, and that not many more protocols are to be anticipated.

Baron Van NIEVELT arrived at Batts' Hotel on Thursday. The venerable Earl of ELDON distributed 70 score of excellent beef among the poor families at Kingston, Dorset, during Christmas, independent of from 80 to 100 weight every week, for the purpose of making soup. His Lordship's liberality still extended further, by the distribution of a large quantity of coals.

The Salisbury Herald says:— The lovers of Private Theatricals had a rich treat on Wednesday last, at Bath, when a numerous party of distinguished fashionables, to the number of 200, assembled at the house of T. Shaw, Esq., of Grosvenor-place. The pieces selected were—the highly comic musical farce of The Prize, and the burlesque tragic opera of Bombastes Furioso. The parts in the first piece were cast as follows:— Lenitive, T. Shaw, Esq.; Label, H. Daubney, Esq.; Caddy, Major Grafton; Heartwell, P. C. Edwards; Juba, Master E. Rowlett; Servant, Master A. Rowlett; Caroline, a young lady (her first appearance); Mrs. Caddy, a young lady (her first appearance). The characters were sustained with great spirit and correctness. The extravaganza was cast as follows:— King Artaxomachus, H. Daubney Esq.; Fusbos, T. Shaw, Esq.; General Bombastes, Master E. Rowlett; Army, Attendants &c., the Master Rowletts; Distaffina, a young lady (her first appearance in that character). We shall not readily forget the explosion of laughter which followed the appearance of the "young lady" who made "her first appearance" in the character of Distaffina, and who turned out to be Major Grafton; she was imitatively dressed, and her glossy ringlets and cap were adjusted in the most judicious manner possible, to suit a complexion and a set of features not exactly corresponding with perfect feminine delicacy. Throughout the representations there were, undeniably, many mishaps and clowneries—but so far from interfering with the amusement of the evening, they even heightened it, and tended to keep the company perpetually in mind, that they were indebted for it to the exertions of amateurs, whose sole object was to contribute to their gratification.

FATAL AFFECTION.—A young man in a market town in Craven, upon receiving three letters by post successively, apprising him of the death of his father, brother, and mother, by the cholera, exclaimed "Why, this is a bonny job; this is the third letter this week, it cost me 7d., and 7d. is yane and 2d.; and 7d. is yane and 9d.; but yane's father and mother doesn't dee every day."

Since the great contest for Middlesex many years ago, when Sir FRANCIS BURDETT opposed Mr. MAINWARING, there never was so great and so indefatigable a canvass in every part of the county as there is at present.

By a vote of the St. Pancras Destructives, the benches have been dismissed from attendance on divine service at the Church and different parochial Chapels in that parish.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR-OFFICE, Jan. 8.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. Lieut. W. R. Hamner to be Capt. by pur. vice Kenyon, who retires; Cornet H. J. Tomkinson to be Lieut. by pur. vice Hamner; H. G. Lord Fitzalan to be Cornet, by pur. vice Tomkinson. 6th Dragoons.—Cornet M. Archdale, to be Lieut., by pur. vice Fitz-Herbert, who ret.; Capt. Cudel B. E. A. Cochran, from the Royal Mill. Col., to be Cornet, by pur. vice Archdale. 7th Light Dragoons.—Cornet H. J. Sutton to be Lieut., by pur. vice Butler, who ret.; H. C. Wyndham, to be Cornet, by pur. vice Sutton. 16th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. C. A. Alford, to be Capt., by pur. vice Alford, who ret.; 7th Foot.—Lieut. H. Acton, from the h. p. of the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut., vice Ross, app. to the 96th Foot. 27th.—Capt. D. M'Pherson to be Major, without pur., vice Doherty, dec.; Capt. A. Byrne, from the h. p. of the 40th, to be Capt., vice M'Pherson. 40th.—Lieut. L. Bulkeley to be Capt., by pur. vice Miller, who ret.; Ens. J. M. B. Neill to be Lieut., by pur. vice Bulkeley; H. Symour, to be Ens., by pur. vice Neill. 46th.—Staff Assistant-Surgeon F. Burnett, M.D., to be Assist.-Surgeon, vice Smith, app. to the Royal Mil. Asylum. 63d.—V. R. Verdmore, to be Ens., without pur., vice Johnson, dec. 81st.—Ensign E. C. Munns to be Lieut. by pur., vice Humphrey, who retires; H. Lake, to be Ensign, by pur., vice Munns. 96th.—Lieut. R. Ross, from the 7th Foot, to be Lieut. with pur., vice Robertson promoted. Cape Mounted Riflemen.—Ensign J. C. Barclay, from the h. p. of the 32d Foot, to be Ensign, without pur., vice O'Reilly, who resigns. Hospital Staff.—Apothecary J. W. Simpson, from the h. p., to be Apothecary, vice Shawer, dec.; R. J. O'Sullivan, to be Assist.-Surgeon, to the Forces, v. Burnett, appointed to the 46th Foot. Memoranda.—The date of the commission of Lieut. Harvey in the 39th Foot, is the 4th of May, 1834, and not the 20th of June, 1834; the Christian names of Cornet Wood, of the 10th Light Drags., are Robt. Blucher; the Christian names of Ens. Maclean, of the 49th, are Lechlan Hector Gilbert; the date of the commission of Capt. W. F. Holt, as Paymaster of the 75th Foot, is the 30th Dec., 1834, and not 20th Dec., as stated in the Gazette of the 30th ult.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, Jan. 2.

Royal Regt. of Art.—Lieut. R. W. Captain, vice T. Scott, dec.; First Lieut. J. Somerville to be Sec. Captain, vice Raynes; Sec. Lieut. T. Elyon to be First Lieut. vice Somerville.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Captains.—O. V. Harcourt to the Challenger; M. Seymour to the North Star. Lieutenants.—J. S. Hewlett, of the Caladonia; H. R. Henry, and J. M. C. Symonds, to the Rattlesnake; W. M'Faulkner to be Flag Lieut. to Rear-Admiral Sir P. Mitchell; J. W. Vigney, to the Victory; J. B. Marsh, and J. R. Dueres, to the Pelican; G. H. Ogilvy, to the Winchester; C. A. Pollard, to the Squirrel; J. T. Caldwell to the Archane; W. N. Russell to the Hastings; W. Allen to the William and Mary yacht; S. H. Usher (act.), to the Skipjack; A. S. Wright to the Bader; J. Street to the out-portion of Greenwich Hospital. Masters.—J. Hope to the Rattlesnake; W. Jennis to the Seylla. Surgeons.—A. S. Allen, M.D., to the Pelican; T. Gibson to the Seylla; J. Dunlop to the Jaseur; W. M. M'Clure to the Bevidera; J. M. Kendall to the Champion. Assistant-Surgeons.—A. J. G. Hunter, and J. W. Vigney, to the Rattlesnake; J. St. A. Pollard, to the Squirrel; J. T. Caldwell to the Archane; W. K. Ballard to the Blazer; F. Osborne to the Columbia; J. Salmon to the Columbine; W. Bayne to the Firefly; J. Ferrier to the Mintine; W. D. Willes to the Flamer; A. C. Air to the Lyra; C. Conyngham to the Scorpion. Pursers.—J. Lyall to the Pelican; D. G. Simpson to the Seylla. Midshipmen.—R. B. Barwell to the Camelion; W. A. Lee to the Victor.

ROYAL MARINES, &c.

ROYAL MARINES, &c. Capt. Cooke, of the Plymouth, to the Portsmouth Division; First Lieut. Williamson to the Rattlesnake; Capt. Welchman to the Vory, vice Capt. D. Campbell. 1st Lieut. H. Parke to the Royal Mar. Art. vice Farman, dec. Commander J. Eveleigh, and Lieut. A. Welch (late Chief Officer in the Coast Guard) have been appointed Magistrates at Jamaica. COAST GUARD.—Chief Officers.—Lieuts. T. Young, J. Burnett, W. Beckett, R. Parry, J. Lowe, J. Barnes, J. Taylor. Lieutenants.—L. F. Boileau, J. Barnes (b), W. Beckett (b), J. Lowe, R. Parry, and J. Taylor.

The Edinburgh Evening Post, says:—It is stated in some of the Whig circles that it was not long ago agreed between three Honourable Barons that the representation of a certain Scottish midland county should be filled in each successive Parliament by themselves or their nominees in rotation. Can Sir James Gibson Craig, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, and Sir John Dalrymple, inform us whether they ever heard of such a compact?

Some of the Greenwich fair ones, by way of consoling the unsuccessful candidate for that borough, have given him the tender designation of "the Lilly of the valley."

Sir WILLIAM HONNE, in returning from the Marylebone nomination, on Tuesday, was attacked in the most insulting manner by some of the mob, who endeavoured to trip up the Learned Gentleman, and brutally assaulted those gentlemen who endeavoured to protect him, the coats of several of whom were torn from their backs. The cowardly and ruffianly mob, heated by the demagogues who are endeavouring to domineer over the rights of the electors, dogged Sir WILLIAM home, and renewed all those scenes which the Reform Bill was to have annihilated. On Wednesday the conduct of the mob was again most disgraceful. A number of fellows throughout the day surrounded the house of Sir WILLIAM HONNE's agent, Mr. HIBBLE, who was known to be from home—abused his wife, and exercised their liberal feelings by occasional showers of mud. Several attempts were made during the day to intimidate the voters, but the salutary attendance of the police at the polling booths was a check to these advocates of free election.

There was a numerous attendance on Wednesday of parties interested in the trade to China at the Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing-lane, to proceed with an extensive sale of teas imported direct from Canton under the new trade system. The sale commenced on Tuesday, and was the largest that has taken place since the new system came into operation. The teas declared for sale were as follows:—Of Congou 9,063 chests; bohea 3,478 chests; hyson 1,229 chests; hyson skin 254 chests; pekoe 760 chests; twinkan 419 chests; and of caper souehong and gunpowder teas 614 chests; total, 15,711 chests. It was asked by Mr. ANTHONY during the sale, whether a chop of 198 chests had been passed as twinkan, by the Government inspector? Mr. MOUL, to whose management the teas in the present declaration were consigned, said that the teas had been passed as twinkan. Several gentlemen, well acquainted with the quality of teas, gave it as their belief that such teas passed as twinkan, and subject to the high duty, were only discoloured boheas, partaking entirely of the flavour of bohea. No bidding above 1s. per lb. was offered for these teas, and they were bought in. The teas purchased averaged the following prices:—Boheas 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.; congous 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb.; and hysons from 2s. 7d. to 3s. 1½d. per lb.; pekoes fetched from 2s. 1½d. to 3s. per lb. It was considered that the averages were nearly equal to those realised at the last sale of the East India Company, the conditions and charges being considered. The next sales of importance are advertised to take place at Liverpool, and begin the middle of next week. The total number of chests declared is 8,126 chests, consisting of bohen, congou, souehong, pekoe, twinkan, hyson, and gunpowder teas.

We learn by advices from Bengal, that the plague had broken out with fearful violence at Bagdad.

When every shopkeeper had a sign hanging out before his door, a dealer in snuff and tobacco, on Fish-street-hill, carried on a large trade, especially in tobacco; for his shop was much frequented by sailors from the ships in the river. In the course of time a person of the name of FARR opened a shop nearly opposite, and hung out his sign, inscribed "The best tobacco by Farr." This, like the shoemaker's inscription, "Adam Strong Shoemaker," attracted the attention of the sailors, who left the old shop to buy "the best tobacco by Farr." The old shopkeeper, observing that his opponent obtained much custom by his sign, had a new one put up at his door, inscribed "Far better tobacco than the best tobacco by Farr." This had its effect—his trade returned, and finally his opponent was obliged to give up business.

There is at present in Chelsea a veteran named ROSKORTWY, formerly in a dragoon regiment, who has attained the age of 105 years, and being one of the most hearty and active men on the staff of that establishment, seems likely still to prolong a green old age.

Further accounts had been received at Calcutta on the 10th of August of the defeat of SHAH SHOOJAH, in Cabul, by DOST MAHOMMED, from whom he sought to recover his Crown. The engagement is said to have been a most sanguinary one, and the loss of the day was ascribed to DOST MAHOMMED having attacked SHAH SHOOJAH while the latter was engaged in assaulting the city of Kandahar, by which the latter was placed between two fires. DOST MAHOMMED had written to RUNJEET SINGH that if he overcame the SHAH he would certainly assent to the capture of Peshawar by the troops of the RAJAH. The latter in the meantime was engaged in

winning over the Chiefs of Peshawar, with a view not only to retain that conquest but for further aggrandizement.

O'CONNELL'S Assassination Warning has not been lost upon the persons to whom it was addressed. It will be seen by the following revealing detail that the bloody tragedy has already commenced:—

DUBLIN, Jan. 5.—An account reached town this morning announcing the murder of Mr. FOOTE, yesterday, within sight of his own dwelling at Rossercom, on the Kilkenny side of New Ross, which is in the county of Wexford. It may be recollected that about this time twelve months this unfortunate gentleman, who had reached his 72d year, was waylaid and fired at in the same place. He was then so severely wounded that his life had been for some weeks despaired of, and he had but recently fully recovered from the effects of the injuries then inflicted upon him. It is stated that as he was passing through a small lane, immediately adjacent to his own house, about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, he was attacked by some ruffians, who murdered him in the most brutal manner. His brains were literally beaten out with stones. His lifeless and mutilated body was quite cold when it was discovered by his servants. At the time of the murder four of Mr. FOOTE's labourers were working in a field a short distance from the scene of slaughter. The town of New Ross is merely divided from the village of Rossercom by a river. The tragical event had excited great consternation in the entire neighbourhood. When the post last night five persons were in custody charged on suspicion. Mr. FOOTE was a member of the Irish Bar, but had not practised for many years. He was brother of the late LUDWY FOOTE, the principal of the well-known firm of snuff manufacturers of that name in this city. On the occasion of the previous attack on the life of this ill-fated gentleman, the outrage was ascribed to a conspiracy against him connected with land-tithing.

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Printed for the Author, and sold by Onwhyn, Catherine-street; also at 145, Oxford-street; 98, Royal Exchange; 248, Regent-street; 21, Paternoster-row; and by all Booksellers in town and country.

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Just published, in 8vo. price 10s. 6d. boards, A TREATISE ON THE INJURIES, THE DISEASES, AND THE DISTORTIONS OF THE SPINE; founded on an Essay to which the Jacksonian Prize for the year 1826, was adjudged by the Royal College of Surgeons. By R. A. STA. FORD, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons; Surgeon to St. Marylebone Infirmary, and formerly Surgeon of the Urethra in the Hospital. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman.

Of them may be had, by the same Author, OBSERVATIONS ON STRICTURES OF THE URETHRA: with an Account of a New Method of Treatment.

The information is highly valuable, and Mr. Stafford deserves the thanks of the profession for the ingenuity of his invention.—Lond. Med. and Surg. Journal.

It is impossible to avoid entertaining a high opinion of the utility of this method of attempting the permanent removal of bad and inveterate strictures.—Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.

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These books can be safely recommended, as well for the moral truth they contain as for the extensive and successful result of the author's experience.—London Morning Journal.—The above may be had of Sherwood and Co., Paternoster-row; and of all the principal Booksellers in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, 86, Traction-street, Edinburgh; and of all Booksellers. The 21st edition, price 5s. each.

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THE TRAVELLER'S SAFEGUARD. A marauding Indian, on prowling intent, Assail'd a lone traveller—but well-polish'd Boots Diverted the savage from murder's pursuit: Fear'd not the Indian's rage, nor his mad yell: With fearful amazement, and viewing the shade In perfect though miniature semblance display'd, Wheel'd round, and rejoicing, alarm'd his whole tribe: The Jet now, of 30 the Strand, who describe An harbour'd by imps, and refrain from attacking The travellers thus guarded by Warren's Jet Blacking.

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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, JANUARY 11.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue at Brighton, in the full enjoyment of health.

THE metropolitan elections are ended—and ended in a manner which most completely justifies all the opposition which they met with from numbers of men, favourable to many other provisions of the Reform Bill.

As MESSRS. WAKLEY, DUNCOMBE, LUSHINGTON, CLAY, and BULWER make no secret of their views, opinions, and intentions, their candour may render their practical exertions in the cause innocuous.

The returns from the country are most satisfactory. We have elsewhere given a list of Conservative Members already returned, who were not in the last Parliament, and taking the English returns generally, we are enabled to state, that the Conservatives have a majority over the Destructives. Considering this majority to be derived from Borough elections, in which the Destructives expected to be triumphantly victorious, the people have every reason to be gratified. As for Ireland and Scotland, it is impossible yet to ascertain, with any precision, the probable results of the contests. We incline to believe, from what we hear, that the O'CONNELL influence is decidedly on the decline, and that powerful exertions are making all over the country to rescue its destinies from the grasp of the agitators.

TO-MORROW, at Brentford, the nomination for Middlesex takes place. The electors in the interest of Mr. WOOD will muster at nine o'clock at Turnham-green, and a splendid array we expect.

We have never seen a more cheering prospect of the release of a great, wealthy, and influential county from the thralldom of quackery and Radicalism than now opens to view. Mr. HUME's adherents are aware of their sorry plight, and, as we have been told, have proposed to coalesce with Mr. BYNG, a proposition which, we also hear, has been most indignantly rejected.

The private character and personal qualifications of Mr. WOOD are unexceptionable. His grandfather (we believe) has represented the county for which he now comes forward, and his estates and station are, like those of Mr. BYNG, guarantees for the interest he will naturally take in the welfare of the community in which he was born and has been bred. Mr. HUME, by his restless activity, and fidgetty ambition to get rich and respectable beyond the means even of matrimony, or the grace of Greek Loans, has blundered himself into a very unenviable sort of notoriety, and particularly unenviable as regards his claims upon county representation. He might physic the electors, or dissect their brothers—he might buy buffaloes cheap and sell them dear (if humpy bullocks flourished in Middlesex)—he might, in short, do a thousand things for his own advantage and amusement, but what upon earth can he do for Middlesex?

Even the carpenters' bills for building his booths, he refuses to pay at the rate they demand. He will not be at a farthing expense for Bibles or Prayer-books, because he says he shall require nobody to swear—and above all, he is so exclusively absolute, that as to canvassing the electors personally, he would not do it to save his seat.

Mr. BYNG's illness and age are great disadvantages to him in this contest; but it is not true that any coalition has taken place between him and Mr. WOOD. Mr. WOOD stands upon the purest principles, and perfectly independent of all party faction—i.e. is, in every sense of the word, a GENTLEMAN and a CONSERVATIVE. Mr. BYNG is a GENTLEMAN and a WHIG. Mr. HUME is neither WHIG nor CONSERVATIVE. Let Middlesex take its choice.

THE election for the Southern Division of Essex commences to-morrow—and we are glad to know that the highest enthusiasm exists in favour of Mr. DARE and Mr. BRAMSTON. The people of Essex, proverbially loyal, naturally feel encouraged in their Constitutional efforts by the triumphant success of the Conservative cause in their part of the country. Colchester has returned two Conservatives—Norwich two Conservatives—Yarmouth two Conservatives—Ipswich two Conservatives—and Harwich two Conservatives. Sure we are, that the county of Essex will, in both its divisions, maintain gallantly and successfully the victories achieved in Norfolk and Suffolk—that DARE, BRAMSTON, TYRELL, and BARING will be the men of their choice. The *Essex Standard* of yesterday says:—

"A Mr. BRANFILL, or rather the party in whose hands he is an unconscious tool, sticks his name on a placard as the inventor and sole proprietor of the 'Repeal of the Malt Tax'; as if the patent for repealing it belonged to him alone.—Of all the impudent quackeries to catch the ignorant this is the greatest.—Mr. DARE and Mr. BRAMSTON are equally zealous in their desire to obtain this relief for the farmer; and enjoying this advantage over their opponent's party, that with them the desire arises from their long connexion with, and dependence on, the prosperity of agriculture, and from a mature conviction that unless some such relief be afforded, they and their tenantry must sink together:—whereas with Mr. BRANFILL's party it is quite a new-born idea, adopted only since the period the Whigs left office. It will not be forgotten, that whilst in office they opposed every attempt to ameliorate the condition of the agriculturists, even denying them a surplus income, which was to be frittered away on *currants, starch, and short-tailed dogs!* With regard to the North it is whispered, to such are gulls enough to receive it, that Mr. D. W. HANVEY, the Hon. Member for South-wark, is to be put in nomination. It is to us of little moment whether he be or not, excepting that we think any such outrage on the feelings of the yeomanry would give an additional stimulus to our cause, and secure, if possible, a more triumphant result than even we had anticipated."

CONSIDERABLE surprise having been expressed, not only in private circles, but in some of the daily and evening Papers, at the extraordinary course which the Bristol election has taken, we feel it due to the well-known character of Mr. BAILLIE, the late Member for that city, to declare, in the most positive and distinct terms, that he was himself no party whatever to the coalition entered into with Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE by his friends, on the spot; and by which he lost his return.

Mr. BAILLIE was hindered, by circumstances of a domestic nature, from visiting Bristol. He first heard of Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE as a candidate in opposition to him on Sunday or Monday, and before he could possibly communicate with his committee they had considered it expedient (without consulting him) to coalesce with the Right Hon. Member for Nottingham; that Right Hon. Baronet having, in the most

complimentary manner to his Nottingham supporters, pledged himself to sit for Bristol if he were elected.

Under these unlooked-for circumstances, the Conservative Party saw the necessity of securing the two seats—one of which Mr. BAILLIE's Committee had virtually relinquished by the coalition; and Mr. MILES came forward, who, with Sir RICHARD VIVIAN, was triumphantly returned. At this we unfeignedly rejoice; but our particular object in dilating upon the subject here, is to exonerate (from our own personal knowledge) Mr. BAILLIE from any connexion with, or participation in, the strange proceeding.

OUR readers will find, in our next page, a sort of running commentary upon the statements and predictions of the *Morning Chronicle*, as to election matters—not in the shape of any facetious annotations or cutting sarcasms—but in the form of plain facts, and the details of the results of the different polls and returns, not exactly according with their presentiments, founded upon accurate knowledge and valuable information. Here, having before stated that the Conservative party have already returned AN ACTUAL MAJORITY, we beg to subjoin a list of fifty-five Conservatives already returned to this Parliament, who had not seats in the last House of Commons:—

Mr. DOTTEN } —SOUTHAMPTON.	Sir W. FOLLETT—EXETER.
Mr. HOY } —SOUTHAMPTON.	Mr. TWISS—BRIDPORT.
Serjeant GOULBURN—LEICESTER.	Sir H. SMITH—COLCHESTER.
Mr. LOWTHER—YORK.	Mr. HAWKES—DUDLEY.
Mr. MILES—BRISTOL.	Sir J. DERESFORD—CHATHAM.
Mr. BONHAM—HARWICH.	Mr. CHARLES—LUDLOW.
Mr. BARRING } —YARMOUTH.	Mr. JONES—DENBIGH.
Mr. GOODRICK—STAFFORD.	Mr. BAILEY—WORCESTER.
Mr. KELLY } —IPSWICH.	Mr. BROWNRISE—BOSTON.
Mr. DUNDAS } —IPSWICH.	Mr. KEARLEY—WIGAN.
Mr. PRICE—SANDWICH.	Mr. SCARLETT—NORWICH.
Mr. CARRUTHERS—HULL.	Mr. MACKENZIE—LYMINGTON.
Colonel BAILLIE—HONITON.	Mr. LEWIS—CARMARTHEN.
Mr. FECTOR—DOVER.	Mr. DOWDESWELL—TWEKESBURY.
Mr. BOLDERO—CHIPPENHAM.	Sir F. FRENCH—SCARBOROUGH.
Mr. H. LEWIS—MAIDSTONE.	Mr. FRESHFIELD—PENRYN.
Mr. BORTHWICK—EVESHAM.	Mr. MORGAN—BRECQ.
Mr. HOGG—BEVERLEY.	Right Hon. W. Y. PEEL—TAM-
Colonel SIBTHORPE—LINCOLN.	WORTH.
Lord POLLINGTON—PONTEFRAC.	Right Hon. Sir J. BECKETT—
Lord MAHON—HERTFORD.	LEEDS.
Sir C. DALBIAC } —RIPON.	Mr. ENTWISLE—ROCHDALE.
Mr. PEMBERTON } —RIPON.	Mr. MACLEAN—OXFORD.
Mr. HARNABY—DROITWICH.	Mr. EAST—WINCHESTER.
Mr. WORTLEY—HALIFAX.	Mr. ANGERSTEIN—GREENWICH.
Mr. POLLEN—ANDOVER.	Mr. BRADSHAW—BERWICK.
Mr. PEEL—NEWCASTLE.	Captain PECHILL—BRIGHTON.
Hon. M. GRIMSTON—ST. ALBANS.	Mr. PELHAM—SHREWSBURY.

"An I have not ballads made on you all, and sung to filthy tunes. I am Jew, an Hebrew Jew."—*Falstaff.*

A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE:

Being a full, true, and particular Account of a certain "tight little Administration" that was lost in a Fog off the coast of Brighton, on Friday the 14th day of November, 1834, and has never been heard of since.

Air—"The tight little Island."

Dandy MELBOURNE, one day,
Said to sage Gaffer GREY,
"We must now hold a grand consul-tation—
"Since SPENCER's 'gone dead,'
"We shall want a new Head
"To conduct the affairs of the nation;
"For now he's got this elevation,
"ALTHOUGH can't keep his old situa-tion,
"And where's the three-decker
"Can take the Exchequer,
"In our tight little Adminis-tration?"

"As for DURHAM, you know,
"He's been down to Glas-gow,
"And made an infernal o-ration,
"Calling all of us 'fools,'
"And 'rogues,' and 'BROUGHAM's tools,'
"('To that Peer's no small mortifi-cation)
"And since that great Illumi-nation
"Of the Law, meets such vituper-ation
"From your son-in-law; he,
"As your Lordship must see,
"Can't be one of our Adminis-tration.

"EDWARD LITTLETON, too,
"Would, I fear, never do,
"Though we might, as to mere calcu-lation,
"Send for BOWRING from France,
"To teach him finance,
"And subtraction, and multipli-cation;
"But you know what a sad pertur-bation
"He occasioned our Associ-ation
"By that business with DAN,
"Which demolished the man
"As a part of our Adminis-tration.

"There's that Scotch ABERCROMBY
"May, it's fancied by some, be
"Possess'd of a quali-fication;
"His return, to be sure,
"Is pretty secure,
"And that's no small consider-ation;
"For since in her old corpor-ation
"We've produced such transmogrifi-cation,
"With his tongue in his cheek, he
"May blarney Auld Reekie,
"And humbug her whole popu-lation.

"But then, there's the NED ELLICE,
"You know, would be jealous,
"That rose-bud of civili-zation;
"Though the Tories defame him
"And grossly nick-name him,
"Which causes him great tribu-lation—
"Yet why should it give him vex-ation?
"Ursa Major's a prime constel-lation,
"And who dares declare
"Him the only 'Great Bear'
"To be found in our Adminis-tration?"

"As to little JOHN RUSSELL,
"Who's in such a bustle
"To put us to farther 'pur-gation,'
"With his 'Ballot' and nonsense,
"We can not, in conscience,
"Consent to such gross inno-vation.
"We must all view with great constern-ation

"A seat of but three years' dur-ation;
"The KING and the Church
"We can leave in the lurch,
"But we can't leave our Adminis-tration.
"Stay!—by jingo, I've caught
"What, you'll own's a bright thought,
"Unless I've lost all pene-tration—
"I'll be off in a trice,
"And take with me SPRING RICE
"To propose for the KING's appro-bation!
"When once I've made this presen-tation,
"There's an end to our whole bother-ation;
"And no longer sticks
"In this 'tarnation fix'
"Our rickety Adminis-tration."

Jumping into a chaise
(Twas an old hack of GREY's),
MELLY dropped here this grave conver-sation,
And bade the postilion
Drive towards "the Pavilion"
Without further procrasti-nation:
But conceive our poor friend's desper-ation,
When, in answer to this appli-cation,
Turning coolly about,
Said the Sov'reign, "You're out!
"And I'll form a new Adminis-tration!"

Alas! and alack!
When his Lordship got back,
Only fancy the cold perspir-ation
The Whigs were all in,
When they heard where he'd been,
And his journey's abrupt termi-nation.
Holland House, at the first intim-ation,
Became one scene of sad lamen-tation!
A succession of fits
Turn'd poor PALMERSTON's wits,
And produced mental halluci-nation.

Then in Great Stanhope-street,
The confusion was great
In a certain superb habi-tation,
Where, seated at tea
O'er a dish of bohea,
BROUGHAM was quaffing his "usual po-tation."
(For you know his indignant ne-gation,
When accus'd once of jollifi-cation)—
Down went saucer and cup,
Which LE MARCHANT pick'd up,
Not to hear his Lord mutter "d—n-ation!"

But this greatest of men
Soon caught hold of a pen,
And, after slight delibe-ration,
No longer he tosses
His flexile proboscis
About, in so much exci-tation;
But, scribbling with great ani-mation,
He sends off a communi-cation:
"Dearest LYNDBURST," says he,
"Can't you find room for me
"When constructing your Adminis-tration?"

"Though the *Times* says I'm mad,
"And each rascally *Rad*
"Abuses my tergiver-sation—
"Though those humbugs, the Whigs,
"Swear that my 'Thimble-rigs'
"Were the cause of all their vacill-ation;
"The whole story's a base fabri-cation
"To damage my great repu-tation;
"So now, to be brief,
"Only make me Lord Chief,
"And I'll serve without re-ouner-ation!"

"When he found 'twas "no go,"
And that LYNDBURST and Co.
Were deaf to all solici-tation,
As 'twas useless with LYNBY
To kick up a shindy,
He resolv'd upon peregrin-ation;
Not waiting for much prepa-ration,
He bolted with precipi-tation;
A sad loss, I ween,
To CHARLES KNIGHT's Magazine,
And to STINKOMALEE edu-cation!

So now that the Noodles,
The Doodles, and Foodles
Of the Radico-Whig combination
Are off, and the Renim
Has sound men at the helm,
Let us give them full co-operation!
Superior to intimidation,
May they free us from mere mob-dictation,
Till her Altar and Throne
Grateful ENGLAND shall own,
PRESERV'D BY PEEL'S ADMINISTRATION!

The following testimony of Sir JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE, the noted Reformer, to the excellence of the measures introduced by Sir ROBERT PEEL for the Reform of the Criminal Law deserves attention at this time. The *Morning Chronicle* thus reports the speech of Sir JOHN on the 22d February, 1827:—

"Mr. HOBHOUSE (now Sir JOHN), after the commendations which had been bestowed on the Right Hon. Gentleman by his Noble Friends, amidst the cheers of the House, could only say, in wishing to intrude for a few moments upon their notice, that there were occasions when those who felt strongly were not to be restrained by ordinary considerations from giving utterance to their emotions. In all that had been addressed by the Right Honourable Gentleman to the House, there was only one part upon which he could venture to make a single observation—one single phrase upon which he felt himself bound to make a single comment. The Right Honourable Gentleman said that he might possibly have taken another course, which would have led to more splendid fame, and more honourable distinction. Upon that point alone, of all that the Right Honourable Gentleman had offered to the House, he begged to express his dissent, for it was impossible but that the Right Honourable Gentleman must have seen an earnest of his future fame, and well-merited good fortune in the repeated testimonies of applause which were showered upon him from all sides of the House, and from

every part of the country, conveying the assurance of a reputation which no future action of his life would be able to destroy!—(hear, hear.) After several other complimentary observations, Mr. HOBHOUSE proceeded, "There was a habit which prevailed in the city (Westminster) which he had the honour to represent, in obedience to which the representatives were obliged annually to appear before the presented, to convey an account of their proceedings, and to receive such instructions with respect to their future conduct as the circumstances of the times rendered expedient. Upon those occasions it had been usual to hold forth to their imitation such men as we considered models with regard to conduct; and he hoped it would be considered neither foolish nor improper to say, upon the present occasion, that at those times the name of the Right Honourable Gentleman had been always declared entitled to rank amongst those of the benefactors of mankind.—(The Chancellor of the Exchequer here seemed to laugh.)—The Chancellor," continued the Right Hon. Gentleman, "may smile, but although there may be prejudices of another description, they looked only on the great Reformer of great abuses, and as such considered him entitled to the gratitude of the country." The Honourable Member concluded by entreating the Right Honourable Gentleman not to be stayed by the obstacles which might be presented to his course, but to persevere, declaring "that he had already formed the basis of a great man by showing that he was a good one!"—(Hear.)

In giving an account of the results of the Provincial Elections which are concluded, we shall take the liberty of borrowing our descriptions from the catalogue raisonné which the Morning Chronicle has been periodically publishing during the week. Its reasonings upon those results, the allegations it makes, the facts it details, and the conclusions at which it arrives, are all of the first order as curiosities, in their several degrees. We give the extracts verbatim, merely throwing into italics the points which have afforded us the most amusement and edification.

Monday's Chronicle:—

LEICESTER BOROUGH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Every hour adds to the excitement here prevailing. Every succeeding day's canvass gives additional confirmation to the assurance of success to our late worthy representatives, Messrs. Evans and Ellis. Victory is assured. A peep into the camp and head-quarters of the enemy betrays their state of weakness and dismay. Coaxing, cajoling, caressing, lavish promises, and insolent menaces are resorted to, but evidently without their former effects. The polling commences on Wednesday morning, and terminates on Thursday afternoon. The Mayor and Bailiff, as returning officers, have thus hastened the election for two substantial reasons—one the low state of the treasury, the whole weight of the contest in this respect being laid on the Liverpool backbone, which is not over strong, and to give an opportunity for Serjeant Goulburn to try his better luck at the immaculate borough of Warwick, and to allow time for Mr. Gladstone to reach Southampton.

Friday's Standard:—

LEICESTER.

FINAL CLOSE OF THE POLL.

Goulburn	1483
Gladstone	1473
Evans	1341
Ellis	1306

You will guess, though I cannot describe, the exultation of loyal folks in this large manufacturing town at having snatched it from the Radicals in the most triumphant manner. Mr. Goulburn has just ceased addressing an enormous crowd, who before he commenced struck up the national anthem of God save the King, and sang it with an enthusiasm I never witnessed. If this be no proof of reaction I am at a loss to conceive what is. At the last election Mr. Boulton Leigh (the Conservative) was beaten by a majority of 250 or 260 by Ellis, and by Evans infinitely more. The feeling is so entirely changed that Mr. Paget (not long since one of the Members for the county, and the most popular mob orator in town or county) could not obtain a hearing; and all sentiments of loyalty and attachment to Church and King were loudly cheered. Three years since no man could walk the street with a blue ribbon in his hat.

Chronicle, Friday:—

EXETER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

JAN. 7.—The election terminated this afternoon, as I had anticipated, in the return of Sir W. Follett and Mr. Divett. The Learned Knight has the honour of reviving the ancient system of contesting an election, which we had thought had died with the birth of the Reform Bill. Five thousand pounds, it is said, have been the price of this instance of re-action. The King's Solicitor-General (or rather his friends) have laid out their money well, and have thus far shown their determination not to subvert the spirit of the Reform Bill. The numbers at the close of the poll were—

Follett	1424
Divett	1176
Buller	1029

Ibid, Friday:—

NORWICH.

WE have lost the election, but not from any disposition amongst those who have formerly supported Liberal measures to put any confidence in Sir Robert Peel's Ministry—for on this subject there has been but one opinion amongst us, and that has been, that nothing to benefit the country can be expected from such a Ministry; but from the undue influence and corrupt means which have been resorted to, chiefly amongst the ignorant and soul-bartering electors. The books were closed at four o'clock, and about five the Sheriffs entered the Court with the successful candidates, and announced the numbers to be as follow:—

Lord Viscount Stormont	1892
Robert Campbell Scarlett, Esq. .. .	1878
Hon. E. V. Harbord	1692
Frank Offley Martin, Esq.	1585

Lord Stormont and Mr. Scarlett thanked the electors for having elected them, and repeated what was asserted at the last election, that it was obtained without bribery!

Of Horsham and the triumphant return of Mr. HURST, the Chronicle writes thus:—

(From our own Correspondent.)

FINAL CLOSE OF THE POLL, JAN. 7.

Hurst	127
Broadwood	124
Majority for Hurst	—3

Mr. Hurst's majority is composed of the following three, viz.—Robert Hurst, Esq., his father, Henry Padwick, Esq., his paid agent, and himself Robert Henry Hurst, the returned candidate.

We conclude that the Chronicle was not aware that Mr. HURST, so triumphantly returned, is one of the most celebrated of Radical Reformers.

We find by the same patriotic paper, that Mr. EAST, at Winchester, has an extremely good chance of being returned—not from any re-action.

WINCHESTER.—NOMINATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY.—The nomination of the candidates for the representation of this city took place this morning at St. John's House. The candidates are the late Members, Messrs. Midway and W. B. Baring, who are Reformers, and Mr. B. East, a Tory, and the nominee of the Duke of Buckingham. After the usual formalities had been gone through, and the oaths administered, V. Earle, Esq., proposed, and R. Knight, Esq., seconded the nomination of Mr. Midway; Dr. Crawford proposed, and J. Theobald, Esq., seconded Mr. Baring; and Dr. Williams, head-master of the College, proposed Mr. East, and Captain Neville, R.N., seconded the nomination. The show of hands was greatly in favour of the Reform candidates. Mr. East demanded a poll, which will commence to-morrow. A very severe contest is anticipated; not that any reaction has taken place in the city since the last election, when Mr. Baring polled one hundred votes above Mr. East, but that the Corporation, Church, and College have actually compelled many of their dependants and tradesmen again

to support the cause of their protegee, Mr. East, against their consciences.

Of the signal defeat of the Radical COLONEL DAVIS, at Worcester, the Chronicle says:

WORCESTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)!!

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7.—Tory and corporation influence, and Tory gold in abundance, have obtained a partial victory here, in turning out one of the Reform candidates—Colonel Davies.

The grossest threats and intimidation, where nothing else could be successfully used, have been resorted to, to compel the poorer class of electors in Worcester to vote for the Tory candidate.

On opening the poll this morning, at eight, but few voters presented themselves. Towards ten o'clock, however, they began to appear in numbers, and Bailey continued gradually, until twelve, to reduce Davies's majority of yesterday. At this hour he passed the Colonel, and headed him by three—the numbers being for Bailey 1025, and for Davies 1022. At half-past twelve the scale turned, and Davies had a majority of four. The most intense excitement now everywhere prevailed, horsemen and carriages were dispatched in all directions to bring up the voters, but few of whom remained unpollled. At one Bailey again prevailed, having a majority of 15, and this gradually increased until the final close of the poll at four, when his majority over Davies was 17. I am unable to get the precise numbers.

Gold and intimidation seem to do wonders; and if either or both succeed in perverting the Reformers, it only proves that the pure, and independent are either mercenaries or cowards. However, at Warwick we find them supporting the Conservative.

WARWICK.

(From our own Correspondent.)!!

CLOSE OF THE POLL, JAN. 7.

The poll was kept open until four o'clock, and the result was then declared to be—

For Sir C. Greville	564
Bolton B. King	478
John Halcomb	416
Majority for King over Halcomb .. .	62

PLUMPTERS.

For Mr. King	351
Sir C. Greville	50
Mr. Halcomb	None!

So that every vote for Halcomb was a split vote of the Greville party; yet there was no coalition! The friends of Mr. King conducted him to his hotel from the hustings, preceded by a band of music and handsome banners. The successful Member addressed the crowd in a very spirited, independent speech, which was received with acclamations by the hundreds who had voted for him. The election has been exceedingly well conducted. All has been good humour and peace. Not the slightest disturbance has occurred. It has been a complete contrast to the last election. This is the more creditable, as it has been, rather inconveniently, the Sessions week.

Now let us see what the Chronicle says about Maidstone:—

MAIDSTONE.—NOMINATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)!!

This day (Monday) the nomination took place for this borough. Messrs. Roberts and Barnett were nominated for the Blues, and Mr. Wyndham Lewis for the Purples or Tories. The two former were very well received, and gave great satisfaction by their manly and candid addresses. Mr. Lewis, whose delivery and obvious want of talent is greatly against him, but who is said to possess other more powerful means of convincing the corrupt part of the constituency, is of course supported by the Corporation, and the old remnant of Toryism, whom the present Lord Mayor of London once represented very accurately both in talent and principle. We shall probably have a sharp contest, but there seems no doubt of the return of Mr. Roberts; and although the Tories are offering about 30*l.* per man for votes, yet it is expected that the old Kentish blood, which generally peeps out at election time, will inevitably elect the honest and really Liberal candidate Mr. Barnett, in preference to the advocate for slavery and corruption. The show of hands was in favour of the Liberal candidates. A poll was demanded for Mr. Lewis.

The result of this demand, which the Chronicle seems to consider on Tuesday a superfluous ceremony, is thus described by that valuable journal of Wednesday,—the mildness of which, and the respectful manner in which the independent electors whose rights have been derived from the Reform Bill are spoken of, must gratify the followers of the ELLICES, EASTHOPEs, and LUSHINGTONs, and prove to the rest of the country the spirit of fairness and moderation by which their political feelings are regulated:—

MAIDSTONE.

(From our own Correspondent.)!!

CLOSE OF THE POLL.

TUESDAY.—The polling commenced this morning, and at the commencement the friends of both parties were very sanguine. The Tories, however, were the earliest in the field, and pushed in their voters with unexampled activity, in order to gain a good show on the first day's poll. As much as 50*l.* was offered by them for a single plumper for Mr. Lewis, their candidate; and the consequence was, that a great many of the freemen, some of whom are as venal as any voters in the kingdom, and, to their eternal infamy be it spoken, also a great many of the new electors—who were violently opposed at the registration by the Tories, and only gained their votes by the assiduity of the Reformers—were won by "filthy lucre." The Reformers saw that it was impossible to return both their candidates, Messrs. Roberts and Barnett, two tried and good Reformers; and at about twelve o'clock in the day Mr. Barnett resigned, that he might not endanger the return of Mr. Roberts, who has represented the borough for sixteen years. Mr. Hildyard, a barrister, was then nominated by the Tories; and shortly afterwards, Alderman Lucas was put in nomination. At about two o'clock, however, these candidates were withdrawn, and the poll was closed by consent of all parties. The numbers then were,

Mr. Lewis	520
Mr. Roberts	308
Mr. Barnett (at the time he resigned) ..	333
Alderman Lucas	5
Mr. Hildyard	3

The Mayor then declared that Messrs. Lewis and Roberts were elected. These gentlemen returned thanks, and each party conducted their Member through the town in procession.

Perhaps a more infamous election never took place under the domination of rotten boroughs. The town of Maidstone, containing 16,000 inhabitants, has been treacherously and infamously sold by the venality of about three hundred voters. Corporation Reform is the only cure (always excepting the ballot) for this horrid state of things. After the Corporation had been represented by Alderman Wincheser, the only disgrace that could befall it was that of being sold to Wyndham Lewis.

Nine out of ten of the new voters above alluded to, sold themselves to the Purples. These men never had a vote before. Many of these scoundrels have always professed to be Radicals. The election must have cost Mr. Lewis upwards of 10,000*l.*; but if the Duke of Wellington were to snatch the crown from the head of our present Sovereign, and establish an absolute despotism, these venal slaves would have sold themselves into his service.

Of Chatham, the Chronicle gives an elaborated history, which, after twitting Sir JOHN BERESFORD with calling London "Lunnun," contains this passage:—

"The show of hands were thirty or forty to one for Captain BYNG—a poll was demanded for the Admiral.

"Captain BYNG'S RETURN IS CERTAIN—he will poll AT LEAST thirty-five votes more than the Admiral, notwithstanding the grossest attempts at intimidation and corruption have been made. BRAVO, CHATHAM!"

After the Bravo of Wednesday, we hear nothing more of Chatham in the Chronicle, except that on Thursday, Sir JOHN BERESFORD being a head of the "certain" Captain BYNG (whom it occasionally calls Sir JOHN BYNG), it says— "But it is said there was an error in casting up of the votes." The Chronicle thence holds its peace, and we find Sir JOHN P. BERESFORD returned.

Of Bristol, the Chronicle gives the following history:—

BRISTOL.—NOMINATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MONDAY, JAN. 5.—To the close of the past week it was not ex-

pected that any contest would have arisen for this city, but that the present Members, Mr. Baillie and Sir R. Vyvyan, would have walked over the course. The friends of Reform, however, determined to do all in their power to aid the national cause, and having reason to know, from Sir J. C. Hobhouse's connection with this city (the Right Hon. Baronet being a native of Bristol, and possessing large property in its immediate vicinity), that he would serve if elected, drew up a resolution which fully states their grounds of action, and of which the following is an extract:—"A crisis has arrived in the history of this city, which places in your hands the power of deciding another question—whether Bristol shall maintain a character for independence among the cities of the kingdom, or continue an object of unrelenting contempt, by persisting in sending as its representatives in Parliament, two men—one to say 'No,' and the other to say 'Yes,' upon every question of national importance? To give you an opportunity of proving your unaltered attachment to the great principles of constitutional Reform—to furnish you with the means of retrieving the honour of Bristol, and of ranking yourselves again among the independent constituencies of the country, we place in nomination this day the Right Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart., a gentleman of tried integrity and large fortune; born and educated in Bristol, and consequently attached to it by ties, the influence of which no stranger can feel—a Reformer from the days of his boyhood—a friend to the people when the friends of the people were few—a man of talent, and a man of business. We fearlessly challenge for him comparison with the Tory candidate in every respect as a Representative of Bristol in the National Legislature. We place him before you as the most fitting successor of Mr. Baillie, whose political principles we approve, whose past Parliamentary conduct we accept as an ample pledge for the future, and whose election we are resolved most strenuously and cordially to promote."

It was not deemed advisable to give publicity to this document at the moment for striking a decisive blow; and so faithfully was the counsel kept, that till bills to this effect were posted round the city on the morning of nomination, no idea was entertained by the Tories of any opposition.

This morning the nomination took place at the Guildhall, where J. E. Baillie, Esq., was proposed by Robert Bright, Esq., seconded by M. H. Castle, Esq.; Sir R. R. Vyvyan was proposed by Alderman Daniel, seconded by Joseph Cookson, Esq.; Sir J. C. Hobhouse was then proposed by C. A. Elton, Esq., seconded by Richard Ash, Esq. Notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, a large majority of the electors appeared with the colours and cards of "Baillie and Hobhouse," and the announcement of both names was received with the most tremendous shouts of exultation and enthusiasm. Mr. Baillie was not present, owing to the illness of his venerable parent; Sir J. C. Hobhouse, of course was not expected to appear, so that the spontaneous burst in his favour is the more gratifying. Sir R. R. Vyvyan attempted to address the electors, but hardly a syllable could he utter amidst the discordant shouts and yells which greeted the Hon. Baronet. The show of hands was declared by the Sheriffs to have fallen upon Hobhouse and Baillie; indeed a vast majority appeared over the Blue candidate. The polling is fixed to commence on Wednesday morning.

We have elsewhere to-day noticed the indignation naturally felt by Mr. BAILLIE, at being, without his own knowledge and consent, betrayed into the coalition with Sir CAM HOBHOUSE, which has lost him his seat; but we prefer giving the version of this most glorious defeat of the much-puffed "friend of the People" from the Chronicle's own columns—a defeat more decided than any the Destructives yet have met with, inasmuch as it has dragged down to rejection one of the most popular Members Bristol ever returned, and of whose previous Parliamentary conduct his constituents declare their entire approbation.

The People of Nottingham, in whose faces Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE has been graciously pleased to spit, had better, before he offers himself again for their votes, learn by heart the following declaration of that rattling, wriggling, weathercock, which was placarded all over Bristol:—

"Sir JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE will take his seat for Bristol, if elected."

Thus he treats his Nottingham admirers as slaves, and proves what we said of him, that if returned for the new place, he would ride his rotten borough of Nottingham with a manumance—Cabbage stalks are too good for him.

At the close of the poll the numbers were:—

Miles	3699
Vyvyan	3307
Baillie	2512
Hobhouse	1808
Majority for Conservatives	—285

—A word is needless.

In Thursday's Chronicle we find the following:—

CARMARTHEN AND LLANELLY.—NOMINATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)!!

JAN. 5.—At an early hour this morning the friends of the opposing parties were on the alert. Soon after ten o'clock the Hon. W. H. Yelverton, accompanied by his committee and a large number of the most influential and independent gentlemen of the borough of Carmarthen, entered the Town-hall. Mr. Lewis, the Conservative candidate made his appearance, surrounded by the corrupt machinery and underlings of our corporation. The returning officers having first through the preliminary business of the meeting, W. Chamberlain, Esq., son of Mr. Llanelly, came forward, and in a brief but energetic speech proposed the Honourable W. H. Yelverton, which was immediately seconded by Captain J. G. Phillips, who may say thanked by the unanimous cheers of the whole assembly, always excepting the minions of corporation. Mr. Lewis was proposed by Captain Edmondson, and seconded by Mr. D. Prytherch. Mr. Yelverton then addressed the electors, and pledged himself to the faithful discharge of his Parliamentary duties if elected, and also to his unequalled opposition to the present Government. The show of hands was in favour of the Liberal candidates. The poll will commence to-morrow (Tuesday), and close on Wednesday.

On Friday we read with considerable satisfaction in the Standard:—

CARMARTHEN BOROUGH.

The Conservatives have gained a most glorious victory in this borough. Every effort, every exertion was made by the Whigs, and their conduct in the last Parliament was so disgraceful that the electors would place no further confidence in them. Mr. Yelverton has been rejected with every mark of contempt.

The poll at its close stands as follows:—

Yelverton	217
Lewis	214
Majority for Yelverton	—3

Lewis	84
Yelverton	40

Total majority for Mr. Lewis, the Conservative candidate, at the close of the poll on the second day, 41. The friends of the Opposition have triumphed. Welshmen will support their King.

Of Ipswich we have the following details from the Chronicle:—

(From our own Correspondent.)

JAN. 4.—The nomination of representatives for this borough takes place to-morrow morning. The candidates are—in the people's interest, Mr. James Morrison and Mr. R. A. Watson; (in the Tory cause) Mr. Fitzroy Kelly and Mr. R. A. Dundas. AFTER A CAREFUL SIFTING OF BOTH PARTIES, I HAVE ASCERTAINED BEYOND A DOUBT THAT THE ELECTORS OF IPSWICH ARE ALIVE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THEIR COUNTRY, AND THAT THEY WILL RETURN MESSRS. MORRISON AND WATSON. In the beginning of the canvass there was some doubt as to the success of the former gentleman; but after his explanation of his Parliamentary conduct, the electors were so satisfied that they have resolved to return him.

We find on Friday in the newspapers the following:—

JAN. 7.—I am proud to communicate the complete success of the Conservative cause in this borough. The poll closed this afternoon at four o'clock. The numbers were:—

Kelly	557
Dundas	555
Watson	531
Morrison	516

Next week I hope to communicate an equally complete triumph.

for this division of the county in the election of Lord Henniker and Sir Charles Broke Vere, K.C.B.

Of Northampton, the Chronicle of Wednesday says:—

NORTHAMPTON (BORO).—NOMINATION. (From our own Correspondent.)!!

JAN. 5.—The nomination of candidates for this borough took place this morning. Mr. V. Smith and Mr. Charles Ross, the late Members, were nominated, the former by G. Peach, Esq., who made a forcible—and if we may judge from the applause that followed—a convincing appeal to a very dense number of electors assembled, seconded by Mr. Parker; the latter by Dr. Robertson, whose speech was rendered almost inaudible from the disapprobation not very silently expressed by his auditors, and seconded by Alderman Charles Freeman, who, together with other dignitaries of this civic body, are most anxious for the return of the Conservative-corporate candidate.

Mr. Charles Hill, who, however, was represented by his nominees, Mr. Henry Marshall and Mr. J. Simpson, was the third candidate; the show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Vernon Smith and Mr. Hill, upon which a poll was demanded for Mr. C. Ross, who, like all other ultras of the Tory school, is, if we are to believe his statements, a good Reformer, and only begs for a "fair trial." If we are to judge from the feelings manifested on the Market Hill, he has already had it, and that a verdict of guilty of Toryism in its most incorrigible form, will on Wednesday, on which day the election is to take place, be pronounced.

In reply to this sagacious foreboding we find the following in Friday's Post:—

NORTHAMPTON.—THURSDAY, Four o'clock. (From our Correspondent.)

The good cause—the cause of religion and loyalty—has triumphed gloriously. Notwithstanding the deeply-matured scheme on the part of the Whigs to make the borough of Northampton the scene of a Ministerial defeat, the result of this day's poll has proved not only that they were wrong in their calculations, but that all that is worthy, loyal, and religious in this borough are true to the heart's core in the cause of their common country. They had reckoned upon divisions in our ranks, but they are miserably disappointed. It is now universally regretted that a second Conservative was not started, as his return might have been gloriously secured. Smith's majority over Ross has, during the whole day, been becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less." The following is the final state of the poll:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Day's Poll, Gross. Includes Ross (Conservative), Smith (Whig), Hill (Radical).

Of Southampton, the prophetic Chronicle tell us:— (From another Correspondent.)

Mr. Easthope is generally thought sure to win, and great exertions are making to secure the success of Mr. Bingham, the other Reform candidate, who is the Recorder of the town, and very popular. Mr. Hoy and Mr. Dottin, two old Members, and strong Tories, are the anti-Reform candidates.

SOUTHAMPTON.—NOMINATION. (From our own Correspondent.)

The nomination of candidates took place this day (Tuesday) in the Town-hall—Mr. Le Reve, the Mayor, presiding as the returning officer. You are already aware that we have no less than four gentlemen who seek our suffrages—three of them in earnest; the fourth as a bush-fighter. The earnest ones are John Easthope and Peregrine Bingham, Esqrs., Reformers, and Barlow Hoy, Esq., anti-Reformer, who, at the last election, was unseated by a vote of the House of Commons for the gentlemanly conduct of taking the suffrages of persons who had been long since dead—for, in fact, false personation. The non-earnest candidate is Mr. Dottin.

Chrony then proceeds to say at great length a great many foolish things, for which we have not room, and then concludes:—

"The Tories, I can assure you, took nothing by their manoeuvres, but all went on well and in good humour. The real contest will be decided to-morrow, and of its you will, of course, receive from me the earliest intelligence. One Reformer is sure, and that is Mr. Easthope—the other will be hard run; but whether by Mr. Hoy, or by Mr. Dottin, remains to be seen."

In reply to this, we find in Friday's newspapers the following:—

SOUTHAMPTON. Conservative principles triumph here. The reaction is already proved. DOTTIN and HOY are returned.

Let us then look at the said prophetic Chronicle as to Hull:—

HULL.—NOMINATION. (From our own Correspondent.)

JAN. 6.—The nomination took place yesterday. Mr. Hill made a brilliant and effective speech of nearly three hours' duration. Mr. Hutt followed in the same spirit, and with great effect. Mr. Carruthers was heard with great intemperance by an immense concourse of nearly 10,000 people, when a show of hands was taken, and in favour of the Reformers, of nearly 100 to 1. The polling commenced this morning; at eleven, the hour when the last accounts before the starting of the post was made up, it was as follows:—Hill, 312; Hutt, 321; Carruthers, 291.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Tories are as usual practising every dirty trick in order to return their man—a person who they themselves acknowledge to be "a conceited simpleton." The Reformers, however, are united as one man. They no longer talk of favourites, but of the cause; and being thus united, all the money lavished by Carruthers, in debauching the pauper burgesses, will be spent in vain.

The result of the poll is the return of Carruthers 1843 Hutt 1544 Hill! 1377

The Chronicle tells us:—

YORK. (From our own Correspondent.)!!

This city will be warmly contested. Popularity against corrupt influence—good principles against Treasury gold. The struggle lies between Mr. Barkley, Mr. Hume's second last Middlesex elector, and Mr. Louther. Any fresh candidate is out of the question. Mr. Dundas is safe. The Whigs have promised to split on Mr. Barkley. We shall see. Their party (the Corporation Whig interest) once threw over Mr. Petre, the third man, and were in return ejected by a similar manoeuvre on his part. There is some doubt, therefore, whether Barkley has been too often the order of the day. Mr. Barkley is supported by the Dissenters, and the friends to purity of election. He has thrown much weight into Mr. Dundas's scale, by begging his friends to split on the last man. We trust this handsome conduct will be reciprocated. Polling on Tuesday and Wednesday: nomination on Monday.

The hopes and predictions of the Chronicle are again frustrated: the return is—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Poll, Total. Includes Lowther, Dundas, Barkley.

Of Lincoln, the Chronicle informs us:—

LINCOLN. (From our own Correspondent.)

The polling commences on Tuesday. The balance of both parties I look upon to be pretty nearly equal, so that it is difficult to say whether Colonel Sibthorp or Captain Phipps will be the successful second man. Mr. Bulwer is safe. He will be considerably above all the others upon the poll. The Hon. Captain Phipps is a brother of Lord Mulgrave. If he should fail now, he is determined to stand upon the next occasion that may offer, when the Lincoln people will have become more intimately acquainted with his independent character, and less bending perhaps to the infernal system of intimidation.

Return—Col. Sibthorp 665 Bulwer 406

The Morning Post gives the following intelligence from Sunderland:—

SUNDERLAND, Jan. 7. (From our Correspondent.)

This great borough has done its duty by re-electing that able, useful and independent man, Mr. Alderman Thompson, and sending as his colleague D. Barclay, Esq., a Conservative Whig, who will not offer a factious opposition to the King's Government. The other candidate was Sir William Chaytor, who has misrepresented Sunderland since the passing of the Reform Bill, and the consequent enfranchisement of the borough. Sir William is a Baronet of Earl Grey's creation, and has latterly avowed himself a thorough-going

"Destructive." He attended the dinner given in Newcastle to the Earl of Durham, and made a silly speech, a verbatim report of which, appeared in the Post, extracted from the columns of the Newcastle Journal. From the moment that speech appeared in print Sir William was a lost man. The Earl of Durham has vainly endeavoured to trample under foot the independence of Sunderland, and the attendance of one of their representatives at a dinner in honour of their oppressor, was an offence which the independent electors were determined should be visited with severe punishment. The eloquent Baronet is the head of a large banking establishment in the borough, which of course exercises considerable local interest. He has had, upon this occasion, the entire support of the Earl of Durham's coal-agents and slaves, and servants of every degree. Still he was beaten off the ground, the result being on the close of the first day, as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Poll, Total. Includes Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. David Barclay, Sir William Chaytor.

The last time that Sir William contested Sunderland there were three candidates and he was at the head of the poll. Now there were three candidates and he was at the bottom. Is there no reaction?

Nothing could exceed the frantic rage of the "Durham and Destructive" faction on finding that they were dead beat. Threats and bribery were, however, alike spurned by the honest electors with disdain, and Sir William on the close of the first day's poll issued an address declining any further contest, and complaining of a "coalition," then which nothing could be more groundless. Thus it is that Lord Durham has been most signally beaten in his own neighbourhood and on his own ground. The agents of the Noble Earl, notwithstanding Sir William's despairing address, kept the town in a state of agitation, and brought up such voters as were open to "undue influence."

The result, however, remained, and the official announcement will take place to-morrow as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Poll, Total. Includes Thomson, Barclay, Chaytor.

Mr. Barclay is, I believe, connected with the firm of Barclay, Perkins, and Co. His residence is Eastwith Park, in the county of Surrey.

We rejoice in this triumph of Conservatism, but we wish Mr. BARCLAY had offered either for Southwark or one of the divisions of Surrey.

The following is from Leeds:—

LEEDS. (From our Correspondent.)

The town of Leeds has at length nobly redeemed its character for constitutional loyalty and attachment to the Kingly Government, by the triumphant return of Sir John Beckett. At the close of the first day's poll Sir John had a majority of 18 votes over the foremost of the Orange candidates, and they were vain enough to boast that the result of the next day's poll would be to place him 250 behind the second on the poll. Mr. Wm. Brougham arrived on Wednesday night, about eight o'clock, from London, and afterwards addressed the people to the same effect from the windows of the Mercury Office, in Brigate. Alas, they had not calculated on the re-action which has taken place. All their efforts to improve their position on the poll were unavailing. Sir John Beckett gradually gained ground, and at the close at four o'clock on Thursday the numbers were, for

Table with 3 columns: Name, Poll, Total. Includes Sir John Beckett, Mr. Baines, Mr. Brougham.

The official return will be made on Friday (yesterday), and the chairing will forthwith take place.

Of Norwich, the Chronicle, tells us (from its own correspondent):—

JAN. 3.—Nothing can be more favourable than the general canvass of the Hon. E. V. Harbord and F. O. Martin, Esq. Since the arrival of the latter gentleman, the canvass has been again gone through; and indeed only the greatest energy in the struggle that is now approaching could have enabled him to do so much in so short a period. The consequence of the zeal of both the candidates, and of their friends, has been to increase greatly the number of votes. The cry is completely in favour of the reform candidates; and nothing, save the grossest bribery, can prevent Harbord and Martin from becoming the representatives of Norwich.

Should Harbord and Martin be successful (of which there is as fair a chance as ever any candidates enjoyed in this city), it will be indeed a double triumph; for it will not only be a triumph of political principle, but of moral feeling over the basest system of corruption and intimidation ever practised in this kingdom.

(From another Correspondent.)

The election for this city is fixed for Tuesday the 6th instant, when all four of the candidates intend going to the poll. The Hon. E. V. Harbord and Frank Offley Martin, Esq., the Reform candidates, have been very active, and we may add successful in their canvass. Every opportunity has been taken of meeting the electors, and addressing them on the necessity of rescuing Norwich from her present degradation, and supporting Reformers. A committee of very respectable gentlemen has been formed for the prosecution of any cases of bribery, let it be by which party it may; but the Reform candidates have taken a high ground—they will either be sent free, or lose the election. On Friday the Reform candidates met at the Bee-hive on St. George's Plain, and not less than from 4000 to 5000 persons attended, when the candidates informed them that the result of the canvass had been most flattering to them. They could not possibly lose the election unless the Tory party resorted again to bribery.

We find in Thursday's newspaper the following result:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Poll, Total. Includes Lord Stormont, Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Harbord, Mr. Martin.

The day has passed off very quietly. The Liberals have had recourse to the expedient of causing the bribery oath to be administered to the electors without discrimination.

Speaking of the various defeats of the Destructives, the Chronicle always finds a reason why they ought not to have been beaten—the ifs and buts are particular; for instance:—

BRECON (BOROUGH). (From our own Correspondent.)

J. L. V. Watkins, Esq., the late M. P., has resigned, in consequence of bad health. C. M. R. Morgan, Esq., the unsuccessful candidate in 1832, had made a canvass, previous to Mr. Watkins's resignation, and says he is certain of a majority. J. P. Wilkins, Esq., (a Reformer) is in the field, in opposition, Mr. Watkins not having stated his intention of retiring until last Thursday; otherwise there would not be a shadow of doubt but that the Reformers of Brecon would once more show their independence, by electing a man of their own choice, and not the nominee of a Duke, Marquess, or Baronet.

Mr. Morgan has been returned. The Chronicle, in its despair, does not hesitate about belabouring its friends as well as its opponents; as thus:—

EVESHAM. (From our own Correspondent.)

The nomination took place here on Monday. The Reform candidate, Sir C. Cockerill, most unhandsonely withdrew at 11 o'clock on Sunday night. The Reformers nominated Mr. Wm. Rudge in his absence, but he declined to stand when informed of it. The consequence was, that Mr. Borthwick, the Tory candidate, and advocate of West India slavery, was declared duly returned.

This is not exactly the case. Mr. BORTHWICK's success was not the consequence of Sir C. COCKERILL's retirement—Sir CHARLES COCKERILL's retirement was the consequence of Mr. BORTHWICK's success.

At Reading one of those unpleasant contre-temps which have so seriously affected the Chronicle and its party seems to have occurred.

READING. (From our own Correspondent.)

WEDNESDAY.—Close of the Poll.—During the whole of this day, the most strenuous exertions have been made by the friends of Mr. Oliveira and Mr. Russell; and it has, throughout the day, been, indeed, a neck-and-neck race. The shortening of the polling-time by the Reform Act has done much in preventing the intimidation and Tory tricks so notorious in Reading; but still it has prevailed to some

extent. Had Mr. Oliveira made his appearance in Reading a little earlier, his principles would have triumphantly prevailed.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Poll, Total. Includes Tallourd, Russell, Oliveira.

The number of voters registered is 1002, and the number polled amounted to about 930.

We then hear from Halifax:—

HALIFAX. (From our own Correspondent.)

CLOSE OF THE POLL FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 6. Wood (Reformer) 235 Protheroe (Reformer) 273 Wortley (Tory) 259

The proceedings of this day have gone off pretty quietly, but the Tories are now using every means to lay hold of forces for to-morrow. Nearly ninety voters are yet unpolled, but of this number many will not record their suffrages. The fate of the Tories is calculated upon as fully sealed, and the return of Wood and Protheroe considered quite secure. Both these Gentlemen addressed the electors from their respective committee-rooms at the close of the proceedings, and were enthusiastically received.

Mr. WOOD and Mr. WORTLEY were returned. From Rochdale, the Chronicle tells us:—

ROCHDALE. (From our own Correspondent.)

Mr. Entwistle's friends have succeeded in their efforts, and that gentleman has been returned. At noon to-day, Mr. Fenton resigned, the numbers being then as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Poll, Total. Includes Entwistle, Fenton.

The Conservatives are in high glee! From Oxford, we have the following evidence of Tory corruption and the blessings of Reform, derived from the same source:—

OXFORD. (From our own Correspondent.)

JAN. 8.—The Tories, aided by their usual disgraceful measures of intimidation, threats, and cajolery, have succeeded this day in placing their candidate, Mr. Maclean, 253 above the Reformer, Mr. Stonor. Such disgraceful interference with the freedom of election has taken place as will cause many of its abettors to blush when their misdeeds are published, and will doubtless render the present election for Oxford a fit subject for inquiry as soon as Parliament shall meet. Hundreds of electors have been compelled to vote against their wishes and consciences; many of whom being College servants and 101. householders, CURSE THE DAY THAT THE REFORM ACT MADE THEM THE SLAVES OF THEIR MASTERS!!!—[Capital.]

The proceedings of the present election have made more converts to the Ballot than could possibly have been conceived.

STATE OF THE POLL, FIRST DAY AT FOUR O'CLOCK. Hughes 1016 Maclean 945 Stonor 693

JAN. 9.—Half-past Twelve—Mr. Stonor has just retired. From Ashton we are favoured with the following facetious account:—

ASHTON. (From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK.—The Liberal cause will triumph in this borough. It seems probable that Colonel Williams, the late Member, whose politics are Radical, will be ejected, and that in his place the electors will return a moderate Whig, in the person of Mr. Hindley. After a day's hard fighting the poll at four o'clock, was as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Poll, Total. Includes Hindley, Hicks, Williams.

The distinction between Liberals and Radicals we have yet to learn; but whatever consolation the Chronicle may derive from Mr. HINDLEY'S "moderate Whiggery," it is quite welcome to, since in its own account of the state of the poll in yesterday's paper, exactly opposite to the above comfortable paragraph, we find Mr. HINDLEY registered as a TOBY.

We could continue this long list of Whig and Radical absurdities for another half dozen columns—but we think what we have already done will answer the purpose we have in view.

WE very much regretted not being able, last week, to give insertion to the following letters from the Bishop of EXETER to Lord JOHN RUSSELL—setting his Lordship right, and putting his Lordship down, in a manner so mild and dignified, so calm and so convincing, that any man of moderate modesty to whom they had been addressed, would shrink from the scrutiny of the public eye. Lord JOHN, however, persists in canvassing and speech-making, notwithstanding the proclaimed defections from his rotten cause.

The letters speak for themselves, and need neither comment nor remark from us:—

"My LORD—My attention has been called to a letter in the Western Times of Saturday last, bearing your Lordship's signature, and to the report a speech recently made by you at Tavistock, headed, 'Reply to the Bishop of Exeter.' This letter, and this reported speech must, I conclude, have proceeded from authority, and I address myself to your Lordship accordingly.

"You have now taken upon yourself, with some inconsiderable modifications, the responsibility of having made the statement at Totness which I have felt it my duty to contradict. You admit that at a meeting of persons who, as you well knew were peculiarly sensitive on the question of tithes, grievously disappointed at the course taken on that question by the Government of which you were a Member, and demanding from you a justification of that course, you scrupled not to throw on the Bishops the whole odium of their disappointment, to charge the Bishops with the sole responsibility of having thwarted the intentions of yourself and your colleagues, for the peace of the country on this agitating question. Of the various propositions, you say, 'that were made with regard to tithes there was one at least, if not more, which on being submitted to the heads of the Church, they declared should have their opposition in the House of Lords, conceiving they were injurious to the interests of the Church. We (the Ministers) did not think they were injurious to the interests of the Church; but we thought it useless to force through the House of Commons a measure which would have been defeated in the House of Lords.'

"Such is the statement which is now avowed by your Lordship. It is a grave statement, demanding very substantial grounds to justify it, if made by any man; but more especially when made by one who had been recently thought worthy to hold a high place in the councils of his Sovereign, who still aspires to the character of an upright statesman, and who, in rendering to the people an account of his conduct as Minister, claimed a continuance of their confidence in himself and his late colleagues. On such an occasion it would be natural to expect from an honourable mind like your Lordship's, a more than ordinary caution in making assertions affecting the public estimation of others; above all, of the chief ministers of religion—of those who hold on the affections of the people (I will not say any fit person) but any true friend of his country, certainly, any one fit to be entrusted with a share in its government, would at no time, least of all in times like the present, suffer himself, without absolute necessity, to impair.

"My Lord, it was in despite of such obvious restraints of principle and right feeling that your Lordship scrupled not to make the statement which I have quoted; and when reminded that it was unfounded, to justify it by the following—'what shall I call it? assertion it is not.—To the best of my recollection, a proposition on the subject of tithes was submitted by Earl Grey, on the part of the Cabinet, to the Archbishop of CANTERBURY on the part of the Church. The Archbishop refused his assent to the proposition, and either on that or some subsequent occasion suggested a voluntary commutation of tithes as the only practicable measure at that time. This took place, I think, in the beginning of the year 1833; certainly before Lord ALBANY brought in his first Bill on the subject of tithes.'

"In other words, your Lordship thinks yourself at liberty to say, of a negotiation to which you were not a party, that in it the Archbishop of CANTERBURY bore the part of representative of the Church; and that his refusal of assent to some proposition (you say not what) was

equivalent to, and authorised you in representing it, in the most invidious manner, as a declaration of the Heads of the Church generally, that one proposition at least submitted to them should have their opposition in the House of Lords; and in order to give the fullest effect to your assertion, your Lordship was pleased to add, that this declaration, issued from the Archbishop's bare refusal of assent, had sufficient influence with the late Government to prevent them from forcing through the House of Commons a measure on which they had otherwise resolved.

My Lord, with this narration of yours I wish to deal as tenderly as duty to my cause, a very momentous public cause, permits. But there is one fact disclosed in it which seems so utterly inconsistent with the statement you have last made, that I am bound to ask (what your Lordship doubtless will rejoice to give) some satisfactory explanation. It is this:—Although a part of the Archbishop's communication to Earl GREY, whether made in his individual capacity or as a Representative of the Church, was thus potential in the deliberations of the Cabinet; yet another part of it, the only part of which your Lordship gives us any account, viz., that 'nothing but a voluntary commutation of tithes was practicable at that time'—was not permitted by you and your colleagues to have the slightest influence with you whatever. For, according to your own statement, after the correspondence between the Archbishop and Earl GREY, a Bill was introduced by Ministers into Parliament, in spite of the Archbishop's dissent, founded on the principle of a compulsory commutation of tithes. It is true that this Bill was not 'forced through the House of Commons.' But why was this? Certainly not from any consideration of the non-assent of the Archbishop, or of any declared or apprehended opposition to it from 'the Heads of the Church'; but because the Bill was found so full of matters objected to by others, that Ministers were compelled to withdraw it. Nay, so little regard was paid to the refusal of the Archbishop's assent in this particular, so little was it suffered to interfere with those measures of Government, that again in the following year another Bill was introduced founded on the very same principle; and this also it was found necessary to withdraw for the same reason.

My Lord, hitherto I have been looking solely to your case; it is now time that I should state my own. In doing this I abstain altogether from noticing any comments your Lordship may have been pleased to make on my conduct: though these comments have, I hear, been dispersed in hand-bills, and placarded on every wall in this city, and through a large portion of the county. My Lord, I shall leave my conduct to vindicate itself, when I have simply stated it as follows:—

'Before I said a word to my Clergy respecting your Lordship's speech at Totnes, I wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury enclosing a copy of the extract from that speech, which I have quoted, referring him to the Standard of the 6th of December, where he might see the whole speech, and stating to his Grace, for his correcting or confirmation, my recollection of what had passed between the Government and the Bishops on the matter of tithes. I have not a copy of what I wrote, but it was to this effect:—'That in December, 1832, the Government asked the opinion of the Bishops on six different matters, the first being the question of tithes; and that on this our answer was, that our opinion had been given in the Archbishop's Bill of the Session of that year, which Bill had received the cordial and warm support of Ministers; but that we were quite ready to give our best consideration to any measure which the Government might propose—that no proposition was in fact made—that, if I was not mistaken, we received a communication of the general nature of one of Lord ALTHAM'S Bills before it was brought in; but our concurrence was not asked, nor any judgment expressed upon it to Government on our part, nor even formed by us in deliberation among ourselves.'

'To this his Grace answered in the following terms:—'Your recollection of the communication to the Bishops about the Title Bill is correct. What may have been said in private conversation by any two Bishops, I cannot tell; but no such thing as is asserted was said to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, or any other Minister of the Crown, by any one authorised by the Bishops, or who from his situation in the Church might be considered as the organ of their opinions.'

'When your Lordship's Letter to the Electors of the Southern Division of the County of Devon,' of the 23d instant, and the report of your speech at Tavistock of the preceding day, were shown to me, I sent a copy of the newspaper which contained them to the Archbishop of Canterbury, requesting his Grace's permission to make known what had passed between us. I have this day received that permission.

'The Archbishop says, 'I can have no objection to your stating that you had written to me, and that your recollection of what had passed in the way of communication on the subject of tithes was confirmed by mine. The sentence quoted from my letter was written with reference to the year 1834, which I then understood was the time referred to by Lord JOHN RUSSELL; but I can sustain my assertion in respect to 1833.'

'This is a matter which is not for me to discuss: and as his Grace informs me that he will himself write (or has already written) to your Lordship I have only to express my satisfaction at knowing that you will receive such a letter, as it must remove any remaining obscurity, if any does indeed remain.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

"H. EXETER."

"Exeter, Jan. 2, 1835."

'My Lord—Since my letter to your Lordship of the 31st ult. was written, I have been made acquainted with the nature of the communication between Earl GREY and the Archbishop of Canterbury, on which your Lordship founds your former statement; and now state it explicitly, in order that you may be enabled to contradict me explicitly, if I am wrong.

'About the beginning of the Session of 1833, there was a meeting between Earl GREY, two other Members of the Cabinet, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the purpose of frank and friendly discussion of the matter of tithes, and of devising, if it were possible, some equitable mode of settling the question, with due regard to the interests of all concerned.

'At this meeting more than one proposition was considered. The Archbishop expressed an unfavourable opinion of them, so far as they were compulsory; not, however, for the reason stated by your Lordship, because they would be injurious to the interests of the Church, but because their being compulsory would encumber any measure founded on any of them with difficulties, through which he could not see his way, bearing hard in some instances on tithe-payers, in others on the owners. He added, however, that although he did not see how these difficulties could be overcome, he did not say that others could not overcome them. In short, he said nothing that indicated any purpose or apprehension, much less amounted to a declaration that he should himself oppose the measure in the House of Lords; and, as for the Bishops, he expressly said that he knew not what their opinions were or would be. He was indeed desirous of hearing from that meeting some proposition to be laid before them; but he obtained no such communication.

'My Lord, when I know all this, and when I consider that your Lordship avows that you knew (indeed it is hardly possible that you could be ignorant) when you spoke at Totnes and Tavistock, and wrote your placarded letter of the 23d ult., what was the one proposition, at least, which you thus repeatedly stated to have been made to the Heads of the Church, and rejected by them with a threat of opposing it in the House of Lords, and abandoned by Ministers in consequence of that threat; and when it appears that this proposition (never made to the Bishops) was not abandoned, but was made the foundation of a Bill brought into Parliament soon afterwards, and was ultimately withdrawn by the Minister who introduced it, merely because it was objected to by the tithe payers (see debates, 3d of July, 1833)—I regret that two days ago I employed myself in writing so long a letter to your Lordship.—I am, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant,

"H. EXETER."

"TO JOHN BULL."

January 8th, 1835.

DEAR BULL.—Un avis au lecteur, contained in your last number, and professing to throw light upon the subject of the resumption of the privilege of franking by Peers of Parliament, is so eminently calculated to mislead the public, as to fill one with surprise that so gross and palpable an error should have found a place in the columns of "John Bull."

We are informed, that on the dissolution of Parliament, "the power of Peers to frank ceases, until a Member is returned at the general election to the House of Commons, who, having the power to frank, the privilege is resumed by their Lordships."

That this is a vulgar error I need only refer you to the recent circular published by the General Post-office, and addressed to all Postmasters of the United Kingdom, on pursuit of which, you will find that the privilege in question does not recommence before Saturday, the 10th instant, that being the fortieth day previous to that on which the new Parliament is summoned to assemble—viz., on

Thursday, February 19th, nor has this rule, which is invariably acted upon, been in operation less than thirty years—but how much longer than the period I have named, I will candidly confess I am not aware.

Hoping that you will take this hint in good part, and perhaps even condescend to notice the receipt of it, I remain, dear Bull, your constant reader,

SCRUTATOR.

We willingly insert this letter; but we beg to say, that we by no means consider ourselves responsible for paragraphs copied in the ordinary routine from other newspapers.

Tuesday's Gazette contains the following regulations to be observed at the King's Levees:—

The Noblemen and Gentlemen who propose to attend his MAJESTY'S Levees at St. James's Palace are requested to bring with them two cards with their names thereon written, one to be left with the KING'S Page in attendance in the Presence Chamber, and the other to be delivered to the Lord in Waiting, who will announce the name to his MAJESTY. And those Gentlemen who are to be presented are hereby informed it is absolutely necessary that their names, with the name of the Gentleman who is to present them (not the Lord in Waiting), should be sent in to the Lord Chamberlain's Office before twelve o'clock on the Monday previous to the Levee on the 25th of February, and on the Monday previous to each succeeding Levee, in order that they may be submitted for the KING'S approbation; it being his MAJESTY'S command that no presentation shall hereafter be made at the Levees but in conformity with the above regulations; and, further, that no person shall be admitted, on any pretence whatever, who has not been presented. It is particularly requested that Gentlemen who are to be presented at the Levees will have their names distinctly written upon the card to be delivered to the Lord in Waiting, in order that there may be no mistake in announcing them to the KING. The state apartments will not be open for the reception of company coming to Court until half-past one o'clock.

The following are the days appointed for the QUEEN'S Drawing-Rooms:—

Thursday, March 5 (being for the celebration of her MAJESTY'S birthday); Thursday, April 2; Thursday, April 30; Thursday, May 14; Thursday, May 28 (being for the celebration of the KING'S birthday); and Thursday, June 25.

The Drawing-Room to be held at St. James's Palace on Thursday the 5th of March next being for the celebration of her MAJESTY'S birthday, the Knights of the several orders are to appear in their collars.

The Right Hon. Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON and Mr. GOULBURN, have been re-elected for Cambridge University without opposition. The heads of Colleges gave a splendid dinner, on Tuesday, to the Speaker, who, with Mr. GOULBURN, had been invited for the occasion of the election. The latter gentleman was unable, from the pressure of official duties, to attend. After dinner, the healths of both their late Representatives were given and drank with applause, by the numerous but select company there assembled. Sir R. MANNERS SUTTON returned thanks for himself and his colleague in a very elegant and decided, yet moderate and conciliating speech.

The Earl of COURTHORN has been appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. The following is the list of Lords of the Bedchamber as far as completed:—Lord AMHERST, Lord J. O'BRIEN, Lord BYRON, Viscount AHBROOK, Lord ADOLPHUS FITZCLARENCE, Lord VERULAM, Lord SHEFFIELD, Lord STONEY, Sir P. SIDNEY, Lord ERNEST BRUCE, Lord TULLAMORE.—One vacant.

The Earl of ROSEN is confined at Tollymore Park, from the effects of a severe fall from his horse—the injury, however, is not of a serious nature.

The birth-day of the Duke of RUTLAND was celebrated at Belvoir Castle on Monday last with all the splendid hospitality for which its commemoration has during a long series of years been especially distinguished.

The Duke of WELLINGTON left Belvoir Castle on Tuesday morning for Melton Mowbray, whence his Grace was expected to proceed forthwith to Hatfield House. It was a subject of general remark that his Grace was never observed in better health or more buoyant spirits.

We are sorry to announce the death of Mrs. FREDERICK JAMES TOLLEMACHE, Lady of the fifth son of the late Lord HUNTINGTOWER, and grandson of LOUISA Countess of DYSART.

Senhor MENDIZABAL, the special agent of the Queen of PORTUGAL in this country, and the Portuguese Minister, sailed from London on Wednesday morning for Ostend, for the purpose of escorting over to England the young Duke of LEUCHTENBURG, consort to DONNA MARIA.

Tuesday the freeholders of the western division of the county of Kent, residing in the vicinity of Bromley, Eltham, Lewisham, &c. dined together, to the number of one hundred and fifty, in the Assembly-room of the White Hart Inn, Bromley, for the purpose of meeting Sir WILLIAM GEARY, Bart., candidate for the western division of the County of Kent, who attended by invitation. There were present, Mr. BERENS, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, Sir CHARLES FARNABY, Mr. P. HART DYKE, Mr. MOYSEY, and several other influential gentlemen of the county, the supporters and friends of Sir Wm. GEARY. JOHN CATON, Esq., in the chair. After the usual loyal toasts, the company was addressed by the Rev. Sir C. FARNABY, Captain CATON, R.N., and P. HART DYKE, Esq., with much ability. The health of Sir WILLIAM GEARY was drunk with enthusiasm, who returned thanks in an eloquent speech.

On Friday week a party of between sixty and seventy gentlemen sat down to dinner at the Swan Inn at Newlands, near Worcester, Captain KANDLER, President; supported by OLIVER MASON, Esq., as Vice-President. The following toasts were drunk:—"The Church, King and Royal Family;" "Sir ROBERT PEEL and the present Ministers;" "Col. LYON and Mr. PACKINGTON;" "The Earl and Countess of BEAUCHAMP;" "Lady SUSAN LYON;" "The Earl of COVENTRY;" &c. &c. Several appropriate songs were sung in the course of the evening, and the conviviality of the meeting was kept up to a late hour.

Though there was not any election dinner in Southwark, there is said to have been a plentiful supply of "Harvey's sauce."

A proof of the prevalence of Conservative principles among the agriculturists was afforded at Devizes on Thursday, when Sir PHILIP DURHAM having been recognised in the Corn market, was saluted by nearly the whole of the farmers present, with three tremendous Wiltshire cheers.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Lord Bishop of EXETER has conferred on the Rev. ROBERT STEPHEN HAWKER, B.A., the Vicarage of Morwinstow, Cornwall, vacant by the death of the Rev. Denys Yonge, and belonging to the Collation of the Lord Bishop in full right of his See.

The Rev. ANDREW Wm. GOTHER, Clerk, to the Rectory of Chale, in the Isle of Wight, vacant by the death of the late Rev. C. Richards. The Rev. W. H. BONN, B.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Wymington, Beds.

OBITUARY.

In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, in his 67th year, the Rev. Henry Heigham, of Hunsdon-hall, in the county of Suffolk.

In Isleworth House, the Rev. Sir William Henry Cooper, Bart., aged 68.

The Rev. Richard Kenney, Minister of St. Peter's, Preston, Lancashire, in his 57th year.

An advanced age, the Rev. Isaac Monkhouse, Rector of Holwell, Dorset.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Jan. 6.—Congregations will be held for the purpose of granting graces and conferring degrees on the following days in the

ensuing term, viz.: Wednesday, Jan. 14; Thursday, Jan. 22; Thursday, Feb. 5; Thursday, Feb. 19; Thursday, Feb. 26; Thursday, March 5; Thursday, March 12; Thursday, March 19; Thursday, March 26; Thursday, April 2; Saturday, April 11.

No person will on any account be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of B.A. or M.A., or for that of B.C.L., without proceeding through Arts, whose name is not entered in the book kept for that purpose, at the Vice-Chancellor's House, on or before the day preceding the day of Congregation.

On Tuesday, March 3, a Congregation will be holden as provided in the Dispensation for intermitting the Forms and Exercises of Determination, solely for the purpose of receiving from the 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 every Bachelor of Arts is desired to take notice, that unless he has proceeded to that degree on or before Thursday, February 26, his name cannot be inserted in the Register of Congregation during the present year. G. ROWLEZ, Vice-Chancellor.

University College, Jan 6, 1835.

JAN. 8.—This day a Convocation was holden for the purpose of electing two Burgesses to represent the University in Parliament; when, after the usual preliminaries had been gone through, Thomas Grimston Bucknall Estcourt, D.C.L., of Corpus Christi College, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., D.C.L., of Christ Church, were unanimously elected. The former was proposed by the President of Corpus; the latter, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Christ Church.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 9.—On Tuesday last, the Right Hon. C. M. Sutton, and the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, were unanimously elected Representatives of this University in the ensuing Parliament. On Wednesday week, the Rev. Henry Howarth, B.D., was elected Hulsean Lecturer for the year ensuing, and not Christian Advocate, as stated by mistake in our last.

The following is the subject for the Hulsean prize dissertation for the present year:—'Of the resemblance between Moses and Christ is so very great and striking that it is impossible to consider it fairly and carefully, without seeing and acknowledging that he must be foretold who he is so well described.'

The Representatives in Parliament for this University being pleased to give annually—1. Two prizes of fifteen guineas each, for the encouragement of Latin Prose Composition, to be open to all Bachelors of Arts, without distinction of years, who are not of sufficient standing to take the degree of Master of Arts; and—2. Two other prizes of fifteen guineas each, to be open to all Undergraduates, who shall have resided not less than seven terms, at the time when the exercises are to be sent in:

The subjects for the present year are:— 1. For the Bachelors—De fide historica recte estimanda. 2. For the Undergraduates—Utrum recte judicaverit Cicero iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello antefendam esse?

THE CLASSES.

First Class.—Cotterill, John; Goulburn, Greathed, Trin.; Second Class.—Asby, Pemb.; Acland, Caius; Blackburn, Trin.; Cross, John; Dickinson, Trin.; Johnson, Caius; Rawle, Ross de Bladenburg, Trin.; Scudamore, Smith, H. W.; John, Smith, J. Christ's.

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Fourth Class.—Abbott, Pemb.; Barber, Beddon, John; Berkeley, Jes.; Bishop, John; Bradstreet, Emu.; Burnet, Trin.; Clarke, Pemb.; Clarke, E., Claydon, Trin.; Cope, Christ's; Cooper, Qu.; Cooper, J., Trin.; Curtes, John; Coventry, Emu.; Darwall, Trin.; Davidson, Clare; Davis, Corpus; Drake, John; Dunn, Ellison, Trin.; Ety, John; Eyre, Cath.; Ferguson, Trin.; Fox, Forest, Qu.; Garvey, Emu.; Gibbons, John; Gilbert, Mag.; Gippis, John; Girlestone, Gregory, Trin.; Gresham, John; Hall, Clare; Hartley, Jes.; Harris, Harrison, Hart, Herrington, Trin.; Hilditch, John; Hipper, Howes, Trin.; Howes, Trin. H.; Hue, Trin.; Hutchinson, John; Hogg, Christ's; Hoste, Caius; James, Jes.; James, Corpus; Johnson, Emu.; Jovitt, Caius; Karslake, Mag.; Kempe, John; Kerridge, Trin. H.; Laing, Lambert, Legrew, John; Lowe, Trin.; Macaulay, Jes.; Mende, Caius; Merivale, Trin.; Mitford, Jes.; Morgan, Trin.; Morris, John; Newlowe, Clare; Nichols, Caius; Nightingale, Cath.; Nussey, Mag.; Paton, Qu.; Phillips, Mag.; Pritchard, John; Proctor, Cath.; Ramsay, Pemb.; Reid, Richards, Richardson, Rogers, Rudd, John; Schwabe, Caius; Scott, Clare; Scrivener, Seager, Trin.; Shortland, Pemb.; Skelton, Christ's; Smith, A., John; Spiller, Cath.; Stocks, Sutton, Trin.; Storer, John; Thomas, Pet.; Thomson, Qu.; Tillard, John; Trapp, Clare; Waltham, John; Walker, Jes.; Ward, Pet.; White, John; Wilkinson, Clare; Williams, Mag.; Williamson, Caius; Willott, John; Wilson, Clare.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sunday the Bishop of Hereford held a private Ordination, when the following gentlemen were ordained:—Deacons: Mr. Thornton, Christ coll., Oxford; Mr. E. H. Daniell, Christ Church, Cambridge; Mr. Graves, and Mr. Philips, Oxford.—Priests: Rev. Mr. Cliffe, Dublin; Rev. Mr. Churton, Cambridge.

ST. MARTIN IN THE FIELDS.—Many of the Clergy in the diocese of London are said to have expressed some mortification at their diocesan having gone elsewhere for an Incumbent to supply the place of Dr. RICHARDS in the above parish; a feeling which is stated to have been rather enhanced than allayed by the reason said to have been assigned by the Bishop, who is represented to have alleged that he had applied to all his Archdeacons to recommend him a proper person, and they had expressed their inability so to do.—Herald.

THE REV. T. M. DONNELL.—On Sunday last, the Rev. T. M. DONNELL preached a long sermon at the Catholic Chapel in this town, in which he dwelt upon the virtues of Christian charity, meekness, and forbearance. At four o'clock in the afternoon, by way of better observance of the Sabbath, Mr. DONNELL went by the mail to Bumbury, as a delegate from the Political Union, and was soon recognised by the voters in the interest of Mr. LLOYD WILLIAMS, who made the place too warm for him, and gave him to understand that if he interferred in the election, they would drag him through the river. The Rev. Gentleman left his inn, and took up his quarters at a post-house, where he was engaged to meet a number of radical non-electors at twelve o'clock on that night (being Sunday) upon political matters. He, however, did not show on the day of election.—Birmingham Advertiser.

Bath Abbey, one of the Cathedrals of that diocese, and one of the few cathedrals in England used as a Church for general purpose, is about to be closed, while it is repaired and otherwise repaired and improved.

It is not little to the credit of Trinity college, Cambridge, that it has educated the present Lord Chancellor, the present Chief Baron, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Judges BOLAND, J. J. PARKE, WILLIAMS, GRAHAM (ek); the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the ex-Solicitor-General, the Chief Judge of the Court of Bankruptcy, and its two Judges, Sir J. CROSS and Sir G. ROSE; with a moiety nearly of the King's Counsel, and, among them, that Polyphemus of law, JOHN BELL.

The Rev. Dr. GEORGE BARNE, Archdeacon of Burnstaple, has received a very numerous signed requisition from the Clergy of his Archdeaconry, requesting the calling a meeting of that body, for purposes similar to those of the meetings of Clergy already held in the Archdeaconries of Exeter and Totnes, but which is unavoidably postponed until the elections in that county have taken place.

The Rev. HENRY WILLIAMS, HULL, Rector of Rock, Worcestershire, at his late audit on the 16th ult. returned, unsolicited, to his parishioners, ten per cent. on their respective payments. It affords us infinite gratification to be enabled to place on record such acts of liberality on the part of the Clergy, to their parishioners—acts which induce that good feeling which ought ever to exist between Ministers and their flocks.

The inhabitants of Faldstone, Northumberland, last week presented their highly respected Curate, the Rev. SAMUEL KENNEDY (who, after a residence of thirteen years, is about to take his departure from Faldstone), with an elegant silver tea-pot, sugar basin, and cream-ewer, purchased by general subscription from all ranks in society and all religious denominations; for, in the estimate of Mr. KENNEDY'S worth and truly Christian deportment, there is but one opinion. The following inscription is very neatly engraved on the side of the tea-pot:—"To the Rev. SAMUEL KENNEDY, in testimony of the unwearied attention and truly Christian spirit displayed by him during a residence of thirteen years among them, the parishioners of Faldstone and its vicinity offer this tribute of gratitude for his pastoral care, and of their regret for his loss.—1834."

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

During the week the elections have much interfered with the Stock-Exchange speculations, but the fluctuation has not been of much amount. Money was very abundant yesterday, and Consols went up to 92 3/4 %; but this morning, the hostile tone of the message of the President of the United States with respect to the French Government, the purport of which reached London via Paris, caused the market to be heavy, and the price dropped to 91 1/2 %.

By the Paris papers of Thursday we learn that Louis Philippe has accepted the resignation of the Prince de Talleyrand, and appointed Lieutenant-General Count Sebastiani to succeed him as Ambassador at the British Court.—The House of Peers sat as a Court of Justice on Wednesday, when they issued decrees of accusation against two of the individuals implicated in the April disturbances, and ordered five others to be discharged, against whom sufficient evidence had not been found.

ELECTIONS.—STATE OF POLLS.

- Albion-under-Line, Jan. 8.—Hindley, 142; Helps, 85; Williams, 50.
Aylebury, Jan. 9.—Rickford, 595; Hamner, 427; Hobhouse, 350; Eke, 266.
Bedford, Jan. 9.—Polhill, 265; Whitbread, 208; Crawley, 187.
Birmingham, Jan. 9.—Attwood, 1295, or 1259; Scholefield, 1263, or 1235; Spooner, 556.
Blackburn, Jan. 8.—Turner, 262; Fielden, 206; Bowring, 170.
Manchester, Jan. 8.—Thompson, 2147; Phillips, 1966; Bradley, 1800; Wolsley, 289.
Preston, Jan. 8.—Fleetwood, 1503; Stanley, 1484; Thompson, 943; Smith, 688.
Salford, Jan. 8.—Brotherton, 609; Dugdale, 379.
Wigan, Jan. 9.—(First day, one o'clock.)—Parker, 438; Buckingham, 437; Bailey, 373. Parker is sure of being returned. A severe contest is expected between Buckingham and Bailey; the Bailey party are confident of success.
Warrington, Jan. 8.—Mr. E. Vivian, 176; Mr. Tooke, 123; Sir H. Wynn, 88.
Widnes, Jan. 8.—Hearthcote, 306; Kennedy, 155; Chichester, 123; Langnead, 53.
Widnes-under-Lane, Jan. 9.—Villiers, 773; Thornely, 772; Fereday, 420; Nicholson, 370.

Mr. Bulwer.—Alderman Farebrother formally resigned on Friday night, but the other candidates kept open the poll yesterday to make a greater show of strength.

Mr. Sandell.—The official declaration of the numbers polled at the Westminster election was made on Friday. The numbers were declared to be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Number of Votes. Includes Sir Francis Burdett (3747), Colonel Evans (2586), Sir Thomas Cochrane (2568), Mr. Bulwer (2781), Sir Wm. Home (1862), Mr. Young (378).

The High Bailiff then declared that Sir Francis Burdett and Colonel de Lucy Evans were duly elected.

Tower Hamlets.—Notwithstanding the strong hopes that were held out to Captain Burton of being returned by a respectable majority, the scale turned suddenly in favour of his real opponent Dr. Lushington, by Mr. Clay's friends coming forward in great numbers, and splitting their votes in his favour. This coalition was observable between ten and eleven o'clock on Friday morning, up to which hour the polling went on spiritedly in all the booths. From this, however, until three o'clock in the afternoon, the reform candidates polled rapidly a-head, when Captain Burton, having consulted with his friends, came to the determination of resigning.

Mutual Assurance.—At one o'clock on Friday, Mr. Sandell, the returning officer, came on the hustings with a corrected return in favour of Sir Samuel Whalley and Mr. Bulwer in his hand:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Number of Votes. Includes Sir S. Whalley (2966), Mr. Bulwer (2781), Sir Wm. Home (1862), Mr. Young (378).

He accordingly declared Sir S. Whalley and Mr. Bulwer duly elected.

Parsonage.—Islington-green was yesterday morning crowded at an early hour by persons anxious to hear the official state of the poll declared.

The successful candidates, Messrs. Duncombe and Wakley, arrived thirty before one o'clock in grand procession, accompanied by their committees and friends, and preceded by several bands of music playing "See the conquering hero come." Mr. Sergeant Spink did not make his appearance.—Shortly after the cheering, on the appearance of the new Members, had subsided, the returning officer, John Raphael, Esq., came forward, and declared the state of the poll to be as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Number of Votes. Includes Duncombe (4497), Wakley (3359), Spink (2382), Hobhouse (1817).

Friday's Gazette contains the elevation to the Peerage of Sir James Scarlett, by the style and title of Baron Abinger, of Abinger in the county of Surrey; Sir Philip Charles Sydney, by the title of Baron de Lisle and Dudley, of Penuhurst, in the county of Kent; Lord Weey Fitzgerald, of Ireland, by the title of Baron Fitzgerald, of Weey, in the county of Cork; and, George James Pratt, commonly called Earl Brecknock, by the title of Baron Camden, of Camden Place, in the county of Kent.

IRRADIATED ATTEMPT TO BURN TWELVE PROTESTANTS.—On Wednesday night some villains set fire to the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. John Sandford, in the parish of Kilkerrin, within seven miles of Tuam. Mr. Sandford and his family were all in bed at the time. He has a wife and ten children. The intent was to burn them to ashes. Some of the children, from the effects of the suffocation, awoke and alarmed the family, who, we are delighted to add, escaped unhurt. The only reason that can be assigned for this diabolical outrage is, that Mr. Sandford and family are Protestants; and the Priest as well Sabbath before, from the altar in the chapel, in explaining to his flock the nature of the Bill the Government intended introducing the next session of Parliament, said every parish must have a certain number of Protestants, would be free from taxes, and they need pay no such person as Mr. Synge, who is the respected parish minister. The Priest's hints were not lost on his hearers, as the above will show.—Galway Advertiser.

THE INQUEST AT RATCORRAC.—Gurthroe, Wednesday night, eight o'clock.—This long inquest has just terminated its labours. The jury retired at one o'clock, and upon their return into Court at eight, delivered the following as their verdict, not being unanimous:—13 for Wilful Murder; 2 for Manslaughter; 8 for Justifiable Homicide. The Jury consisted of 14 Roman Catholics and 9 Protestants.

UNLAWFULITY OF THE CITY ELECTION.—The Act provides that there shall be two clear days for the election, and on this ground the late election for London must be set aside, as both the days were foggy.

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MARRIED.

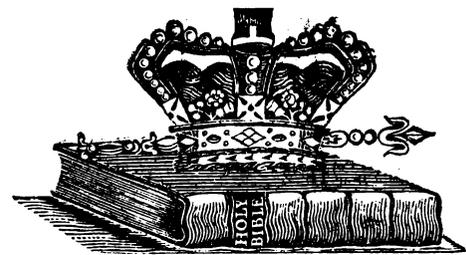
On the 6th inst., at Stoke Church, Devonport, by the Rev. John Hoare, Richard Pascoe, Esq., of the Royal Marines, to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late John Simpson, Esq., of Harpur-street, London.

On the 4th inst., at St. Patena's new Church, the Rev. Cornelius Thompson, of Horley Vicarage, Oxfordshire, to Miss Elizabeth Croft, daughter of W. H. Croft, Esq., of Newmarket.—On the 6th inst., at Bisham, John Aldridge, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister, to Georgina Emma Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Withered, of Great Marlow, Bucks, Esq.—On the 1st inst., at South Stomach, A. Armstrong, Esq., of Galen, King's County, Ireland, nephew to Lord Ashton, to Frances, daughter of G. A. Fullerton, Esq., of Westwood, Southampton.—On the 8th inst., at St. Peter's, Walworth, Thomas Conway, Esq., of Kennington-common, Surrey, younger brother of Joseph War, Esq., of the former public house in Kennington, to Miss Sarah Conway, the daughter of David War, Esq., of Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire, to Mary Eliza Curtis, youngest daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Curtis, of Walworth.—At Croydon Church, on the 3d inst., Mr. John Macrone, of St. James's-square, to Adeline, second daughter of Joseph Bordinne, Esq., Professor of Fortification to the Hon. East India Company's Military College, Addiscombe.—On the 6th inst., at Leslie House, in the county of Fife, Henry Hugh Courtenay, Esq., second son of Wm. Courtenay, Esq., of Lady Ann Mary Leslie, sister to the Earl of Rothes.—On the 8th inst., at Cheltenham, Capt. R. W. Watts, of the Madras Army, to Margaret Carter, eldest daughter of W. Harcourt Carter, Esq., of New Park, county of Dublin.

DIED.

On the 11th of June ult., Captain Robert C. Christie, of the "Red Rover," who was washed overboard during a gale, on his passage from London to Sydney.

On the 8th inst., at South-street, Ann Countess of Mountnorris, daughter of the late Viscount Compton, and Countess of Devon.—On the 6th inst., in Cadogan-terrace, Chelsea, James Bremer, a Commander in the Royal Navy, aged 67.—On the 8th inst., at her house, Durham-place, Chelsea, Mrs. Edgar, relict of the late Archibald Edgar, Esq., of Jamaica.—On the 8th inst., at his residence in Devonshire-place, John Wilton, Esq., late of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Civil Service, in the 80th year of his age.—On the 3d inst., in his 82d year, the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, of Antony House, in the county of Cornwall, aged 82.—On the 5th inst., at Dorchester, Charles Augustus, eldest son of Captain Handley, King's Dragoon Guards, aged five years and ten months.—On the 4th inst., at Brighton, Elizabeth Alice, youngest daughter of Christopher Blackett, Esq., of Wylam, Northumberland.—On the 3d inst., Sarah, relict of the late William Nepecker, Esq.—On the 5th inst., at his house in Cavendish-square, Richard Parrott, Esq., in the 58th year of his age.—At Greenwich, on the 6th inst., in the 62d year of his age, Clement Chapple, late of Pall-mall.—On the 8th inst., in her 69th year, Alice, the wife of Thomas P. Cooper, Esq., of Upper Clapton.—Suddenly, at Battersea, on the 4th inst., Henry Slade, Esq., late of the Navy Pay-office, aged 68.—On the 4th inst., at Dumore House, near Collympton, Devon, the Hon. Leveson Granville Keith Murray, third son of the late and brother of the present Earl of Dunmore.—On



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

VOL. XV.—No. 736.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 18, 1835.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—To-morrow Evening will be performed, the Magic Plot of PIZARRO. After which (and every Evening during the Week), the grand Chivalric Entertainment, entitled KING ARTHUR AND THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE. On Tuesday, the new Comedy, entitled The King's Seal. After which, a new Interlude, entitled The King's Word. Principal Characters by Messrs. Warde, Cooper, Harley, Brindal, Hughes, and Miss Tree. On Wednesday, the grand Opera of The Red Mask. On Thursday, the Comedy of the King's Seal. On Friday, the Opera of The Red Mask. On Saturday, the King's Seal.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Evening will be performed, Shakespeare's Tragedy of JULIUS CÆSAR. After which (and every Evening during the Week), the new Comic Pantomime, called HARLEQUIN AND QUEEN MAB; or, The Three Glass Distaffs. On Tuesday, a new Comedy, entitled Off to the Continent. Principal characters by Messrs. Wallack, Vining, King, Bartley, Webster, Blanchard, Meadows, Ayliffe, W. H. Payne; Mrs. Faucit, Miss Shirreff, Mrs. Broad, and Mrs. Humby. On Wednesday, the grand Ballet of The Revolt of the Harem. After which, The Rezent.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Unceasing Attraction.—Pompeii pre-eminently successful. The new Pantomime received with raptures of laughter and the New Actress with the strongest expressions of surprise and delight. To-morrow evening, and during the week, will be presented, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII; or, Seventeen Hundred Years Ago. Principal characters by Messrs. Yates, John Reeve, Hemming, Buckstone, O. Smith, Wilkinson, Mrs. Honey, Miss Daly, and Mrs. Kealey. After which, an original Ballet, called THE NEW ACTRESS. Principal characters by Messrs. Yates, Bennett, Hemming, Mrs. Honey, and Mrs. Kealey. To conclude with the new Comic Pantomime, called THE HAVEN'S NEST; or, the Bride of the Grave. Characters by Messrs. Harlequin, Mr. Gibson; Pantaloon, Mr. Brown; Clowns, Messrs. King and Sanders; Columbine, Misses Lane and Griffiths.—Box-office open from 10 till 5, where Places and Private Boxes may be had of Mr. Campbell. Private Boxes also of Mr. Sams, St. James's-street.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Last Week of the Pantomime.—To-morrow and during the week a new Romantic Drama, THE IDIOT QUEEN; or, The Chapel of Miracles. Characters by Messrs. Campbell, S. Johnson, Cullen, Rogers, Miss McCarthy, and Mrs. Wilkinson. After which, to terminate by ten o'clock, JACK SPRIAT AND HIS WIFE. Harlequin, Mr. C. Smith; Clown, Mr. Jefferson; Pantaloon, Mr. T. Blanchard; Columbine, M. J. Leoni. To conclude with the Magic Plot called THE HAVEN'S NEST; or, the Bride of the Grave. Characters by Messrs. Campbell, S. Johnson, Cullen, W. H. Williams, Rogers, Suter, Mrs. Wilkinson, and Miss Langley.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Tottenham-street, Fitzroy-square, under the Sole Management of Mrs. Nisbett.—Mrs. NISBETT has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that the above Theatre, having undergone a thorough repair, and been completely re-decorated and aired, will positively OPEN for the Season, TO-MORROW, when an occasional Address will be spoken by Mrs. Nisbett. An original Ballet Opera, called THE FARMER'S SON. Principal characters by Messrs. Elton, Anderson, S. Bennett, and Miss V. Williams. With a new Grand Ballet, called THE HAVEN'S NEST; or, the Bride of the Grave. Principal characters by Messrs. Parry, Tibbony, S. Bennett, Mrs. Nisbett, and Miss Mordaunt. After which, the Comedy called THE STATION-HOUSE. To conclude with the Farce of IS HE JEALOUS? Principal characters by Mr. Wrench and Mrs. Nisbett.—Mrs. Anderson will shortly make her first appearance in The Two Savoyards.—Boxes 4s., Pit 2s., Gallery 1s.

THEATRES—COVENT GARDEN, DRURY LANE, and ADELPHI.—W. SAMS, Royal Subscription Library, St. James's-street, has to let by the Night, the best PRIVATE BOXES, with ante-rooms and fires, at the above Theatres, for large or small parties.

W. SAMS has the honour to announce, that the PRIVATE BOXES at the QUEEN'S THEATRE, under the direction of Mrs. Nisbett, are to be OBTAINED ONLY at his establishment, No. 1, St. James's-street.

GRAND EXHIBITION.—GALLERY OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, Adelaide-street and Lowther Arcade, Strand, open daily at Ten o'clock.—Steam Engine and Carriages travelling on a Rail-road, Clifton Suspension Bridge, Magnets of extraordinary power, producing brilliant light and electric phenomena; Steam Gun, discharging twenty balls in a second; beautiful Exhibitions in spirit; Steam boat Models moving on Water, Paintings, Statuary, Music, and many interesting Novelties, including a splendid Microscope.—Admission to the whole, One Shilling.

SINGING and the PIANOFORTE.—Mr. JOSEPH DE PINNA (Composer of that fair-like chant, "Go, summer birds," "When your daylight flies," &c., &c.) begs to announce his recent removal to No. 164, ALBANY-STREET, REGENT'S-PARK, where he continues to give instruction in the above branches of education and accomplishment.—A long experience in qualifying Vocalists and Pianists for the Stage, the Concert-room, and as Teachers, and in instructing Amateurs, enables Mr. De Pinna, by adapting his system of tuition in each instance to the particular views of his Pupils, to insure their progressive and permanent improvement.

MAGNIFICENT NEW YEAR'S GIFT.—THE MUSIC BOOK OF BEAUTY, containing twelve Original Songs—on sets of Quadrilles, the Music written expressly by the following eminent Composers, John Barnett, J. B. Henry, R. Bishop, J. A. Barnett, L. Myers, T. H. Severn, and the Chevalier Neukoum.

On no one work published during the last century, have we such a record of the uniformity of criticism as is here presented in the instance of the "Music Book of Beauty." This publication has now been favourably reviewed in upwards of one hundred Newspapers; many of them old and distinguished Chroniclers of the beauties of Literature and the Fine Arts; and there is scarcely a Song in the collection but what has been introduced with distinguished success at the Nobility's concerts.

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BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes having gained such a great approbation, and the demand for it continuing to increase, J. BURGESS and SON beg most respectfully to offer their best acknowledgments to the Public for their liberal patronage of the same; its utility and great convenience in all climates has been recommended to the most distinguished foreign connexions, who have all spoken highly in its recommendation. It is prepared by them only; and for preventing disappointment to families, all possible care has been resorted to, by each bottle being sealed on the cork with their firm and genuine. Address, as well as each label having their signature, without which it cannot be genuine. ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES continues to be prepared by them after the same manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many years. Warehouse, 170, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London. (The Original Fish-sauce Warehouse,

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, FREEHOLDERS, AND OTHER ELECTORS OF THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF NORHAMPTON.

Words are inadequate to express my sense of the honour you have just done me in returning me to Parliament as one of your Representatives. This mark of your confidence, in itself an object of just pride, is rendered still more gratifying by the unanimity and enthusiasm with which it was conferred. The demonstration of to-day was indeed most flattering, though of course I regard it less as a personal compliment to myself, than as an emphatic expression of your attachment to those loyal and constitutional principles which have so signally triumphed at the present important crisis in my return conjointly with Mr. Cartwright.

Accept my warmest thanks. Be assured I shall not only do my utmost in Parliament to advance the general prosperity of the empire, but that it will be my pleasure as well as my duty to watch over your rights, protect your local interests, and promote your individual welfare.

Believe me to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient and obliged servant, Fawsley, Saturday Night, Jan. 10, 1835. CHARLES KNIGHTLEY.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF PETERBORO, Gentlemen,

The great contest in which you have recently been engaged is now suspended until another Election shall take place; but although you have failed in obtaining the ultimate object you have in view, yet even the present result may be deemed a victory rather than a defeat, when you take into consideration the circumstances of the case.

For a space of upwards of sixty years a third Candidate has never dared to present himself in opposition to the two Nominees of Earl Fitzwilliam, the patron of your Borough; and when I was called upon on Monday last at an hour's notice to take so bold a step, I was at that time one hundred miles distant from your City, and personally unknown to every inhabitant.

When, on the following day, the nomination took place, the show of hands was in my favour. I even received my names on the day of nomination; the other Candidates had previously canvassed you, and had been (one especially) many years your Representatives. We were opposed by a coalition, and defeated, mainly by the transfer of Mr. Fazakerley's split votes to Sir R. Heron. Notwithstanding I had only one day to canvass the City, I polled 280 votes, of which 89 were plumpers, out of the 557 electors who voted upon this occasion; whereas my opponents polled only 37 plumpers between them. Nothing could exceed the indignation made use of to prevent my election, and I can only repeat what I have ample proofs; had some who could not be worked upon by these means were told, in the presence of witnesses, they were "marked men."

A survey of the Poll-Book (now in the Press), will confirm my assertion, that the major part of the votes given to Sir R. Heron and Mr. Fazakerley, were from electors who hold the property for which they voted, as tenants at will of Earl Fitzwilliam.

I cannot conclude without availing myself of this opportunity to acknowledge, with feelings of the deepest gratitude, the very kind and flattering recognition with which I was greeted by every person in the Borough, from the highest to the lowest. Allow me more particularly to express my very sincere thanks to the 280 firm and zealous friends who did me the honour to vote for me.

I earnestly treat them to persevere in the good cause they have undertaken, namely, the establishment of that freedom of election, to which they are entitled under the Reform Bill, and which has been a dead letter within their Borough; sooner or later their efforts must succeed, and I can only repeat what I have stated to you from the hustings, that should you, on the next, or on any future occasion, consider my services desirable to promote this great end, it will be both my greatest pleasure and pride to respond to your call.

I beg to subscribe myself, Gentlemen, Your sincere Friend and faithful Servant, WALKER FERRAND.

Harden Grange, Jan. 12, 1835.

EAST SURREY ELECTION.—The United Reform Committee of Electors in the interest of JOHN IVATT BRISCOE, Esq., and MAJOR BEAUCLEERK, respectfully inform the Electors that the POLL will be taken on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 19th and 20th of January instant, and that Carriages will be prepared to convey them to the Poll at the following places, viz.:

- At the Central Committee Room, Three Tuns, St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark.
- At the Three Stars, Lambeth-road.
- At the Leaping Bar Tavern, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road.
- At the Elephant and Castle.
- At the Turk's Head, Kent-road.
- At the King's Arms, Kent-road.
- At the Europa Tavern, Rotherhithe.
- At the Cock and Magpie, Bermondsey-street.
- At the Artichoke, Church-street, Canberwell.
- At the Bull, at Peckham.
- At the Ship, Charing-cross.
- At the White Horse, Brixton-hill; and
- At the Greyhound, Streatham-common.

R. W. HALL, Chairman.

Central Committee Room, Three Tuns, Borough.

WANTED TO RENT, Unfurnished, a DETACHED HOUSE, in good repair, situate between 15 and 30 miles from London. It must contain three good sitting-rooms, and four best bed-rooms, offices, and servants' rooms, complete. A small garden and good neighbourhood are requisite: the vicinity of a market town or village would be preferred.—Address by letter, with full particulars, post-paid, to A. B., 31, Coopers-street.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—The SPRING DIVISION of the several COURSES of LECTURES will be commenced on MONDAY, January 19th.

CAUTION AGAINST A COLLECTING CLERK.—Mrs. HUNTLEY, Corset-maker to Her Majesty, 294, Regent-street, requests the Nobility and Gentry NOT TO PAY into the hands of her late Clerk, W. HILL, any amounts due to Mrs. HUNTLEY, as he was discharged from her Establishment on the 20th of December last.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR, Dean-street, Soho-square.—Mr. CURTIS, Aurist in Ordinary to His Majesty and the Queen, will commence his next COURSE OF LECTURES on the ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and PATHOLOGY of the EAR, and the Medical Treatment of the Deaf and Dumb, on WEDNESDAY, January 28th.—For particulars apply to Mr. Curtis, at his house, No. 2, Soho-square.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION for the REVIVAL of APOSTOLICAL CHRISTIANITY.—They may have written the Divine benevolence: they may have been mistaken in the person of Christ. But, whether (unless we torture their writings) they believed in the divinity of the Son of God, and in the atonement wrought by his blood for the sins of mankind? or might it as well ask whether they did not believe in "the God of our Lord Jesus Christ" or whether they ever wrote—thought—or dreamt of such a chimera as Trinity in Unity. Who? Who? why the Apostles.

HURRICANE in DOMINICA.—Subscriptions for the Poorer of the Colonies of St. Peter and St. Paul, on the 20th and 21st of September, 1834, which reduced the town of Roseau to a heap of ruins, the country to an arid and parched waste, and the Sugar Works to naked walls, and deprived upwards of 20,000 persons of food and shelter, will be received by Messrs. Coutts, 59, Strand; Smith, Payne, and Smith, South Sea House; Herries, Parquhar, and Co., 16, St. James's-street; Sir Claude Scott and Co., 1, Cavendish-square; Roberts and Co., 15, Lombard-street; Ladbrooke and Co., Bank-buildings; Hankey, Marryat, and Co., corner of Sherbourne-lane; 37, Fleet-street; and Sir Charles Price, amounting, including His Majesty's donation of 500l., per J. Colquhoun, Esq., of already advertised.

Rev. R. Wickham, Twyford	£3 0	Rev. H. H. Norris, by the Bishop of Barbadoes	£10 0
Mrs. W. Short	5 0	Rev. Edward Thorold	1 0
Mrs. Williams and Mrs. M. Blackstone	1 0	Rev. F. W. Browne, Esq.	5 0
Lady Heathcote, Hursley Park	5 0	Rev. C. A. Davy	1 0
The Misses Marsh, Hursley	3 0	C. Collyer, Esq.	1 0
Miss Lovell, ditto	3 0	Hon. Mrs. Bernard	1 1
Rev. G. W. Heathcote, ditto	1 0	R. P., by Messrs. Hoares	1 1
Mr. Walton, ditto	1 0	W. C. Keating, Esq., Bath	1 0
A. A., by Messrs. Coutts	0 10	Mrs. Chapman, ditto	5 0
Rev. T. Dyson, ditto	2 0	William Hutchins, Esq.	5 0
Archdeacon Bayley	2 2	Proprietors of Chiswick Estate	5 0
F. D. P., by Messrs. Coutts	0 2	St. Thomas's in the East, Jan. maica	5 0
Messrs. Bourne, Baker, and Baker	10 0	William King, Esq.	5 0
Miss A. E. Prevost	2 0	The Drapers' Company	50 0
Vice-Admiral Rolles	5 0		
Total	£2,645 8		

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Early in the Spring will be published, Engraved in a highly finished manner in line, by George T. Doo, from a picture painted by Henry Wyatt, pupil of Sir Thomas Lawrence, a Print, entitled THE FAIR FORESTER; (on Copper. Size of Subject, 13 inches by 11 inches.) Prints One Guinea. 150 Proofs on plain paper Two Guineas. 100 Proofs on India paper Three Guineas.

* Fifty Proofs (all engraved) will be taken before letters. Also, in the course of the season, a highly finished line print by George T. Doo, as a Companion to "The Child with Flowers," being a composition of Two Children by Sir T. Lawrence, completed by his pupil, Henry Wyatt, entitled THE PROFFERED KISS; (on Copper: 13 inches by 11 inches.) Prints One Guinea. 150 Proofs on plain paper Two Guineas. 100 Proofs on India paper Three Guineas.

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The Vol. for 1835 describes the Presidency of Calcutta. The Vol. for 1834 describes the Presidency of Madras. And Bombay will be described in the vol. for 1836.

These volumes will be read with interest.—Atlas. "The engravings will charm every one." Chambers' Journal. "Of all the Annals, this is by far the most instructive and most amusing."—London: Edward Churton (late Bull and Churton) Librarian, 26, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

On Saturday, Jan. 17, was published, price 3d., THE PRINTING MACHINE; or, Companion to the Library and Register of Progressive Knowledge. No. XXXII. London: Charles Knight, 22, Ludgate-street.

VALUABLE and INTERESTING NEW WORKS, Published by Messrs. Cochrane and Co., 11, Waterloo-place, and to be had of all respectable Booksellers.

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Efingham Wilson, 88, Royal Exchange, London.

FLORAL REGISTER, without Extra Charge, is added to MAUND'S BOTANIC GARDEN, or Magazine of Hardy Flowering Plants. Each Number will now contain four figures of ornamental plants, exquisitely coloured from nature; and sixteen miniature figures, with copious information. The Autarium is annexed as usual.

No. 121, the commencement of Volume 6, was published Jan. 1st, at 1s. and 1s. 6d. monthly. The volumes are independent of each other. Volume 5, in boards, is ready for delivery. London: Simpkin and Marshall; and Sherwood and Co.

MR. GUTHRIE'S NEW SURGICAL WORKS. ON THE ANATOMY and DISEASES of the NECK of the BLADDER and of the URETHRA, with their appropriate Means of Cure. By G. J. GUTHRIE, F.R.S., Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, and to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, &c. &c. &c.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

E. MASON, Chapel-street, Mky-fair, poultryer—T. W. SHARLAND, Lyme-street, City, tea broker.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

T. DEWEST, Manchester, printer.

BANKRUPTS.

T. MATTHEW, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, coach maker. Att. Lawrence, Lyon's Inn, Strand—J. SADD, Jewry-street, Algate, victualler. Att. Thomson, George-street, Minories—W. ROTHERHAM, Shore-ditch, draper. Att. Parker, St. Paul's Church-yard—J. SIMPSON, and J. WINDROSS, Bishopsgate-street, City, linen-draper. Att. Mr. James, St. Andrew's Church-yard, T. WOOD, King-street, City, wroollen and stuff-merch. Atts. Bartlett and Beddome, Nicholas-lane—J. PHILPOT, Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, innkeeper. Atts. Shimpson and Co., Staple Inn, Holborn—J. BUXTON, Barnard Castle, Durham, woolstapler. Atts. Smithson and Son, Southampton-buildings, London; Barnes, Barnard Castle—C. C. BERRY, Liverpool, merchant. Atts. Blackstock and Co., King's Bench-walk, Temple, London; Curry, Liverpool—J. STRACHAN, Bristol, tailor. Atts. White and Co., Bedford-row, London; Bevan and Co., Bristol—J. LANGLEY, Bristol, wine-merchant. Atts. Blower and Co., Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Gregory and Co., Bristol—J. GLOVER, Walsall, iron founder. Atts. Turner, Blombury-square, London; Heeley, Walsall—J. COWAN, Gosport, Slater. Atts. Clarke and Co., Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Thorpe, Potse—W. D. PRICE, Chesport, Monmouthshire, innkeeper. Atts. White and Co., Bedford-row, London; Bevan and Co., Bristol.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

St. James's Palace, Dec. 22.—The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon William Webb Follett, Esq., His Majesty's Solicitor-General.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

R. SANDELL, Bristol, stay-maker.

BANKRUPTS.

G. JOSHUA, Brownlow-street, Drury lane, currier. Atts. Haslam and Bischoff, Copt-hill-buildings—W. WIGGS, Houndsditch, currier. Att. Miss, Copt-hill-buildings—J. LANGLEY, Bristol, wine-merchant. Atts. Turner and Son, Percy-street, Rathbone-place—G. BAGLEY and J. EVANS, Lad-lane, warehousemen. Att. Ashurst, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars—W. RICHARDSON, Godstone, Surrey, innkeeper. Att. Dignam, King-street, Holborn—W. STIVENSON, Princes-street, St. James's, dealer. Att. Hamilton, Berners-street, Oxford-street—J. NEVATT, Petwarth, Sussex, tailor. Att. Harrison, St. Mary-at-Hill—W. FRYMOND, Great Winchester-place, London, hosiery. Atts. Buxendale and Co., Great Winchester-street—J. WIGAN, Pine-apple-place, Edgware-road, junior-seller. Atts. Borradielle and Ashmore, King's Arms-yard—F. MOORE, jun., Westmoreland-place, Walworth common, vinegar-merchant. Atts. Gauntlett, Queen-street, Cheapside—J. CARLEY, King-ton-upon-Hull, upholsterer. Atts. Holme and Co., New Inn; Birks, Hemmingsfield, near Barnsley—J. MARSTON, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, grocer. Atts. Harding, Birmingham; Parkes, South-square, Gray's Inn.

Mr. BULWER'S PELHAM, &c.—Among the most attractive literary novelties of the new year are, 1. the cheap and beautifully illustrated edition of Mr. Bulwer's first and most celebrated work, Pelham, or the Adventures of a Gentleman, with the new introduction, notes, and portrait of the author, forming the commencement of the new and revised edition of Colburn's Modern Novelists, to be continued monthly on the same plan as the Waverley Novels, (5s. per vol. bound) the illustrations under the superintendence of the Messrs. Finden.—2. The first part of the new and cheaper edition of Sir Jonah Barrington's Memoirs of Ireland and the Union, to be completed in six monthly parts, at the price of 8s. per part, and to contain the whole forty portraits or other illustrations of the original expensive publication. Considering the extreme importance of the subject, and the numerous persons deeply interested in the welfare of Ireland, it is presumed that the cheap republication of Sir Jonah's valuable work will be highly acceptable to the public in general and to the various libraries.—3. The 8th part of Mr. Burke's History of the Commomers of Great Britain and Ireland, completing the 2nd volume, with the Armorial Bearings, portrait of E. J. Littleton, Esq., &c. The mass of authentic intelligence communicated in this work as to the property, connexions, interest, public services, or other characteristics belonging to those of our gentry eligible to serve in Parliament, cannot fail to invest it with a peculiar interest at the present moment.—These works are published for H. Colburn, by R. Bentley, Agents for Scotland, Messrs. Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh—for Ireland, Mr. J. Cumming, Dublin.

THE MAYOR OF WING-GAP, by the O'HARA FAMILY.—This last production of the graphic pen of Mr. Banim excels, in our opinion, all his former Tales, delightful as they were. In these, Ireland, with her eccentric yet noble sons and daughters, are presented to the world in all their vigour of truth, combined with the delicacy of the highest finish of portraiture. Alternately we laugh and admire, and wonder and wit, in turn, strives to make a conquest of the delighted reader. If we do not greatly deceive ourselves, these Tales will have an unprecedented run.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—A new piece—another importation from the French—entitled The King's Seal, was produced on Saturday. It is founded on an incident in the life of Henri Quatre, who is made acquainted with an intrigue of the Marchioness De Verneuil and her brother, Count d'Auvergne, to obtain the crown of France by the marriage of the former with the King. The piece is by no means deficient in incident, and the dialogue at times is smart and pointed. Its announcement for repetition was received with considerable applause.—A circumstance occurred during this performance, which deserves to be recorded as showing the strong conservative feeling of the audience. W. Farren had to say, speaking of Henri Quatre, "Confusion to those discontented men who vex the honest heart of the King, and repay with ingratitude a Monarch who has only reigned to promote the liberties and happiness of his people." Tremendous applause followed the delivery of these words, which was renewed with vehemence when a few Destructives in the pit and galleries hissed.

Mr. Planche's little interlude of Reflection, at Drury Lane, is about to be succeeded by another new petite piece de theatre, called The King's Word, which will be pronounced on Tuesday evening next. Lanza's new opera at Covent Garden bears the title, it is said, of The Veiled Prophet, but no persons appear to have been fixed for bringing it out. The cause of the substitution of Der Kriechszutz, at Covent Garden, the evening before last, for the opera of La Sonambula, is understood to have been the indisposition of Miss E. Römer, who was to have personated the heroine. King Arthur and his Knights continue to attract very full audiences, and will, doubtless, prove a seasonable relief to the treasury.

SADLER'S WELLS.—A new drama, under the title of The Raven's Nest, or the Bride of the grave, drew a crowded audience to this house on Tuesday. It is a tolerably well arranged medley of comic and serious scenes—the latter well supported by Messrs. Campbell and Johnson, and Mrs. Wilkinson; and the former equally so, by Williams and Rogers. Some pains have been bestowed upon the production of this drama, which will probably experience an extended career. A new romantic drama, called The Idiot Queen, is announced for a first representation to-morrow evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A young man, the son of Mr. Hammond, proposer of Mr. Angerstein, for Greenwich, was on Saturday on the bustings in apparent good health and spirits; on Sunday he was a corpse; the cause of his death attributed to rupture of a blood vessel in the head, produced by great excitement of the contest.—Orders were issued on Saturday at various metropolitan station-houses for apprehension of Inspector Niblett, late of P. division for horse stealing; he was discharged some time since for taking the constables' pay.—Two murders were committed in the public streets of Thurlow, on Saturday last, between three and four o'clock, by individuals who are known, and one of them is now in custody fully charged; the other, after slaying his victim, went deliberately through the streets, and by the police barrack, and has not since been heard of.—Within the last few days several fires, which there is every reason to believe are the acts of incendiaries, have taken place in Kent. Liberal rewards are offered for the discovery of the offenders. The destruction of property has been very considerable, and within the last six days only, is estimated at from 8,000l. to 10,000l.—Another and a double suicide has occurred in France. On Tuesday last two lovers, one of whom had left the conjugal, the other the paternal abode, and who had sought an asylum in the Rue des Recoillets, at Versailles, were found dead from suffocation by charcoal. They were interred in the same grave.

Friday afternoon, a pretty full attendance of merchants and others connected with the East India and China trade took place at Lloyd's Coffee-house, in consequence of the declaration for sale of the Pansittur, of 1311 tons, built at Calcutta for the service of the East India Company, in which she has performed ten voyages. The vessel was stated to be one of the finest ships in the service, and her armament of guns complete, and being in excellent condition for the East India and China trade. It was stated that the vessel had cost 120,000l., but she was put up at 9,000l., beyond which there was not a single bidding, and the vessel was in consequence withdrawn.

EXTRAORDINARY SHOT.—Last week a man named Singer, having paddled up to a large flock of plovers in Chichester harbour, brought his swivel gun to bear upon them with such effect as to bring down no less than 176.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR-OFFICE, Jan. 16.

6th Regt. Drag. Guards—Comet W. Scott to be Lieut. by pur. vice Hebson, ret.; G. Grogan, Gent. to be Cornet by pur. vice Scott. 7th Regt. Guards—Lieut. G. A. F. Cunynghame to be Capt. by pur. vice Bishop, ret.; Comet C. A. Lucas to be Lieut. by pur. vice Cunynghame; J. Campbell, Gent. to be Cornet by pur. vice Bishop, ret. 3d Foot—Major A. B. Taylor, from h. p. unatt. to be Purveyor, vice Cockeidge, ret. 3d Foot—W. J. Dorehill, Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice Sayer, ret. 7th—Ensign R. M. Best, from 64th, to be Lieut. by pur. vice Acton, ret. 13th—Ensign G. King to be Lieut. by pur. vice Tinning, prom. in 3d; J. C. Whish, Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice King. 18th—W. G. C. Caulfield, Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice Costerton, ret. 39th—Lieut. T. H. Kirley to be Capt. without pur. vice Mansell, dec.; Ensign W. H. Viney, from 10th, to be Lieut. vice Kirley. 4th Light—Major A. B. Taylor, from h. p. unatt. to be Paymaster, vice R. Moore, ret. h. p.; Ensign P. C. Edwards, from h. p. 58th, to be Ensign (re-appointing the difference), vice Viney, prom. in 39th. 54th—Major R. Macdonald, from h. p. unatt. to be Major without pur. vice Moore, prom. 56th—Ensign H. B. Barclay to be Lieut. without pur. vice Hunt, dec.; Ensign J. H. Burnell, from h. p. 60th, to be Ensign, vice Barclay. 60th—Major Gen. Sir J. Maclean, K.C.B., to be Colonel Commandant of a battalion, vice Gen. Burton, dec. 64th. E. J. Cox, Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice Best, prom. in 7th. 94th—Capt. G. T. Finucane, from 2d W. I. Regt. to be Capt. without pur. vice Mackie, prom. 2d W. I. Regt.—Capt. W. Graham, from h. p. 50th, to be Capt. vice Finucane, appointed 94th. Unattached—Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Moore, from 54th, to be Lieut.-Col. without pur.; Brevet Major W. Mackie, from 94th, to be Major without pur.; Lieut. R. Fawkes, from 4th Light Drag. to be Capt. by pur. Brevet—The under-mentioned Cadets of the Hon. the East India Company's Service, to be the temporary and acting Ensigns, viz. Gen. of the Regt. placed under the command of Colonel Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instructions in the Art of Sapping and Mining—R. Pigo; J. H. Burke.

Memorandum—Captain F. C. Ebbart, upon h. p. unatt. has been allowed to retire from the Army, with the sale of an unattached company, he being about to become a settler in the colonies.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Commanders—G. Wilson, W. H. Henderson, W. Mallett; and—Hewitt, to the Fairy. Master—G. Wilson. Assistant-Surgeons—J. L. McCall, of the San Josef, to the Pike; G. D. Austin, to the Royalist. Purser—T. P. Macnamara, A. Laidlaw, D. C. Cole, J. Lord, W. Sprig, F. Goss, G. T. Plumby, C. Wakeman, E. F. Roberts, and John Taylor. Clerk—Mr. H. N. Rowe, to the Victor. Mate—Mr. H. Bennett, to the Rattlesnake.

We regret to announce the decease, in his 48th year, of Captain Bastard, R.N., of Sharpham, which took place on Sunday last, in Upper Grosvenor-street.

By a recent judicious arrangement, the gunners, boatswains, and carpenters' mates, serving in gun brigs and small vessels, commanded by a Lieutenant, are to have an increase of pay, thus making them equal to the same classes serving in first rates; gunners and boatswains' mates will thus receive 2l. 6s. per lunar month; and carpenters' mates, 2l. 5s. per month, with their present allowance of 7s. per month total money.

His Majesty has most graciously been pleased to confer on Lieut.-Colonel Stested, commanding the King's Own Light Dragoons, now employed on the King's duty at Hounslow, the third class of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

MONUMENT TO WOLFE AND MONTCALM.—We are happy in being able to announce to the friends of the Earl of Dalhousie, the completion of the monument erected to Wolfe and Montcalm at Quebec, under the patronage of his Lordship, and aided by his liberality to so large an amount. The inscription on the sarcophagus has been affixed for some weeks, and on Thursday last the inscription, written by Dr. Fisher, for which the prize medal was adjudged by the Committee, was placed upon the sarcophagus, fronting to the basin. It is cut in what are termed block letters on a very hard slab of marble. The scaffolding has been removed, and this beautiful monument is now seen to the best advantage, the white marble slabs bearing the inscriptions giving an air of lightness to the whole obelisk. The names "Wolf" and "Montcalm" have also been placed on the sides of the sarcophagus in bold relief.—Quebec Mercury.

The following article, which we extract from the Augsburg Gazette, will be hailed with infinite satisfaction by the country at large as an evidence of the confidence of foreign Powers in the present Administration:—

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—An English courier, who passed through this city a few days ago, on his way from London to Constantinople, delivered despatches at the Legation here, from which it appeared that the English Parliament was to be immediately dissolved, and that the Ministry confidently expected a majority in the new Parliament. On this supposition proving true, the Peel Administration would gain a firm footing, and the policy of Europe at length lose the swerving character which has hitherto distinguished it. The foreign relations of England would be more firmly established, and, as in former times, exercise the greatest influence on the events of the world. Nobody can deny that the moral influence of England had considerably declined under the late management, and that the question was hardly ever heard, "What will be said of it in London?" For, though all the acts of Lord Grey, and afterwards of Lord Melbourne, were expressly calculated for the preservation of peace, yet Lord Palmerston wanted either the talents or the good-will to conform to the views of those statesmen. He was continually going from one extreme to the other; so that the other Cabinets always felt themselves impeded, notwithstanding their sincere good will, in clearing away the manifold difficulties, and were never able to come to the solution of the greatest of all the European questions, the general reduction of the military force. It is hoped that this question may now be solved, and that all the Governments may be enabled to diminish the standing armies in order to lighten the burdens of the people, and to restore to the State the industrious hands of which it has been deprived for so many years. If Sir R. Peel and his colleagues should not be able to effect anything besides co-operating on this point they will render a greater service to Europe, and confer on England greater advantages, than all the experiments of the Whigs to preserve peace in a state of war could attain. It is the actual precarious state of Europe in particular which is so injurious to trade and industry, and impairs confidence, which is the soul of commerce. Who, then, can be a greater gainer than England if the ancient confidence is restored, and commercial enterprise becomes more active?

How many will sit at what all night, playing shilling or half-crown points; it is a fascinating and interesting game, but nothing is so prejudicial to health than these long sittings. I attribute shattering nerves and general debility to the morning club and after consulting I was obliged to discontinue the amusements, and Restorative Cordial of the Society for the Restoration of Health, 90, Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, which set me on my legs again, and enabled me to resume the fatigue of writing these pages.—Extract from 'Short Whiffs,' by Major A. S. S.

MR. BULWER'S PELHAM. To the new and cheap edition of this collection of Colburn's Modern Novelists, is prefixed an interesting preface, in which the accomplished author gives an account of his earliest efforts in public writing, and particularly in the production of Pelham; and also an unpublished tale, or sketch, with a different destination of the hero, and a different view of the effects of society, and even pleasure, upon the human mind—upon which tale the novel was constructed. These literary illustrations, combined with the pictorial ones, add a charm and value to this edition, of which it is impossible to speak too highly.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SYDNEY, MARCH 4th, 1834.—The Governor directs it to be notified, that a despatch has been received at this office, from Captain Foster Fyans, of the 4th or King's Own Regiment, Acting Commandant of Norfolk Island, dated 16th February, reporting that a mutiny had broken out in that island on the morning of the 15th of January last, in which about 150 convicts, comprising the gaol gang, capital respitees and others, were concerned; but which was soon quelled, with the loss of five convicts killed, six wounded, and two soldiers wounded.—In addition to these numbers, a soldier and a constable were unfortunately shot by a military party, who were out in pursuit of certain convicts that had taken to the bush, and who unhappily mistook them for the runaways of whom they were in search.

In the Court of King's Bench, on Thursday, the Attorney-General moved for a trial at bar in a criminal information against the Sheriff of Chester, for refusing to execute the sentence of the law on Garside and Mosley. After some discussion, in which the Judges appeared to be of opinion that no advantage would arise from pressing the case in the present term, the Attorney-General said he would consider the matter, and mention the case again to the Court.

EAST INDIES.

By the Royal George we have received a file of the Calcutta Courier.—Some reports had been current of disturbances brewing in Mysore, and the 35th and 48th Regiments N.I., who had marched to their destination, had been halted in consequence. Among other changes in commerce incident to the abolition of the Company's trade is the cessation of a restriction on the export of saltpetre to China. The order to waive the further issue of licenses, and to allow the unrestricted export of saltpetre to China, had been received. The attention of Government was drawn to the inconsistency of subjecting shippers to the controul of a Committee which had ceased to exist, and the anomaly was immediately removed. The peace of the district of Vizagapatam had been again disturbed in the south-east quarter by the re-appearance of a noted rebel, named Parkerow, who was at the head of 600 followers. Four companies under Major Tolson had marched against him, and he had not, as in former attempts been joined by any of the villagers. These papers contain further accounts of the violation of the British territory, and the subsequent massacre at Rowshowra, by the Oude troops. The number of bodies found dead in the place of slaughter was upwards of 180, and 17 wounded were picked up. In one house alone 15 of the unfortunate Jug Mohun Singh's men were butchered in cold blood. Many bodies had also been thrown into the river before the arrival of the Civil power. These papers contain advices from China, stating that the Commanding Officer, Tetuh, had returned from Leenehow, having suppressed the insurrection of the mountaineers. It appears that many high native officials had been dismissed by the Bombay authorities for bribery and corruption. The constantly increasing proofs of the untrustworthiness of the Brahmins for employment had become matter for deep reflection to the warmest advocates for native elevation. An epidemic had been raging among the cattle at Mercara, by which it was estimated that 600 had perished.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—Louis Philippe has replied to General Jackson's Message. The Moniteur of Wednesday contains in its official part, the following most important intelligence:—

"The King has recalled M. Serrurier, his Minister at Washington. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has communicated this resolution to the Minister of the United States at Paris; at the same time informing him that the passports, of which, in consequence of this communication, he might stand in need, are at his disposition.

"In execution of the engagements entered into by France, the project of law relative to the American claim will be presented to-morrow to the Chamber of Deputies. A clause will be added destined to guarantee eventually those French interests which may be compromised."

This is the article of the Moniteur. Mr. Livingstone forthwith demanded his passports. He will proceed with his embassy to London, and will there wait the result of the discussions in the Chambers, both of France and the United States. He is disposed to look on the matter as most grave, and as not likely to be soon decided.

The decision which has been taken by the French Government has been so taken in consequence, not of the Speech of the President of the United States, but of despatches handed on Monday last by the American Minister to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of that country. A long and agitated council ensued. M. Thiers insisted on the necessity of meeting the threatening language of the President of the United States by the recall of the French Ambassador at Washington. This was strongly opposed for a long time; but on M. Thiers threatening to retire provided the measure was not adopted, it was resolved that the adoption should take place; and the article was published in the Moniteur.

SPAIN.—The Queen's Generals and the Bayonne telegraph are again proved to have wilfully misrepresented the result of another conflict with the Spanish northern Royalists. By an official despatch from Zumalacarrqui, dated Villa Real, 4th inst., it appears that on the 2d, 3d, and 4th inst. the combined forces of Caratala, Jauregui, Quintana, and Iriarte were driven back with loss by the Carlist chieftain, who was wounded on the 3d and had his horse shot under him on the 4th. On the 6th 3,000 men conveying a supply of money and cattle from Elisondo to Pampluna, are stated to have been attacked and compelled to retire to the French territory. On the 4th Don Carlos was at Huici, and the Junta at Lavayan.

The following extracts from the intercepted despatches of Espartero to General Mina, are anything but encouraging to the cause of the Queen Regent:—

"My division is reduced to a skeleton, as the actions are successive. I have killed and wounded, yet no one to replace them. The factious have in this province more than 7,000 men, and I have not more than 2,200 disposable, as Iriarte, who from interdicted motives joined me with 1,000 men, has proceeded to Balmaseda and the frontiers of Castile. Believe me, General, I cannot operate unless I am instantly reinforced. True it is that I consider my little column as invincible, but it is not invulnerable, and daily I see its numbers diminish, whereas the enemy increases in forces, resources, and audacity.

"On the other hand it would seem that the Government are determined to drive me to despair. This, in fact, they have already done, for in this province there are many authorities, and they all command, excepting the one who is improperly called 'Captain-General.' I have tendered my resignation through Ozmua, and I request you to repeat it immediately, for I can bear this no longer. I have not a farthing, the troops naked and unpaid. The hospitals are full of sick and wounded, without beds or food. In short, I am in want of everything, and although I could obtain some resources my hands are tied. I scarcely know what I write. I should like to see you even if it were only for half an hour."

The Quotidienne Paris paper of the 13th contains the following accurate list of the changes in the various representations already decided in this country:—Finsbury—Wakley in place of Spinkie; Yarmouth—Bering for Prued, Anson for Humbold; Salisbury—Wyndham for Bowrie; Scarborough—Franck for Cayley; Greenwich—Augustine for Dundas; Ducon—Morgou for Watkins; Wigan—Kenley for Fhickness; Oxford—Malcom for Langstone; Shrewsbury—Pelhem for Slaney; Droihoch—Barbary for Foley; Berrwick—Bradshaw for Blake.

The Glasgow Courier announces, from authority, that the Embassy from the King of the NETHERLANDS is about to be placed on its former footing at our Court. In Holland a strong hope is entertained that, under the mediation of the present Ministers, the differences with Belgium will be at length satisfactorily adjusted; and, consequently, the tone of all our advices from Holland are much less warlike. The Dutch may well entertain such a hope; for we know the essential difference of character betwixt the hero of a hundred battles and the putative father of a hundred empty protocols, which signified nothing.

MADRICAL SOCIETY.—This Society held its anniversary meeting at the Freemasons' Hall on Thursday last, Sir John Rogers, President, surrounded by about 150 professors and amateurs of music. Sir John is a most liberal patron of music, and also a scientific amateur: to him this Society is indebted for its great success in promoting and cultivating the love of this style of music; and proud we are to say that Englishmen in the 16th and 17th centuries were prominent characters in this class of composition. Counterpoint, Weelkes, Ward, Benet, Foerde, and Wilbye produced some of the finest Madrigals of that period. In the Church style, Orlando, Gibbons, Tye, Tallis, and Bird were also great writers. Purcell too was a genius of the first order. To these we are indebted for the foundation of true and substantial harmony. It was a great treat to see so many amateurs joining heart and voice in the rich and profound strains of these old masters. Most of the professional vocalists in town were present at this meeting, and the Madrigals were most admirably performed and rapturously applauded.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

- Anglesey—Sir Richard Bulkeley.
- Ashton—C. Hindley, Esq.
- Aylesbury—W. Rickford and H. Hammer, Esqs.
- Aberdeenshire—Hon. W. Gordon.
- Aberdeen—F. Campbell, Esq.
- Bedford—Captain Polhill and S. Crawley, Esq.
- Bedfordshire—Lord Charles Russell and Lord Alfred.
- Berkshire—R. Palmer, John Walter, and P. Pusey, Esqs.
- Birmingham—T. Attwood and J. Scholefield, Esqs.
- Blackburn—W. Turner and W. Fielden, Esqs.
- Braford—E. C. Lister and J. Hardy, Esqs.
- Breconshire—Col. Thomas Wood.
- Bridgnorth—T. C. Whitmore and R. Piggott, Esqs.
- Buckinghamshire—Marquis of Chandos, Sir W. L. Young, and J. B. Praed, Esqs.
- Banffshire—G. Ferguson, Esq.
- Banulon—J. D. Jackson, Esq.
- Cambridge—Yorke, Eaton, and Townley.
- Cavan (County)—Henry Maxwell and J. Young, Esqs.
- Cardiganshire—W. E. Powell, Esq.
- Cardigan—Colonel Parry.
- Cardiganshire—T. Ashton Smith, Esq.
- Cardrickburgus—P. Kirke, Esq.
- Cockermouth—H. A. Aglionby and F. L. B. Dykes, Esqs.
- Cotchester—Mr. Sanderson and Sir G. H. Smyth.
- Cotswold—Alderman Copeland.
- Cornwall, East—Sir W. S. Trelawney and Sir W. Molesworth.
- Cornwall, South—West—E. W. Pendarves, Esq., and Sir C. Lemon.
- County—Lord R. Grosvenor and J. Jervis, Esq.
- Cumberland, East—Sir J. Graham and W. Blamire, Esq.
- Derby—E. Strutt Esq., and H. M. Ponsoby.
- Derbyshire, North—Hon. C. H. Cavendish and T. Gisborne, Esq.
- Derby, City—R. L. Ferguson, Esq.
- Devon—Viscount Ebrington and the Hon. Newton Fellows.
- Devonshire, South—Lord J. Russell and Sir J. B. Y. Buller, Bart.
- Dorsetshire—Lord Ashley, Hon. W. S. Ponsoby, and Henry C. S. Sturt, Esq.
- Down—David Ker, Esq.
- Drughda—A. C. Dwyer, Esq.
- Dublin University—F. Shaw and T. Lefroy, Esqs.
- Dungannon—Hon. C. Knox.
- Dunbar—Mr. O'Loughlin.
- Durham, City—Hon. A. Trevor and W. C. Harland, Esq.
- Durham, North—Sir H. Williamson and Hedworth Lambton, Esq.
- Durham, South—J. Pense, Esq., and J. Bowes, Esq.
- Dumfriesshire—J. J. H. Johnstone, Esq.
- Dundee—Sir H. Parnell.
- Dundalk (Borough)—W. S. Crawford, Esq.
- East Bedford and Bassettlaw—Vernon and Duncombe.
- Enniskillen—Hon. A. H. Cole.
- Essex, North—Sir J. T. Tyrrell, and Right Hon. A. Baring.
- Essex, South—Mr. Hall Dare and Mr. Bramston.
- Edinburgh—Abercrombie and Campbell.
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THE DISSENTERS AND SIR R. PEEL.

A fortnight ago we published a series of absurd resolutions adopted at a meeting of Dissenters at Birmingham, upon the subject of Sir R. PEEL'S Address to the Electors of Tamworth, together with the Right Hon. Baronet's reply. We learn from the *Dublin Warder*, that an immense meeting—numbering little short of a thousand persons—was held on Wednesday at Ebenezer Chapel, D'Olier-street, the Rev. J. B. M'CREA in the chair, at which the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

“Resolved—That we have heard, with the deepest sorrow, the Resolutions passed by a few persons called deputies, at Ebenezer Chapel, Birmingham, in reference to the Address of the Right Hon. Sir ROBERT PEEL to the Electors of Tamworth; forasmuch as we conceive that on matters merely secular, Christians ought not to array themselves in open hostility to the higher authorities (Rom. xiii., 1)—that it is contrary to the usages of society, and the precepts of Scripture, to employ to rulers language studiously offensive (Rom. xiii., 7)—that the candid promises of Statesmen claim a fair trial (1 Cor. xiii., 7)—and that the rejection of a legal privilege merely from a suspicion of the reluctance with which the King's Ministers may concede it, were a demonstration of most ungodly contempt for the sovereign dispensations of Divine Providence (Proverbs, xxi., 1.)

“Resolved—That we feel it our duty to express, in the most emphatic manner, our dissent from the Resolutions above referred to; and our conviction, that they are repugnant to the feelings of orthodox non-conformists throughout the empire.

“Resolved—That whilst we cannot but review with great regret the measure of 1823, which virtually placed the Protestant Institutions of Ireland, and the general liberties of the Irish people, in the hands of a confederated hostile to Scriptural truth and rational freedom—we yet regard that measure as a demonstration that his Majesty's present Ministers are not the “inveterate Tories” the Birmingham deputies invidiously represent an act, which it was expected would conciliate a turbulent faction, should induce a dread of too sudden and extensive a concession to others who manifest a similar spirit.

“Resolved—That whilst we are desirous to see the internal and financial economy of the Established Church greatly reformed, we do not wish that her proper revenues should be confiscated, or her efficient administrations curtailed; much less would we contribute to the inevitable issue of her extinction—the ascendancy of Popery in Ireland, and the recurrence of all the horrors of the middle ages, in ignorance, superstition, and cruelty.

“Resolved—That we confidently look to his Majesty's Ministers for a retraction or modification of the Act by which Roman Catholics were admitted to the imperial Parliament; for the reconstitution, on Protestant principles, of the Board of National Education in Ireland, and the restoration of the Foundling Hospital in Dublin; and for the total suppression of all Monastic institutions in this country. We do not, however, insist upon these or any other measures with a spirit of factious impatience; but rather submit to the wise deliberations of those who constitute his Majesty's counsel, and who are pledged to salutary reform.

Resolved—That the Rev. Mr. M'CREA be requested to communicate these our sentiments to the Right Hon. Sir ROBERT PEEL, at the same time thanking him, in the name of this Meeting, for the magnanimous tone of his reply to the correspondence of the *soi disant* deputies at Birmingham, and for his statesman-like declarations of projected relief to the Dissenters of the empire.”

Some of the New York papers have published the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances. It appears by it that the revenue and expenditure during the last three years were as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1832 ..	dolla. 31,865,561 16	34,356,698 06
1833 ..	35,900,203 80	24,257,298 49
1834 ..	32,327,623 25	25,691,300 91

Thus leaving on the 1st of January of the present year a balance of doll. 6,736,232 34. It is estimated that of former appropriations there will remain unexpended at the close of this year the sum of doll. 8,002,925 13.

A report has been current in the salons of the French metropolis, that a matrimonial alliance was in contemplation of the ESTERHAZY and TALLEYRAND families, by the betrothing of Mademoiselle de PERIGNON, only daughter of the Duchess de DRINO, and Prince NICHOLAS ESTERHAZY, heir apparent of the Ambassador, who is now in his eighteenth year. Mademoiselle is only fourteen.

According to the *Augsburgh Gazette's* advices from Berlin of the 2d, well-informed persons believe that some secret stipulations had been entered into between LOUIS PHILIPPE and the Duke of LEUCHTENBERG, and it was thought that an intervention of France in favour of the Queen of SPAIN would be the signal for an intervention of Russia in Turkey and Persia.

According to the last accounts from Alexandria the barrage of the Nile is going on with the greatest activity. Upwards of 12,000 labourers are at work upon the two branches of Damietta and Rosetta, and the number will be further increased. Thus will be accomplished on this land of antiquity one of the most colossal undertakings ever attempted by human industry, and from which the prosperity of Egypt will become unbounded, by mastering the father of rivers, and regulating its inundations. This great work will be completed by the projected iron rail-road from Cairo to Suez.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Governor of Georgia, in his message to the Legislature, states that the aggregate amount of the sales of negroes belonging to the State is from 118,000 to 148,000 dollars.

The Message of the President of the United States breathes a very hostile spirit towards France, and even threatens war, in consequence of the non-fulfilment of the treaty for paying a million sterling to indemnify the Americans for losses sustained during the operation of the Berlin and Milan decrees. The American National Debt is entirely liquidated.

The Editor of the *Tribune* newspaper was, on Saturday last, condemned by the Cour d'Assises to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 2,000 francs, for publishing an article, translated from a London Evening Paper, which reflected severely on the King.

The East India Company have issued the declaration for the quarterly sale of teas in March next. The following are the amounts of the several descriptions of teas declared at the last December sale, compared with the quantity which the East India Company will put up in March next:—

	Last Sale.	Present Sale.
Bohea	1,500,000lbs.	800,000lbs.
Congou .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Campoi and Souchong	5,800,000	3,800,000
Pekoe .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Twankay .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Hyson Skin	1,350,000	1,200,000
Hyson	350,000	200,000
	9,000,000lbs.	6,000,000lbs.

AN UNREASONABLE EXPECTATION.—At Union-Hall Police-office, ELIZA BRAY attended on the behalf of her husband, a chimney-sweep, who was summoned for employing his son, a lad, under 12 years of age, at his trade. The boy's mother endeavoured to make out that he was above the age required by law, and when she was pressed on this point by the Magistrate, and desired to tell her son's age, she said, “I have been married twenty-three years, and in that time I've had twenty-two children, and surely, your Worship, you can't expect that my head his like an almanac, to bear in memory the ages of all of them.” The case was ordered to stand over to ascertain the age of the boy.

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He brushed up the boots, and by Warren's rich jet They soon were in lustre array'd; The pawnbroker smil'd at the polish he met, As it brightly his features portly'd. And though the boots were not in fact worth a crown, The pawnbroker fancied them new. Put his hand in his purse and a guinea threw down As he praised their delectable hue.

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Lord RANCLIFFE's recent accident, whilst hunting in Leicestershire, has induced him to retire from “the pleasures and the dangers of the chase.” His Lordship's celebrated stud is shortly to be put up to public competition—and a wise man his Lordship is. The Right Hon. Sir ROBERT GORDON, Bart., is making preparations for his departure to resume his former post as Minister at Constantinople.

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 18.

THEIR MAJESTIES are in excellent health. The proposed husband of the de facto Queen of PORTUGAL, under the celebrated Quadrupartite Treaty, has arrived in England, and visited Brighton. The accounts from Lisbon must, we should think, render his Highness's prospects particularly agreeable.

His Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND has returned to town from a visit to his Illustrious Relations at Brighton.

THE pertinacity in falsehood displayed by the two Opposition Papers, has become matter of joke even amongst their own patrons and party. The resolute determination with which the Chronicle publishes, in the face of the Parliamentary Returns, and in the teeth of the avowals and declarations of the new Members themselves, a triumphant majority of Reformers over the Conservatives already elected, is really too comical to be resisted. We have elsewhere given a running commentary upon the opinions and predictions of our venerable contemporary, which it must be admitted (although it manfully sticks to its falsehoods), has considerably lowered the tone of confidence in which it foretold the certain return of numerous individuals of its personal acquaintance, and the condign expulsion of their opponents.

Perhaps the stories which these writers tell, are founded upon ignorance of the people of whom they write, and a want of comprehension of words and meanings; they mark every man not an ultra-Conservative with a letter which, considering

Our country is our ship, d'ye see? is a most ominous one to affix to the names of that part of the national crew upon whom they affect to place their dependence. We suspect, however, that, in the end, we may have cause to admit the justice of the distinction, but for a very different reason from that, which they assign for making it at present: the R will mark, in "the ship's" book, those who have run from the principles attributed to them, and of which they have already seen sufficient, to check them in a career which must inevitably lead to what, some few of the more desperate so anxiously desire—Destruction.

However, since the statements of the Conservative Press are so impudently denied by these forced levies of Reformers—these denunciations, for we can consider them nothing else, of the Opposition Papers—we beg to submit a list, which speaks for itself; observing by the way, that amongst these Reformers—the men with the R against their names—they class such men as Lord STANLEY, Mr. WALTER LONG, a staunch Conservative, Mr. BURNABY, the Member for Droitwich; Mr. RUSSELL, the Member for Reading, equally so; and Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, who came to his election from the chair of Mr. TALMASHE'S committee. In fact, as we have already said, believing it may be, that every Whig will become a Destructive, they take credit for acquisitions which they neither have made, nor will make, by the dissolution.

Having mentioned Lord STANLEY'S name, it may not be amiss in this place to justify ourselves for having repelled the allegation that his Lordship is a Reformer—in the invidious acceptance of the word, and in the view taken by the Destructive party. Sir ROBERT PEEL, as it has been over and over again shown, has been one of the most extensive reformers of abuses and evils in the most important departments of the State, and will, no doubt, continue the same course for the future; but Sir ROBERT PEEL is not to be marked with an R in the columns of the Chronicle—no more are those men who, professing Whig politics, have yet the virtue and wisdom to uphold the Conservative interest, which is of no party, but as opposed to revolution under the mask of Reform.

Lord STANLEY, in his speech to his constituents, says:—"Lord MELBOURNE'S Administration succeeded Earl Grey's. I cannot conceal that it did not possess my confidence in the same degree as that of Earl Grey; more on this point I shall not say. I shall now refer to what is become matter of notoriety—I Sir R. PEEL'S offer to me to form one of his Majesty's Government. I pray your attention that you may be convinced that I acted right on this occasion. It happened soon after the dissolution of Lord MELBOURNE'S Ministry. It would be vanity in me to say that I had not anticipated such offers. I was prepared, therefore, at once to refuse, although Sir JAMES GRAHAM and myself had never seen or corresponded with each other. The communication of Sir R. PEEL was frank, candid, and not tinged with the least insincerity; but, under all the circumstances, I felt it proper to decline. You will be anxious to know our future course. SOME ADVISE A COALITION AGAINST THE MINISTRY. I WILL TAKE NO SUCH COURSE. Reformers do not necessarily take the same views on all subjects. I therefore repeat, that unless by coalescing there is a fair prospect of better Government, I SHALL GIVE THE PRESENT ONE NO FACTIOUS OPPOSITION; but, on the contrary, if they propose what appears to me to be good measures, they shall have my support. I shall always endeavour to take care of my own character. I do think there is a great crisis at hand, although my friend may not. I place no confidence in this or that man, but in the spirit and the power of the times planted by the Reform Bill. The measure of Corporate Reform must be carried in the end. It is but right that the funds of these corporations should be subject to the control of those whose benefit they were intended for. As to Church Reform, I am pretty certain that the livings of the Church (in the gross) are not enough. They require a more equal distribution. The evils arising from non-residence must be done away with; pluralities must be abolished; and the income of our prebendal stalls must be more narrowly examined.—(Cheers.)—There must be a Reform in her discipline also. The superior Clergy must possess more influence; must be enabled to controul the inferior Clergy; and be enabled to prevent or to remove those scandals, which the present Bishops are unable to accomplish. All reforms in the Church should be so made as to insure the respect of the people. This is the object of all Reform, not destruction. As to final Reform, I pretend not to understand it. In my opinion there can be no end to real reforms except where they tend to produce evident destruction. I have to apologise for detaining you so long. I refer you to my past conduct. No other pledge will I ever give, and I shall reserve to myself the liberty to carry into effect my own views. I cannot, will not, pledge myself to any particular thing till I see the Bill. Such a thing would be degradation both to you and me. Should any person require any explanation as to any part of my past conduct I am ready to afford it.—(Immense cheering and clapping of hands.)

This is the speech of a Reformer—but, we repeat, not a Reformer in the sense of the word as used by the Chronicle. Lord STANLEY, although a Whig as well as a Reformer, is not a Destructive, and therefore, as he has honourably stated, will offer no factious opposition to the present Ministry. What has the Government or the Conservative cause lost by his Lordship's return to Parliament?—Nothing. Then what criterion, we ask, does the brand-mark which the Destructive Press chooses to fix upon his name, afford for an opinion—which it is their object to establish—that the Ministers will be left in a minority of a hundred or two? None whatever. Let us take two other individuals who have also been re-

turned; as unlike as possible in their Parliamentary proceedings; to Lord STANLEY—we mean Mr. COBBETT and Mr. FIELDEN. These gentlemen are chronicled in the columns of the solitary Opposition Paper, each with the R to his name. Now hear what Mr. COBBETT himself writes from Oldham on the day of his election:—

Oldham, Jan. 7.

"The election over (half-past eleven o'clock) in an hour and three-quarters in the whole. And anything so well, so sensibly, so every way nicely conducted I never before saw. The Returning Officer, James Lees, Esq., just a polite and amiable-looking young man as can be imagined. Mr. Fielden was proposed by Mr. Joshua Milne, and seconded by Mr. John Travers. I was proposed by Mr. Alexander Taylor, and seconded by Mr. Hague. Here was sense. We had no placards; we had no address; we asked no man for a vote; we did not ask the collective body. We had nothing of expense of any sort; even for our own personal entertainment. Here was no nonsense; no flattery; no coaxing; no bombast; nor was there any nonsense about 'STOPPING THE SUPPLIES.' WE TOLD OUR CONSTITUENTS THAT IT WAS THEIR DUTY TO FEEL GRATEFUL TO THE KING FOR WHAT HE HAD DONE, AND THAT IT WOULD BE OUR DUTY TO TAKE CARE TO AVOID EVERYTHING TO THWART HIS SERVANTS, IF THEY APPEARED TO BE DISPOSED TO ACT IN CONFORMITY TO THE GOOD OF HIS PEOPLE; AND THAT NOTHING, WE WERE RESOLVED, SHOULD INDUCE US TO GET OUR CONSENTANCE TO ANY FACTIOUS PROCEEDING HAVING FOR ITS OBJECT TO LESSEN THE CONSTITUTIONAL WEIGHT AND AUTHORITY OF THE KING OR OF THE LORDS. IN ALL WHICH WE HAD THE HEARTY CONCURRENCE OF OUR CONSTITUENTS."

Does this declaration deserve the opprobrium of the Chronicle's R?—does it justify the crowing and chuckling of the Radical writers? It is conceived in the just and constitutional spirit in which every Member's avowal should at this juncture be made; and what renders it clear that not only the opinions and feelings of the Members themselves are right and true, but that the feelings and opinions of the people are in unison with them, is the fact, of the undisputed and unanimous return of both the candidates who expressed those opinions and avowed those feelings.

Without, however, farther scrutinizing the right of the Chronicle to libel the Constitutional Members already returned, and giving them R's without any reason, we beg to submit the following list of CONSERVATIVES already elected into the new Parliament, and the names of those Radical Reformers whom they have supplanted:—

Table with columns: PLACE, NAMES, Radical gain, Conserv. gain. Lists names of constituencies and the names of the Conservative and Radical members elected.

This list exhibits the return of SEVENTY-EIGHT CONSERVATIVES in the room of as many Radical Reformers; but against that, are to be brought the returns of SIX Radical Reformers in lieu of as many Conservatives, leaving up to this day a clear majority of SEVENTY-TWO new Conservative Members. The majority being absolutely deducted from the opposite party, we need not observe, produces a difference, on a division, of One Hundred and Forty-four votes—and this list is, of course, exclusive of all the returns of Conservative Members who sat in the last Parliament. Having submitted this statement, the facts we have adduced, and the declarations we have quoted, we must say we think the Chronicle and its boisterous coadjutors do but whistle against thunder when they wish to vindicate their characters, should get the R removed

from their names—those who glory in its application, may keep it; never forgetting the waggery of Juliet's nurse, who tells Romeo that

"The R is for the dog."

JOSEPH HUME is again Member for Middlesex. After a struggle of almost unexampled severity, the worshipper and slave of faction, the abettor of rebellion, and the scoffer at religion, mis-represents, for another Parliament, the sentiments and the interests of the metropolitan county, with its million and a half of inhabitants.

Mourn, to-day, ye Christians!—Rejoice, for a season, ye Jews and Infidels! He who mocks at the mention of the Deity, and insults the GOD of both Jews and Gentiles, by stigmatising as "cant" and humbug," all recognition, by a Christian Legislature, of a superintending Providence, owes his ultimate success, it is said, in a great degree, to the gold of the Children of Israel.

Lamentable and mischievous as are and must be the immediate results of the late contest, and discredit as the temporary defeat of Mr. WOOD is to the constituency at large, a reference, nevertheless, to the circumstances attending it, and a cursory analysis of the votes, in relation to the districts in which the qualifications conferring them are situate, invest it with the character of a great moral triumph; and afford the most certain grounds of assurance that a decisive and permanent victory must attend the efforts of the Conservatives upon the next occasion.

Mr. WOOD was young, and untried. Though connected with the county by the closest ties of kindred and property (his grandfather and great-grandfather having represented it in Parliament) he was little known, as an individual, to the general body of the constituency. Where he was most known, there he was the most cordially supported. He has acquitted himself nobly throughout; and has, by his high-minded conduct and excellent judgment on all occasions, "bought golden opinions from all sorts of men."

Mark now the relative numerical results of the last and present elections.

In 1832, Sir C. FORBES polled only 1494 votes. In 1835, Mr. WOOD has polled 2711, being an increase of 1217.

In 1832, Mr. HUME polled 3283 votes. In 1835, he has only mustered 3102, showing a falling off of 181.

The most important and satisfactory consideration, however, we have yet to mention.

In the extensive, wealthy, and intelligent district, embracing the whole of the cities of London and Westminster, the metropolitan boroughs of Finsbury and Marylebone, and the large parishes of Hornsey and Hampstead, Mr. WOOD had a decided majority of votes. This is shown by a reference to the poll-books at King's-cross, where the votes for the above district were taken.

In most of the outlying parishes too, Mr. WOOD was successful. But, at Mile End, in the Tower Hamlets, Shadwell, Shoreditch, Wapping, and Bethnal-green, Mr. HUME'S leaseholders swarmed like locusts.

As an amusing specimen of the practical economy of this pounds-shillings-and-pence Statesman, we have been shown one of his canvassing cards, the remnant of the old stock of 1832. These have been prudently preserved, and used upon the present occasion! the date being altered with a pen, the words "in the first Reformed Parliament" struck out, but the more important words, "free of expense," retained.

Mr. HUME'S shabby triumph may be attributed to two causes: one, the impudent assertions of his District Committees that Mr. BYNG had coalesced with him; and the other, the pecuniary assistance of his Hebrew Mile-enders, and the absolute necessity which he found there was for bringing up his unwilling voters to the poll "free of expense." We believe that tricks of all sorts were played to secure false votes, and as the Hebrews are not very particular about swearing on the New Testament, and the advocates of an avowed infidel and scoffer are not very particular as to swearing upon anything, no doubt these misrepresentations have succeeded in many instances, as well as the suffrages of what Mr. HUME'S slang Committees called "Resurrection Men," meaning thereby, living rogues who voted in the names and characters of sundry peaceable electors now slumbering in their graves.

One thing we are enabled to state with confidence: that Mr. BYNG never authorised or would listen to the suggestion of a coalition with Mr. HUME; and that if that gentleman had been in health, he would personally and publicly have declared the fact. The trick was played by his Committees, not unassisted, we fear, by gentlemen who should have known better; but, as far as Mr. BYNG himself is concerned, he is no more answerable for HUME'S success, than Mr. BAILLIE is for his defeat at Bristol. Both schemes were the device of the underlings. In Middlesex it has succeeded.

One thing at Bristol deserves notice.—Although Mr. BAILLIE was totally ignorant of any design to couple his interests with those of CAM HORHOUSE, and ignorant even of his intended nomination, the very morning he was proposed to the electors his Committee made their appearance in the streets with flags and banners bearing the name of BAILLIE and HORHOUSE, which must have taken a fortnight at least to prepare.

In both instances of BYNG and BAILLIE, the principals stand entirely exonerated; but to the shameful treachery and baseness of the adherents in both, are solely attributable the two events which it has been our duty to record.

The returns of yesterday give a clear gain of three more Conservatives: those we have recorded. We never "halloo till we are out of the WOOD," which, as regards Middlesex in particular, shows our prudence and caution. We therefore do not exult about South Hampshire, the result of which poll will be in London probably before we go to press, but we fear too late to publish to-day. We may, however, mention two facts for the satisfaction of the ANTI-DANDY party, that CUPID and the venerable KOO TOO (his Lordship's colleague) are rather behind; the state of the poll being—

Table with columns: Name, Votes. Lists FLEMING (1459), COMPTON (1389), CUPID (1243), KOO TOO (1214).

CUPID being in a minority of 216 as regards FLEMING, and of 146 as refers to COMPTON. WE have always preferred facts to arguments—opinions are but opinions, and we are as likely to be wrong as our neighbours, and, without much vanity, our neighbours as likely to be wrong as we. Stick we, therefore, to acts rather than words—to doings rather than sayings. We select three instances of the practical advantages derivable from the present system of Administration, and leave them to speak for themselves. As far as the first goes, it may be recollected that some

months ago we took up the subject of smuggling foreign wheat through the British islands. We were ably supported in our observations by our excellent contemporary the Cambridge Chronicle—but no more notice was taken of the crying shame, than was afforded to the five hundred other abuses which the late Government knew of, and disregarded. The Cambridge Chronicle of Friday has the following article:—

"It will be in the recollection of our readers that, a few weeks ago, we endeavoured to expose the iniquitous system of smuggling foreign wheat through the Channel Islands.—We clearly showed that the late Government did more than connive at this wholesale robbery of the British Farmer, by refusing to put the law in force when injured parties brought the most flagrant causes before their notice. To what extent that system has been carried on during the last few years, no man, except perhaps Mr. POULETT THOMSON, is able to say. The fact of a few offences only having been brought to light would in no case amount to a proof that the practice had not been extensively and injuriously prevalent; and more particularly so, as the late President of the Board of Trade was very probably trying, as he thought, in a snug way, one of the many 'fructifying' free-trade experiments of which he is known to be greatly enamoured. Thanks to our patriotic KING, we have at length got rid of the whole clan of free-trade philosophers as rulers of this great commercial nation: and one of the first acts of their successors has been to protect the British Farmer from the injustice inflicted upon him by the wholesale smuggler.—Mr. BARING, the newly appointed President of the Board of Trade, in returning thanks to the freeholders of North Essex for the honour of being elected as their representative, declared in the most positive terms that 'if ever there was a Government friendly to the interests of agriculture, it was the present, not only from the connexion of its members with agriculture, but because in truth it was to that quarter it looked for its main support and protection.' And as a proof that he did not speak vaguely and at random, we are further assured from his own mouth, that 'his very first act as President of the Board of Trade was to detect an abuse of importing foreign corn without duty through the Isle of Man, and to put a stop to it.' Mr. BARING is a Cabinet Minister, and we have quoted his words as given by the Standard. If after this, the agricultural body should doubt as to the good intentions of the present Government with regard to them, we have no hope whatever of being able to convince them of the fact."

So much for our agricultural interests. Let us now look to a recent appointment in the Church, as a proof of the principle upon which the new Government proposes to afford its patronage.

The Morning Herald says, "It appears that the Premier has conferred the Living of St. Bride's, vacant by the promotion of Dr. ALLEN to the Episcopal Bench, upon the Rev. Mr. DALE, of St. Matthew's Chapel, Denmark-hill, and formerly morning preacher of the parish of which he has now become the Rector. We notice this preferment particularly, because, from the excellence of the choice thus made, we regard it as a presage of the practical reform of Church patronage as exercised by Government. Mr. DALE was a very effective preacher when he officiated at St. Bride's some years ago, and was also a popular minister in the better sense of that term. The late Ministry, after promoting Dr. ALLEN to the Bishopric, who, though a Clergyman of good private character, was one of the most inefficient preachers that ever ascended a pulpit, bestowed the Living of St. Bride's upon a benefited Clergyman at Exeter, who declined to accept the appointment; before another could be made the Whig Ministers were out, and Sir ROBERT PEEL, as we have stated, has given the living to a Clergyman known to the parishioners—a man without preferment already, and one who, by his talents and his good and pious qualities as a Christian pastor, had previously endeared himself to the flock which he is now appointed to guide." [We happen to know, that in communicating the appointment, Sir ROBERT PEEL stated that he had been exceedingly anxious to ascertain the most suitable person for that responsible situation, and the result of his inquiries had convinced him that Mr. DALE was the best qualified.]—Ed. Cambridge Chronicle.

So much for the Church—and, we must be permitted to say, so much in contradistinction to the system of the late eccentric CHANCELLOR, in whose "store" were found, upon his expulsion, several presentations to valuable livings, ready filled up and sealed, of which the incumbents are not yet dead.

As to the administration of affairs at the Foreign Office, what says the following:—

"The following authentic statement will refute the malignant sarcasms so bitterly levelled at his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON by the existing faction, and will at once point out how eminently his Grace shines in office though at the present period most onerous, yet he meets each application with urbanity and attention.—A military officer applied many months since to Lord PALMERSTON for information upon a subject connected with the Foreign Department. It embraced something of moment also connected with that officer's interest. His Lordship never thought proper to reply. Upon his Grace assuming the duties of the Foreign Department the application was renewed. Mark the result. A gracious and immediate acknowledgment was received, in an autograph letter from the Duke. Three days subsequent a second communication was received, giving a full and satisfactory explanation upon the subject. The circumstance is genuine, and needs no comment."

In the Naval department, we cannot but cite the conduct of Lord DE GREY, and give the following anecdote:—

"We have just now had the satisfaction of hearing that Earl DE GREY has commenced his career by one of those measures of fairness which, if followed up, will win for his Lordship universal praise, in having most graciously listened to the claims of an old Officer who had nothing but his twenty-six years' service as a Lieutenant, together with his having been, while First Lieutenant of a sloop of war, wounded in his action by a ship of very superior force, to recommend him to the favour of the First Lord of the Admiralty; and upon its being shown to his Lordship that this old Officer had been promised for many years the command of a packet, and which Lord AUCKLAND intended to have given him, Lord DE GREY immediately, without any private influence or interest whatever, at once assured the Officer in question that his solicitation should be remembered by him."—Naval and Military Gazette."

These are all satisfactory to the country. The contrast afforded in all this, to the canting stupidity of the one-part shopkeeper, one-part canter, and one-part dandy POULETT TOMSON, to the pert "fantastico" coxcomb of the passé PALMERSTON, and the yahoo dullness of the pluralist pensioner AUCKLAND, cannot fail to gratify those who, upon principle and experience, are supporting the present Ministry.

It is known that both the Mr. ROMILLYS, sons of the late Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, who got into the last Parliament under the excitement of the Reform question, have been ejected from their seats.

Mr. HORACE TWISS has the distinguished merit of having beaten Mr. JOHN ROMILLY out of Bridport—off his own bat; and the merit of that victory may be, we think, somewhat enhanced by the publication of the following address to the electors by Mr. JOHN NEWMAN, to say nothing of the light it throws upon the pure and disinterested proceedings of that class of gentlemen who pique themselves upon being Radical Reformers. It is only necessary to observe, that Mr. FLIGHT is the attorney and agent of Mr. JOHN ROMILLY.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BRIDPORT.
This is to inform the people of Bridport, that I, JOHN NEWMAN, feel myself most grievously injured in mind by the rascally slanders and that are now sent about the town to injure and defame my character, and that I have put myself to the expense of printing this hand-bill to defend myself from the attacks of my enemies.
They say that I have taken a bribe to vote for Mr. ROMILLY, and that I have notwithstanding such bribe voted against Mr. ROMILLY.
The facts are these:—Mr. EDWARD GILL FLIGHT called at my house and said he had heard I was involved with the Crewkerne brewery, and asked if I owed 30l. to the firm; I replied that I did not owe more than that sum for liquor to all the persons with whom I deal put together. The same night he appointed to meet me at his

office; I went, and saw him with Mr. CHARLES CARTER, Mr. JOHN COPPOCK, and Mr. THOMAS FLIGHT; I retired with him alone, and he said that he would free me from any incumbrance, whether it was 30l., 40l., or 50l. I said, what object have you in this? He replied, I have a certain number of names to send off to Mr. ROMILLY, and I am anxious your name should appear amongst the list of our supporters. I said, Sir, what security do you want if you lend me the money? He answered, I do not want any security, only I want your word for it. I declined his offer.

When Mr. ROMILLY returned to Bridport, he asked if I would give him one hand?—that I refused; he then said, WILL YOU ACCEPT MR. FLIGHT'S OFFER, AND NOT GO TO THE POLL AT ALL?—THIS I ALSO REFUSED. This is all that ever took place between us. I have received no bribe, and he is a scoundrel that says I am a turn-coat; and Mr. NICHOLLETS ought not to let me be so treated, because I voted one hand for Mr. WARBURTON. JOHN NEWMAN.
Leopard Inn, Allington, Jan. 10, 1835.

AMONGST the festivities of the present season, we have heard of one distinguished by its singularity. The Vicar of Harrow invited all the old women of his parish on Christmas day to a tea party in the open air; each of the said old ladies being required to deposit one shilling. Everything went off with the utmost decorum, but the old ladies were disappointed that each one was not accommodated with a velvet cushion—*à fresco* entertainments being somewhat chilly at the present season.

On Harrow high hill there lives a grave Vicar
Who holds up his hand 'gainst the use of strong liquor,
Tho' he claims for himself still the greatest of merit
By dealing for ever in use of the spirit:
"Old women," he cries, "I am constantly thinking
That gin is Old Nicky, and him you are drinking;
Old women, old women, where are you a going?
You've scores at the ale-house that still are all owing;
Repent ye in time, for Old Nicky proposes
To light up his candle at each of your noses—
To save all your souls, then, pray come unto me
And tip me a shilling—I'll give you some tea:
The foun'rain of life is a tea-kettle steaming,
True grace you shall have—from the spout it is streaming.
Shun pudding and beef, and shudder at gin,
Nor, under the misletoe, countenance, sin—
Sit snug on my lawn, nor venture to cry oh!
That Christmas is cold, with a tea-pot sud dio.
The tea shall be *tuwm*, the shilling be *meum*,
And cheap at the money is such a *Tea Deum*."

Yours,
JACK FROST.

It is quite useless, during the present excitement, to attempt the discussion of any subject unconnected with the cause of that excitement. This conviction being strong in our minds, we think the best thing we can do is to collect from all quarters information, facts, and statements relative to the Election; upon the results of which, will mainly depend the preservation or overthrow of the Constitution.

In a preceding column, we have noticed the deliberate falsehoods of the DESTRUCTIVE newspapers (there are two) as to the general consequences of the various contests: proceed we now to take somewhat more in detail, the accounts furnished during the week by the ancient Chronicle, and to submit to our readers a condensed review of the provincial accounts of the glorious re-action which, we at first doubted, then believed, and are now convinced of.

We have received several gratifying communications as to the value and effect of our last week's "running commentary" upon our venerable contemporary's facts and foretellings, which induce us to continue them.

OF WINCHESTER and the fruits of Conservative folly in attempting to touch the return of a MILD MAY—who (mark the reason!) has such powerful interest in that city—no doubt could possibly be entertained; however, on Monday, Chronny's "own correspondent" (what an universal influence it possesses) writes:—

WINCHESTER.
(From our own Correspondent.)

JAN. 10.—The reports current here, after the nomination on Thursday, that Mr. Mildmay would be defeated, have turned out but too true. At nine o'clock yesterday morning the polling commenced in the County Hall, and was continued till about half-past three, when Mr. Mildmay, finding the majority against him so great, relinquished the contest as hopeless. When the books were closed the numbers were declared to be—

Est	255
Baring	175
Mildmay	122

Such a result was certainly not dreamt of the day before, and has excited the greatest astonishment and regret: astonishment that men who were clamorous for Reform before the passing of the Bill, should now manifest such barefaced inconsistency as to bestow their support on the man who, while in Parliament, used every effort to keep them in thralldom; and regret for the loss of one who long advocated liberal principles, and was the undeviating supporter of that great measure which extended the elective franchise to many who have now ungratefully deserted him.

We lament with Mr. MILD MAY—because, as the Chronicle says, ingratitude is a cutting calamity; but we suspect the re-action was not occasioned by ingratitude, but by the conviction in the minds of the electors that they had nothing to be grateful for.—EAST'S triumph is a great one.

OF DUBLIN, the dear Chronny says:—

Mr. George Alexander Hamilton has yielded to the solicitations of the Dublin Conservatives, and consented to come forward in conjunction with West. He was specifically, however, declined doing so "on his own account!" His address is ludicrous in the extreme. He comes forward, he says, as the opponent of "O'Connell and O'Connell's principles." The Tories exist in anticipation upon the vast number of Reformers, who, they say, will be disqualified to vote, in consequence of not having paid up their arrears of taxes; but they will find themselves much mistaken.

The results of this most ludicrous contest are not yet known; but just, in order to show the sort of people, persons acting legally, advisedly, and officially, have to deal with, we must beg (*par parenthese*) to give from the Times the account of a duel which has taken place between old RUTHVEN and the LORD MAYOR, in consequence of his Lordship, in conjunction with some other gentlemen, protesting against the legality of his offering himself without any qualification. The Times says:—

"Your readers will perceive that the opening speech of Mr. Ruthven at the hustings foreboded war against our chief civic magistrate, in consequence of the signature of the latter appearing, together with those of three other gentlemen (viz. Arthur Perring, William Long, John Kingston James, and William Bell Rogerson), affixed to a placard, cautioning the city electors (that Edward S. Ruthven, Esq., who is a candidate, &c., is disqualified and incapable of being legally elected, or sitting as a Member, &c., inasmuch as the said Edward S. Ruthven has not such an estate, freehold or copyhold for his own life, or for some greater estate in law or equity, and of such value to and for his own use and benefit, or in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, over and above what will satisfy and clear all incumbrances that may affect the same, as required by the statutes to qualify him to be elected and returned as a Member to serve in Parliament for the said city of Dublin. We therefore give this further public notice, that all votes given in favour of the said Edward S. Ruthven, at this present election, &c., will on account of the

ineligibility of the said Edward S. Ruthven, be altogether thrown away." This, as the Recorder said, was a mere matter of legal form, preparatory to further proceedings to be taken before the Committee of the House, but Mr. Ruthven thought proper to take it up as a personal offence, and to pointedly give the Lord Mayor the lie thereon. His Lordship, on his return from the hustings, as a preliminary step to a satisfactory settlement of the unpleasant affair, appointed Sir John K. James (the City Treasurer) his *locum tenens*, and having thus laid aside his civic dignity, sent another friend (Captain Cottingham, Secretary to the Conservative Society) to demand an apology from Mr. Ruthven. The latter refused to make any apology, explanation; or concession, and referred the matter to his friend, the well-known Ebenezer Jacob, ex-M.P., who was delighted at the prospect of a fight, and conducted the matter so admirably that he had the parties on the strand of the North Bull off Dollymount, beyond Clontarf, at noon precisely, ready for action. Three friends a-side only were permitted to be present. Captain Cottingham, in consideration of some previous engagement, wished to fix 2 o'clock p.m. as the hour of combat, but Ebenezer would not hear of any such idle delay. "No, by G—," he exclaimed, "if my friend Ruthven is to be shot, the sooner it is done in the day the better, as we must see about another candidate immediately! G—'s blood, man! you wouldn't have us lose the election?" This was an appeal that Captain Cottingham had no logic at hand capable of resisting, so both parties proceeded amicably to the strand, which had just been left dry by the ebb. Here Ebenezer won the toss for his friend, as usual the *pas*, and issued his ultimatum in the decisive tone of an agent. "Gentlemen," said he, "mind me—I shall give the word quick, and by G— if either of you hang fire an instant, I shall make it a personal matter. 'Fire!' The shots passed harmlessly. Mr. Perrin's pistol was a hair trigger affair (of which, I believe, he was not aware), and went off at the first touch, before he had well raised it at the startling summons of Ebenezer. The ball entered the sand at a short distance from his own feet. Captain Cottingham then demanded an apology, but Ebenezer peevishly refused to listen to 'any such nonsense,' and another pair of pistols were discharged with as little effect. Captain Cottingham again humbly applied for such apology or explanation as one gentleman might give and another receive. But Ebenezer was as immovable as Sir Lucius O'Trigger. "Gentlemen," said he, "I'm determined that my friend Ruthven shall stand there to be shot at till he sinks in the wet sand, but the devil a word of apology or explanation you'll get out of him or me till the repeal of the Union, if you choose to stay firing at him so long. If you don't like that, take your man away; but there Ruthven shall stay, at all hazards, till the field is his own."

Upon the wisdom, the morality, and the friendliness of Mr. JACOB'S conduct, we offer no opinion: there is the fact.— Luckily, Mr. RUTHVEN did not lit his honourable antagonist, whose station Mr. RUTHVEN fancied rendered him safe from any demand for personal satisfaction; but, as a specimen of the state of the feelings, conduct, and principles of the Repealers, we think the thing speaks for itself.

The Chronicle, from its own correspondent—as, indeed, the communication seems clearly to prove—gives us a most charming account of the Dublin University election, as follows:—

The College election took place here yesterday, and a more disgraceful scene never polluted a "seat of learning." I cannot characterize it in stronger terms of disgust than by stating that it surpassed every former electioneering exhibition within the precincts of the Irish University, in the spirit of gross bigotry which pervaded it—in the vociferation and turbulence—in the display of rancorous party feeling and brutal opposition to the expression of liberal sentiment, which persevered for upwards of four hours to convert the venerable Examination Hall of the Irish *alma mater* into a downright bear-garden. Messrs. Shaw and Lefroy were ultimately declared duly elected, but I think, illegally. Mr. Berwick, the eloquent and high-minded nephew of the late Mr. Grattan, was proposed, in an excellent speech, by Mr. Pollock; and a gentleman who was in the act of seconding his nomination was interrupted by the Provost on the ground of securities for the expenses of erecting a hustings not having been entered into. Several gentlemen subsequently offered themselves as securities, but the Provost persevered in directing the return of the two Conservatives.

The Chronicle's own correspondent here informs us that Mr. BERWICK, who is "the eloquent and high-minded nephew of the late Mr. GRATTAN, was proposed by Mr. POLLOCK in an excellent speech," and seconded by Mr. SOMEBODY (no matter whom). In order to gratify the Chronicle as to the feelings of Mr. BERWICK, himself disgusted with the folly and Jack Puddingism of the person who proposed him and the still more elaborated folly of the other unknown individual who attempted to second him, we have only to subjoin a letter from Mr. BERWICK himself, which we think (as the correspondent of the Chronicle declares that gentleman to be eloquent, and high-minded) will settle that question:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING MAIL.

Clovenilla, Friday, Jan. 9.

"Sir,—I have this moment heard, with no little astonishment, that I was yesterday proposed as a candidate for the representation of the Dublin University.

"It is to me a matter of exceeding regret, that the gentlemen to whom I am indebted for this distinction should not have given me any intimation whatsoever of their intentions—as such a course would have saved the electors from the interruption that took place, and preserved me from the charge of incomparable presumption to which, at present, I must appear liable.

"I have the honour to remain, your obedient servant,
EDWARD BERWICK."

So much for that. But now follows a remark of the Chronicle's Correspondent, on the proceedings consequent upon the return, which is worth a moment's notice. He says:—

After the election, the returned Members were chaired through the city by a rabble consisting chiefly of boys, decorated with orange scarfs and handkerchiefs, and vociferating furiously, "Down with the Pope!" and "No Popery!" They were armed with huge bludgeons.

This is very curious, and we must be permitted to say, very Irish. The rabble consisted chiefly of boys, and they were all armed with huge bludgeons—Poor little devils! what a trouble it must have been for them to carry them.

The Chronicle's account of Buckinghamshire is long and twaddling: it says, that Lord CHANDOS could scarcely be heard, and that Mr. DASHWOOD was vehemently cheered; that Sir WILLIAM YOUNG was hooted, and that Dr. LEE was admirable; and as for Mr. PRÆD, Chronny thinks that gentleman of so little consequence, that it says nothing about him; and its grand threat of all, it fulminates in these words:—"The real fight begins on Tuesday." We cannot resist giving the result in detail.

Chandos	3091
Young	2340
Præd	2179
Mr. Dashwood	1671
Dr. Lee	1385

Poor Chronny!—Its reasoning, however, upon the result must not be lost; here it is:—

(From our own Correspondent.)

"The result of the election has confirmed the inclination of an ignorant constituency for Tory domination. The scene has closed upon two years' unremitting exertions to keep up high rents, by galling the electors that all possible means will be employed to obtain a repeal of the malt-tax, an impost, the removal of which it is vainly alleged will work out the regeneration of the farmer.

Lord Chandos, Sir William Young, and Mr. Præd, the three Conservative candidates have been returned for this county; and Mr. George Dashwood, who has sat in, and done honour to a Reformed House of Commons, and Dr. Lee, a new Reformer, HAVE BOTH BEEN REJECTED.

The Chronicle on Tuesday (from its own correspondent) is eloquent about Ireland, and says:—

"The elections in a few of the Irish boroughs and cities com-

nenced yesterday and the preceding day. The only one at which there has been a poll previous to this day, is that of Athlone, where the candidates are J. J. Talbot, Esq., the former Member, and Captain Mathew, a young aspirant for legislative honours, who comes forward to oppose Mr. Talbot on the Conservative interest. The election at Athlone commenced yesterday. An Athlone friend has transmitted to me (together with other particulars) the state of the poll at its close yesterday. It is as follows:

For Talbot and Reform 30
 — Mathew and Toryism 29

Talbot has thus a majority of one. The contest is likely to be a very close one. My correspondent, however, informs me that the prevailing opinion is favourable to the ultimate success of the reform candidate. Mr. Talbot, in his address to the electors, upon being put in nomination, pledged himself "a decided opponent to tithes, and an equally determined opponent of every Tory Government." He adverted to the misunderstanding which had arisen between him and Mr. O'Connell, and stated that he had often, at the risk of his popularity, and of having his meaning misconstrued, voted against him; he would most cordially join with him and support him in any measure which he believed to be right.

The result was the return of Captain MATHEW.

The *Chronicle*, however, does not stick at trifles; for, finding its prognostications never realized, it occasionally takes to downright falsehood in order to back them up. Thus, in its Tuesday's number, in the State of Polls "RECEIVED YESTERDAY"—from its own correspondent we presume—we find this:—

BEDFORD, JAN. 10.
 Polhill (T) 490
 Whitbread (R.) 403
 Crawley (R) 383

TWO FIRST ELECTED!!!

The slight difference in the fact is, that POLHILL was 490, CRAWLEY 403, and the patron of the close borough (as he fancied it), WHITBREAD, 383. The two first were indeed elected, but the two first were POLHILL and CRAWLEY. We can excuse the blunders of the *Chronicle*, but we much wonder at such a very paltry attempt at falsification as this, which the official return would betray in a day or two, perhaps an hour or two, after its publication.

Of St. Ives, the *Chronicle*, after having registered in its columns Mr. HALSE with an R after his name, says (from its own Correspondent):—

Mr. Halse has been returned without having been opposed. He professes to be a Reformer, yet is designated a Tory; and I believe the latter appellation to be the most appropriate: in proof of which he has been marshalling all his forces to support Lord Boscawen in the Western Division of the county, in opposition to that tried friend of the people, Mr. Pendarves.

The fact stated by the innocent *Chronicle* is rather strong against the propriety of the R after his name, if it means Radical Reformer; yet we have not claimed Mr. HALSE as a Conservative.

We next proceed to give the *Chronicle's* notice of a political defeat—"from our own Correspondent"!!!

HANTS (NORTH).

(From our own Correspondent.)

DEFEAT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN HIS OWN COUNTY!!

WIMBORNE, Jan. 12.—The election of two Knights to represent the northern division of Hampshire, took place this morning at the County Hall.

Mr. Midday, late M.P. for Winchester, proposed Mr. Lefevre, whose nomination was seconded by — Blunt, Esq., of Kemphost. Mr. Scott was proposed by G. P. Jervoise, Esq., and seconded by Sir Henry Tichborne.

Mr. Budd, of Burchclere, said the late Members had not done their duty. One had pledged himself to vote for the repeal of the malt-tax, which he did; but, at the beck of the Minister, he voted to put it on again. The other was never at his post. He thought they should send men of business into the House, and not any of the squires; and concluded by proposing Mr. John Cobbett, and calling upon some one to second the nomination amidst loud shouts and laughter; no one doing so, the Sheriff declared Messrs. Lefevre and Scott duly elected.

We confess the triumph of which the *Chronicle* brags, seems somewhat equivocal. If any opposition had been offered to the two candidates, and they had been successful in the contest, there might have been a victory and a defeat; but the fact is, nobody meddled with them, and they were "left alone in their glory." And in order to shear their inglorious laurels as close as possible, the *Chronicle* tells us, that the only gentleman who spoke upon the occasion, gave this description of the Honourable Gentlemen who were returned: that one had broken his pledge to his constituents, and that the other never attended to his duty. With such unanswerable claims to public gratitude, who would think of opposing them?

Of the election in North Wiltshire, the *Chronicle's* own correspondent says—

JAN. 12.—The election for the north division of this county took place to-day. We have returned two Reformers without opposition, Paul Methuen and Walter Long, Esquires. Mr. Long, as you predicted, made a declaration of liberal reforming sentiments on the hustings, which gave general satisfaction to the electors.

We have no doubt that Mr. LONG is a reformer, but that he is not what the *Chronicle's* correspondent means to infer he is, we most distinctly state. Mr. LONG is as staunch a Conservative as his honourable namesake, who contested one of the divisions of Hampshire at the last election.

Of Durham city, where Mr. TREVOR, the Conservative, was triumphantly returned, the *Chronicle's* own correspondent says:—

The poll for our city election commenced this morning. At the close for the day, the numbers were as follow:—

Trevor (Tory) 221
 Harland (Whig) 122
 Granger (Liberal) 98

Upwards of 800 voters on the list, and only 315 yet polled. The success of Harland and Granger is yet deemed secure, notwithstanding the forced march which the Dictator's man, by means of the superior organization of the Tory forces, has gained at the beginning. The Reformers have, indeed, laid back for the day, on account of some jealousies, occasioned by the highly culpable conduct of some of the old Whigs; but they will rally to-morrow, and yet defeat the Tory candidate. The grossest corruption, drunkenness, and profligacy, mark the conduct of the Conservative party; and it is doubly disgusting to see it countenanced and promoted by the dignitaries of our cathedral church.

The last descriptive paragraph is equally correct with the preceding prophetic one; and quite as true as the following from the *Chronicle's* own correspondent at Athlone:—

BOURGH OF ATHLONE.—Captain Mathew, the Conservative candidate, has been returned by a very small majority over Talbot (R). The election is stated to have been carried by open bribery.

REPORTED FATAL DUEL.—It was reported about post-hour, that a duel had been fought between the Knight of Kerry and Maurice O'Connell, in which the former was shot dead.

Anybody who knew anything of what had been doing at Athlone, or who knows anything of what is doing in London, would have known that the Knight of Kerry is living at his house in Harley-street, Cavendish-square, attending to his official duties as a Lord of the Admiralty, and has not been in Ireland for a considerable length of time.

Upon the triumphant return of Sir JOHN MORDAUNT for South Warwickshire, the *Chronicle's* own correspondent makes this naive observation:—

All passed off exceedingly well. The general impression appears to be, that though we have a Tory, it might have been worse. In private life he is greatly respected, and, being young, he may yet become a Reformer—at least in some degree—when he shall have seen enough of Parliamentary business to become experimentally

acquainted with "the spirit of the age." Of old bigots we have no hope, but the young may improve. They are more likely to be influenced by the voice of an intelligent people.

We quite agree with the *Chronicle*—it might have been much worse, inasmuch as the Southern Division was, before, represented by two Whigs, one of whom is supplanted by SIR JOHN; and we quite agree with the *Chronicle*, that Sir JOHN, by his declaration in favour of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S Ministry, has given assurance that he will become a Reformer—in a certain degree. So will all Conservatives. The Destructives clamour for reform in an uncertain degree—and therein lies the great distinction between the opposite parties.

Of the Dorsetshire election, the *Chronicle* has the following:—

DORCHESTER, JAN. 13.—The election for the county of Dorset took place here to-day; and there being only three candidates proposed, Lord Ashley, the Hon. W. F. Ponsonby, and C. Stuart, Esq., were duly returned. The Hon. Members are all closely connected with the Earl of Shaftesbury by marriage and descent, and bear the affinity of cousins. They are of course all Tories.

Mr. PONSONBY, who is a brother of Lord DUNCANNON, happens to be (according to the *Chronicle's* rule, we suppose of course) a decided Whig.

Speaking of Mr. PELHAM, the Radical candidate, and late Member for North Lincolnshire, the *Chronicle's* own correspondent says, after enumerating the many virtues which he possesses in his eyes, that "He was at the head of the poll last election by many thousands." This sounded so very magnificent that we were induced to turn to the last poll, and the recorded numbers give the Hon. Gentleman a majority of one thousand five hundred and thirty; a very considerable majority, we admit: but when one comes to talk of "many thousands" in a constituency of 9,134, one does expect something more than 1,530.

Speaking of the Isle of Wight election, the *Chronicle* says:—George Henry Ward, Esq., of Northwood Park, the Tory candidate, is making the "needful" fly in all directions, and apparently with considerable effect. A gang of ruffians, arrayed in his colours, attempted to prevent Sir Richard Simon from proceeding to the hustings, ill-used his son, and tore his banner to pieces. So much for Conservatism. Who are the real Destructives?

We will take the liberty of answering that most proper and pertinent question by the two following statements, which, as the *Chronicle* does not publish them, we conclude it has not seen:—

HALIFAX.

(From the Halifax Guardian of Saturday.)

THE DESTRUCTIVES.—The following is a list, as far as we can ascertain particulars, of the damage done by the mob of the Liberal party on Wednesday evening.

All the front windows of the Vicarage were broken, the hall door shattered, and the furniture much damaged by missiles thrown in through the windows. The mob did not enter the house. One of the rioters, when endeavouring to force his way through the panels of the hall door, was repulsed by one of the servants with a poker.

The house of Luke Staveley, Esq., of Spring Field, was next attacked. The windows were all broken. The mob then entered, and demolished the drawing-room furniture, a valuable pier glass, and several other articles.

The windows in the house of John Holdsworth, Esq., of Shaw Lodge, were broken, the doors were shattered. The Destructives then entered, and smashed all the furniture they could lay hands on. Not content with this, they broke a number of articles in the garden. Mr. and Mrs. Holdsworth were fortunately absent, and the servants were forced to take refuge in the cellar. The property destroyed here was very valuable. Mr. Holdsworth is a non-elect, resides out of the borough, and had taken no part in the election.

All the front windows at Hope House, the residence of Christopher Rawson, Esq., were broken.

At Jeremiah Rawson's, Esq., Shay, the windows and blinds were broken, a gig was also broken to pieces, together with the iron garden chains.

At Saville Hill, the residence of J. E. Norris, Esq., the front windows were broken. The apartments were then entered through the windows, and furniture, musical instruments, pictures, and books destroyed. Several articles were dashed against the pillars until broken. Some silver plate was carried away. The damage done here is estimated at 1,500l.

Each act of destruction was accompanied by yells and imprecations of a frightful description.

The following houses in town were also attacked. The White Swan, all the windows broken; the Talbot suffered in like manner; the Britannia, Sun, Mechanics' Arms, King of Prussia, Blincher, Three Pigeons, White Horse, Shakespeare, White Hart, King's Head, and Mr. Atkinson's, at the North Bridge, were subsequently visited. In all, the windows were broken, but in some the mob entered and regaled themselves with whatever liquor and provisions they could find.

Hearing that a military force was approaching they then dispersed, and about seven o'clock one troop of the 17th Lancers, under the command of Captain Keais, arrived from Dewsbury, since which time the public tranquillity has been restored.

So much for England. Now for Ireland:—

(From the Leinster Express.)

The Whitefeet disciples of the agitators continue to give striking proofs of the liberality which they are taught by their patriotic leaders. The following letter is from a correspondent in Mountrath:—

"On the night of Thursday, a party of sixteen, went to the house of Christopher Young, of Paddock (about a mile and a quarter from Mountrath), and took him out of his bed to the kitchen; they asked him to vote for Lalor and Cassidy; he told them that his landlord, Sir Charles Coote, was always very kind to him, and that he was determined to vote for him only. They then knocked him down with the pistols, and inflicted a number of wounds upon him; after which they raised him, put him on his knees, and wanted him to swear to give Lalor his split voice; upon his refusing, they again knocked him down, and stabbed him in the back, and left him for dead. Doctor Smith and Captain Breveton visited him this evening, and took his informations. Young lies in a very dangerous state. Several other houses were visited last night in the same neighbourhood, by parties of armed men."

About seven o'clock on the evening of the 2d instant, three men entered the house of Wm. Scully, of Upper Ballyn, two of them armed with alpeens, and the other with a pistol; they bent Scully and his wife severely, and threw a small child, who was screaming into the fire. The child, however, received but little injury, as the fire had not been well kindled.

Is the *Chronicle* satisfied? We hope it is—at all events, we are for the present satisfied with the *Chronicle*, and once more take our leave of it.

HASTINGS.

At the close of the poll Mr. Planta, after returning thanks to his supporters, addressed the electors as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—If you will be pleased to look for a moment at the state of the poll, you will see at once the course which the contest has taken. You will see that during it, there has been a complete division of interest among those electors who take their name, as a party, from their avowed determination to support their King, and to uphold the Constitution of their country, as by law established, in Church and State. I mean what is commonly called the Conservative interest.

"Gentlemen, you will easily perceive that if the votes which have been polled on that interest had been added together and given to one candidate, that candidate would have polled a greater number of votes than have fallen to the share of the candidate who now stands second on the poll. This, gentlemen, is a matter of mere arithmetic, about which there can be no mistake.

"While, therefore, gentlemen, I feel that I stand here before you as a beaten candidate, it is still a very great satisfaction to me to know, that the number of those voters for this borough who avowedly support the existing order of things and the sacred institutions of the country, is still greater than that of those who have voted for the didate who is higher upon the poll."

The facts are these. Mr. Planta and Mr. Briscoe both stood upon nearly the same interest, and all the votes they received were Conservative. Mr. Planta had 159 votes, Mr. Briscoe 157; total, 316. But

from this number we must deduct seven votes given to both jointly, which makes the number of Conservative votes 309, while Mr. Elphinstone polled but 241. Had there been but one Conservative candidate, he would therefore have been returned—and as Mr. Planta came forward first, he had the prior claim. It is to be regretted that a seat should have been thrown away in such a manner.

(From our own Correspondent!)

The following letter—no offence to the *Chronicle*—really comes from the place which appears as its date:—

Jedburgh, January 15, 1835.

MY DEAR BULL—At the nomination of candidates for the county here, yesterday, Lord JOHN SCOTT and Capt. ELLIOT were proposed. At a window immediately opposite the hustings, and within a dozen yards, sat all the members of the MINTO family—the ignoble Earl himself at the head of them, stretching his head at intervals over the window, and nodding to his mob friends. After the nomination this same stickler for the purity of election walked down the street through the greasy crowd, to the Whig Committee Rooms, with his brother the worthy ex-Admiralty Secretary. His Lordship has certainly, I am told, attended meetings of the Committee. Within the last fortnight, since the canvass commenced, Lord MINTO presided at Hawick (in this county) at a political dinner given to Mr. Douglas, of Aderstone—the Chairman of one of his brother's committees.

EAST SURREY ELECTION.

On Wednesday last a most gratifying assemblage of electors took place at Croydon, that being the day appointed for the nomination of the candidates for that division. The two former Members, BRISCOE and BEAULIERK, and RICHARD ALSAGER, Esq., of Tooting, were the candidates. The support which Mr. ALSAGER, the Conservative candidate, received, was, without any exaggeration, unprecedented in the annals of this county. Seven days only had elapsed since he had declared himself a candidate, and yet his entry into Croydon was attended by a train of private carriages of more than a mile in length, containing the most influential and respectable families in this Division of the county.

The proceedings having been described in several papers, are now generally known, and we only allude to them for the purpose of assisting in the correction of an erroneous impression, which has been created by the decision of the Sheriff as to the show of hands.

He declared it to be in favour of BRISCOE and BEAULIERK, while it was most evident to all those who were so placed as to command a general view, that the hands held up for ALSAGER were considerably more in number than those for either of the other candidates. The Sheriff, indeed, said they were so nearly equal, that he had great difficulty in deciding, and one of Mr. ALSAGER'S friends, Mr. PAYNTER, who could see that the Sheriff was wrong, requested that, as he had a doubt, the show of hands should be repeated—but this was refused. We would rather attribute the decision of the Sheriff to his situation (which made it impossible to see the hands on his right side and behind him, without turning round, and removing the persons in his wagon by whom he was surrounded) than to any unfair and improper partiality. But it is to be lamented that he did not take a more general view, as he would then have avoided what has prejudiced his character for impartiality with many persons, who are not inclined to take so liberal a view of his conduct as we prefer doing.

We regret to say that the accounts from the West Indies are of the most alarming character—at least as regards Jamaica, which may be considered as embodying all the real importance of our Occidental Colonies.

The Jamaica Despatch of November 7th, gives the following picture of the state of the Island:—

"The accounts by yesterday's post, from every part of the country, may be conveyed in a few words. Our correspondents report 'that our peasantry are quiet, but will not work either for love nor money! We have a fine appearance of a crop for next season; but we are afraid that two-thirds of it will be lost for want of common industry on the part of our labourers.' The consequences of such a system requires no divination to foresee, and, if persisted in, this beautiful and fertile island will soon be a dreary waste; worse, perhaps, if possible, than St. Domingo is at this moment, after 40 years of independence. When it is considered that this deplorable state of things has been brought about by a base faction in the mother country, not for the sake of humanity, but for the encouragement of East-India sugar, it is enough to induce us all, in imitation of the patient Job, to lift up our hands and threaten to curse our unnatural Mother Country before we die! The volume of the sacred law informs us that the 'ills' which had been so heaped upon Job, by the author of all evil, were sanctioned by the Supreme Being as a trial of his patience and firmness in the faith; and that, having adhered stedfastly, the influence of the wicked one was removed, and Job afterwards prospered greatly in his worldly affairs. Our case is very different—we have suffered in our flocks and herds—our all has been taken from us; while the agents of the evil one are still persevering in their endeavours to inflict further injuries upon our devoted heads! Let them—we mean the Sectarian preachers and their agents—be removed from amongst us; and we shall in process of time thank the Lord, and eschew evil, as we may also then flourish. But we fearlessly tell the British Government, while tinkers, cobblers, bakers, and other worthless, lazy handicraftsmen are tolerated among us as preachers of the Gospel, that our peasantry will be a ragged, discontented, and dissolute race. And further, we tell the British Government that the manufactures of London, Liverpool, Sheffield, and Birmingham must find other markets for their goods and merchandise; and also that John Bull's revenue will sink SIX MILLIONS ANNUALLY, when he has not the means of meeting the loss; and his sailors must seek employment in foreign countries, as the 400,000 tons of shipping now employed in the West India trade will no longer be required; and Great Britain, our once-favourite home, will be deprived of the means of perpetuating her greatness, by her ships, her colonies, and her commerce: while those of her 'natural enemy' are increasing in every part of the world. Oh! England, how saintcraft has bedeviled thee!"

This is melancholy enough; but we might have hoped that things would mend progressively. We find in the Kingston Paper of the 1st of December, the following:—

"The packet which sailed this morning will convey to our friends in Great Britain melancholy tidings on the state of colonial affairs; and if the accounts transmitted do not entirely dissipate the delusions entertained as to the possibility of stimulating labour without proper coercion, then we must suppose the British Ministry, like our Noble Governor, is determined to be blind to the evidence of fact, and to persevere in a partial and left-handed policy, till the valuable agriculture of the British West Indies is totally annihilated, and commerce irretrievably lost. Possessions which, by supporting her manufactures and extending her trade—pouring wealth and abundance on her barren shores, and furnishing millions of her population both with food and luxury, will be wantonly and iniquitously sacrificed to gratify the senseless ravings of a zealot's dream, or to purchase the evanescent influence of power and place! The extreme jeopardy in which every thing we hold most dear is now placed must give us fortitude and firmness to meet the danger; but whether the requisite assistance will be forthcoming in the hour of need, is a doubt which approaching evils will probably too soon decide.—December 1.

We have not space for the report of the Committee appointed by the Government in the colony, but we must say

it admits everything here stated, and in terms most unequivocal and alarming.

The ingenious Morning Chronicle, in its zeal for its R's, has on Thursday, the following bit of intelligence:—

SOUTHWARK LITERARY INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of the members of this literary society was held at the Institution, Bridge-house-place, Newington, for the purpose of electing a President for the year ensuing. This society was established in 1832, and under the active exertions of the founder, J. P. THOMAS, Esq., the President, it has gradually increased in its members, the number of which now amounts to 480, having also a library of about 3,000 volumes, a new museum, and extensive premises in which lectures are weekly delivered. An attempt has been, however, made to elect Mr. Thomas, a few of the members proposing Mr. E. L. Bulwer, M.P., for President. The election took place the evening before last, and created considerable interest. The result was that Mr. J. P. THOMAS was re-elected President by a VERY LARGE MAJORITY.

—What a compliment to Mr. E. BULWER! The same number of the Chronicle especially recommends Mr. HUME, on account of his acknowledged public support of the Honourable Mr. HENRY GREY BENNETT to the patronage of the electors of Middlesex. Thursday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, as a poor woman named CHARLOTTE HAYDEN, living in Charles-street, Drury-lane, was crossing Holborn, near Museum-street, with her child, a girl about five years of age, when half-way over the crossing the little creature left her mother's hand, and was running on first, at the moment that a carriage was passing, and before the coachman could pull up both mother and child were thrown down under the horses' feet. The poor woman, regardless of her own safety, shrieked out, "My child! for God's sake save my child!" All who witnessed the occurrence imagined that destruction was inevitable; but to the astonishment and satisfaction of all, both mother and child, on being extricated from their perilous situation, were found to have escaped injury, with the exception of a bruise of trifling consequence, on the hip. The gentleman who was in the carriage made the poor woman a present of some silver.—This affectionate parent, who, reckless of consequences to herself, cried in an agony of affection for the preservation of her child, belongs to that class of the female population in which the pious, amiable, sweet-tempered, popular Bishop of London declares that no virtue is to be found.

COURT OF CHANCERY, DUBLIN.—Monday being the first day of Hilary Term, the Court was filled at an early hour, by persons anxious to see Sir EDWARD SUGDEN, the new Chancellor, take his seat upon the bench. A large party of ladies occupied a conspicuous position in the gallery, and several others were accommodated with seats at the outer bar, and on the Six Clerks' benches, whilst a fair phalanx was seen arrayed on the King's Counsel seats. Shortly before the CHANCELLOR entered, Miss SUGDEN, accompanied by the Countess of GLENGAL, came into Court, and took their seats upon the extremity of the bench. The CHANCELLOR entered the Court about one o'clock in his silk robes, accompanied by the MASTER of the Rolls and Master CONNOR, and having made his obeisance, the following gentlemen were called to the bar:—Henry Orpen Palmer, Esq., third son of Abraham Palmer, Esq.; Abraham Augustus Nunn, Esq.; Sterne Ball Miller, Esq.; Thomas Craydon, Esq.; Lawrence Rorke, Esq.; James Meade Loughnan, Esq.; and Charles Culligan, Esq. The three first gentlemen were sworn in as Roman Catholics.—Dublin Register.—We sincerely congratulate the suitors in Chancery in Ireland, as well as the barristers practising in that Court, upon the change which has occurred in their Judge. The unbounded knowledge—the quickness of apprehension—the clearness of judgment—the openness of manner—the sincerity of heart of Sir EDWARD SUGDEN, will form a most pleasing and advantageous contrast to all the qualities of the father of all the Hannibals.

It is with great pleasure we see that his MAJESTY has been pleased to elevate Sir PHILIP SYDNEY to the Peerage: a more excellent or exemplary Nobleman does not exist, and the following statement which is going the round of the papers will show that his claims to the dignity are hereditary as well as personal:—The Barony of De Lisle, which has been conferred on Sir PHILIP C. SYDNEY, G.C.H., son-in-law to his MAJESTY, is a revival of a title which has long been possessed by the SYDNEYS of Penshurst, a family particularly distinguished in the annals of English history. Sir JOHN SYDNEY, the father of Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, was created a Baronet in 1818; he is the eldest son of Sir BYSSHE SHELLEY, of Castle Goring, and quarters the arms of SHELLEY with those of SYDNEY. Lord De LISLE is the only surviving son of Sir JOHN's marriage with a sister of the present Countess of ALBEMARLE.

The first Theatre the Duke of LEUCHTENBERG visited in London was the Adelphi, accompanied by Lord ADOLPHUS FITZCLARENCE. The house literally overflowed as it has done every evening in the week.

It is reported in Ripon, says the Leeds Intelligencer, that Mr. STAVELEY, the rejected Whig candidate for that borough, will be proposed for some borough in Ireland, and become one of the tail of O'CONNELL. He may do for the tail of the arch agitator of Ireland, for we understand he will never again head the electors of Ripon, and walk into the House of Commons as their Member.

The following is a summary of the Members of the House of Commons:—England: county Members, 143; Isle of Wight, 1; Universities, 4; cities, boroughs, and cinque ports, 323; Wales: county Members, 15; boroughs, 14; Scotland: county Members, 30; cities and boroughs, 23; Ireland: county Members, 64; Universities, 2; cities and boroughs, 30—making a total of 658 Members.

We have to record the awfully sudden death of Sir WILLIAM ELIAS TAUNTON, one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, and Recorder of Oxford, which melancholy event took place on Sunday night last, at his residence in Russell-square.

His Lordship, it appears, had for some time past been in his usual good state of health, and had on Sunday afternoon entertained as a guest to dinner his professional attendant. His Lordship retired to bed at eleven, and was shortly afterwards followed by Lady TAUNTON, who in a few seconds was heard to scream violently for assistance. Some of the domestics instantly ran into the apartment, and found his Lordship lying evidently dead in the bed. Her Ladyship in the meantime had swooned and fallen on the floor, from the effect of the feelings that cannot be described. Dr. TURNBULL was instantly sent for, and speedily arrived, but of course could render no assistance, as the vital spark was quite extinct; death had apparently occurred instantaneously. His Lordship was in the 64th year of his age, and the Recorder of Oxford about twenty years. He has left six children, four daughters and two sons, the eldest of the latter being at Westminster School, and the youngest being only four years of age. The family had but arrived the day previously from the country seat, Freeland Lodge, Ensham, Oxfordshire.—A Jury assembled on Wednesday to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of this lamented gentleman. Dr. TURNBULL, after a post mortem examination of the body, gave it as his opinion that the deceased died of an ossification of the valves of the heart, and the Jury gave a verdict in accordance with his evidence.

PETER BORTHWICK, Esq., who distinguished himself about two years ago by a series of eloquent lectures on the state of the West India Colonies, has been returned to Parliament for the borough of Evesham, on Conservative principles.

The ROBERT GRAY, Rector of Sunderland, in giving a plumper for

Alderman THOMPSON, at the recent election, made the following preliminary observation: "I vote for Alderman THOMPSON, and wish to state my reasons for doing so. I have hitherto refrained from voting at all, but Mr. THOMPSON has acted towards my parishioners in a manner so kind and so humane, that I feel myself compelled to assist him."

It is a fact not less true than remarkable, that, with only one exception, wherever a Conservative has offered himself to the notice of the borough electors in Yorkshire he has been returned to Parliament; and with only two other exceptions, each has been placed at the head of the poll.

A return was made in the last census, for the first time, of the number of illegitimate births occurring in Great Britain. There were 20,039 of them in the year 1830, in the proportion of 41 males to 40 females; as compared with legitimate births, they are reckoned as 1 in 18 for the whole of England and Wales. The minimum of illegitimate births is in Middlesex! and the maximum in Wales!

We learn from Berlin, that Prince WILLIAM having long expressed a wish to view the manufactories in England, it is not improbable that his MAJESTY may accede to his request.

The public are not aware, says a correspondent of the Times, that it is to Mr. HUME they are indebted for the injury which has been occasioned by the cab and omnibus nuisance. 'As a specimen of his mode of legislation and great regard for the public, it may be stated, that when reasoned with by parties who foresaw the effect of his measure for throwing open the hackney-coach trade, his reply was—"He cared nothing for the nuisance or injury it would occasion,—that the public must take care of themselves, and that whether right or wrong, he should advocate the measure upon principle."

Earls AMHERST and JERSEY, and Sir GEORGE SEYMOUR, Master of the Robes to his MAJESTY, have had the insignia of G.C.H. conferred upon them.

The Earl of VERULAM, the Earl of SHEFFIELD, the Lord de LISLE, the Viscount SYDNEY, and the Earl of MORTON, were on Tuesday Gazetted Lords of his MAJESTY's Bedchamber.

The Duke of LEUCHTENBERG, consort of the Queen of PORTUGAL, arrived in town on Sunday. His Highness will make but a short stay in England, as according to the present arrangements he is expected to arrive at Lisbon about the 1st of next month.

It would appear that the Reform Bill has converted the Dictator into a Boroughmonger. Notwithstanding O'CONNELL has indulged in the most bitter invectives against the patrons of boroughs, and frequently denounced them in Parliament, it now turns out that he has written to Mr. JOSEPH HUME, informing him that, should he lose his seat for Middlesex, he (Mr. O'CONNELL) has a borough at his service in Ireland.—Perhaps Mr. O'CONNELL may want it himself.

It is said that the letter of M. de TALLEYRAND, inserted yesterday in the Moniteur, was published against the desire of LOUIS PHILIPPE. This may appear strange enough, but still it is said to be the case. It is even added that in an interview which M. de TALLEYRAND had with LOUIS PHILIPPE, of rather an energetic nature, the former observed, "The question is not whether my letter is to be printed, but whether it is to be printed by your printer or mine!"—Quotidienne.

The Duke of WELLINGTON gave a grand dinner at Apsley House on Wednesday evening to the Duke of LEUCHTENBERG, the Foreign Ministers, and the Cabinet Ministers in town.

By the death of C. JOHNSON, Esq., the lucrative Government appointment of Surveyor-General and Superintendent of the Mail-coach Department has become vacant. The gift is in the office of Lord MARYBOROUGH, the new Postmaster General.

It appears that the unfavourable reports which have lately been circulated respecting the health of the King of PRUSSIA, are unfounded—the last accounts from Berlin affirm his MAJESTY to have uninterruptedly enjoyed his usual good state of health.

THE following letters close the correspondence between the Lord Bishop of EXETER and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, of which we last week published a part:—

TO THE RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

Saltram, Jan. 5, 1835.

MY LORD—I had the honour to receive the night before last, two letters from your Lordship, dated on the 31st ult., and 2d instant.

It appears from the inquiries I have made that early in 1833, and before the introduction into the House of Commons of the Title Commutation by Lord Althorp, a conference took place between the first Minister of the Crown, assisted by two of his colleagues, and the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject of tithes. In that conference the Archbishop expressed his own individual opinion that the outline of the plan proposed to him was open to great objections. Other communications took place, altogether confined to the Primate personally, and not imparted to any other of the Bishops.

When I made my speech at Totnes, I was under the impression that these communications between his Majesty's servants and the Archbishop of Canterbury were on the part of the latter in a more formal and representative character, and were more determined in opposing sentiments than according to my recent inquiries and present conviction they really were.

Everything that has since passed between your Lordship and myself has arisen out of this simple misapprehension on my part. I deeply regret this misapprehension; I should feel that I were unworthy of the post which I lately filled in his Majesty's Councils, and of the honour of representing my late constituents, if I could have the least hesitation in declaring what I now believe to be the truth; and at the same time expressing my concern if anything which may have fallen from me in speaking or in writing, should have had the effect of throwing even the most passing discredit upon the conduct or character of the Bench of Bishops, whose authority and just influence it must ever be my anxious wish to support.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant, J. RUSSELL.

TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Exeter, Jan. 6, 1835.

MY LORD—I have this instant received your Lordship's letter of yesterday's date from Saltram.

I trust that it is unnecessary for me to say that if any unpleasant feeling has been excited in my mind by anything which has passed, it is completely removed by the frank and honourable communication which your Lordship has made to me.

Having deemed it my duty to communicate to the public what I have before written to your Lordship, it would be a gratification to me to give the same publicity to the feeling which I now express. I therefore take the liberty of saying that I should rejoice if your Lordship should do me the honour of allowing this letter to accompany the publication of your present sentiments, if it be your purpose to publish them.

In saying this, I hope to be understood as wishing to take that course which it may be most satisfactory to your Lordship that I should take, in order to give full effect to your declaration, that you have in your letter to me, in a manner highly honourable to your candour, removed every unpleasant impression which I may have personally received, and every shadow of imputation on the character and conduct of the Bishops in general. I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant, H. EXETER.

The truth of all this is, that if the Bishop of EXETER—who, in consonance with his personal and professional character and station, receives the affectively candid admission of error from Lord JOHN RUSSELL with pleasure and even praise,—had not in a firm, dignified, and manly manner rebutted his falsehoods, and compelled a retraction of them, the pert assertions of the popinjay would have gone to the people as truths, and the Bishop

would again have been subjected to the denunciation of Lord JOHN'S constituents.

Every praise is due to the vigilance and activity of the Right Rev. Prelate, and we the more anxiously look to the Pillars of the Church which really support it, at a period when every succeeding hour gives us reason to believe that, beyond the dangers from without, we are threatened with rottenness within, in a part of the structure which requires the most substantial support.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. THOMAS DALE, A.M., to the Vicarage of St. Bridget, alias St. Bride, Fleet-street, in the City and Diocese of London, void by the promotion of Dr. Joseph Allen to the See of Bristol.

The Rev. WILLIAM SAMUEL BIRCH, M.A., to the Vicarage of Easton Grey, Wilts, vacant by the resignation of Charles Pitt, Clerk; on the presentation of William Davis, Esq., of Rendcomb, in the county of Gloucester.

The Rev. WILLIAM COOKSON, M.A., to the Vicarage of Great Hinton, Wilts, vacant by the death of John James Toogood, D.D.; on the presentation of the Master of Saint Nicholas Hospital in Sarum.

The Rev. JOHN PARKER, late Curate of Taxal, to the Incumbency of Hanging Heaton, Dewsbury; and on the nomination of the Rev. J. Buckworth, Vicar of Dewsbury.

The Rev. W. EVANS, Vicar of Northover, has been elected Chaplain of Exeter Gaol.

The Rev. WILLIAM JOHN HALL, M.A., to the united Rectories of St. Benet and St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, London, by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Rev. W. P. POWELL, M.A., Head Master of the Grammar School of Prince Henry at Evesham, has been elected Head Master of the Free Grammar School at Clitheroe, Lancashire.

The Rev. JOSEPH HARLING, M.A., Master of Campden School, has been appointed Master of the Free Grammar School of Prince Henry, on the resignation of the Rev. W. P. Powell.

The Rev. Mr. PYSCHÉ, to the Rectory of Darlington, vacant by the death of the Rev. S. Lowe. Patron, the Rev. C. Simeon, of Cambridge.

OBITUARY.

At Little Hereford, near Tenbury, at an advanced age, the Rev. Charles Price, Rector of that parish.

The Rev. Samuel Wallis, A.M., Vicar of Loders and Bradpole, Chaplain to the Marquess of Winchester, &c. &c.

At Torquay, the Rev. S. Nosworthy, Rector of Brushford, Somerset.

The Rev. Edmund Benson, Vicar of Wilsford, and Priest Vicar of Salisbury Cathedral, in the 81st year of his age.

The Rev. James Taylor, Incumbent of the parish of St. John's, with Benwell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 35 years.

At Scotton, near Gainsburgh, aged 42, the Rev. Rd. Empton, deeply regretted. He was Incumbent of West Butterwick, in the patronage of the Vicar of Orwston.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Jan. 14.—This day being the first day of Lent Term the following degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts: C. Thornton, Christ Church, Grand Compounder; Rev. G. S. Menteath, Magdalen hall; Rev. J. G. Lawford, Wadham; J. H. T. Allen, Brasenose; Rev. H. Jelly, St. Alban hall.—Bachelors of Arts: J. A. Harvey, St. Edmund hall; E. W. Pears, Demy of Magdalen. Cambridge, Jan. 16.

COMBINATION PAPER, 1835.

Table with columns for PRIOR COMB. and POSTER COMB., listing names and institutions such as Mr. Clutton, Coll. Regal., Mr. Ventriss, Pet., etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHURCH REFORM.—We can state, upon what we consider unquestionable authority, that a Committee of Bishops has been appointed to consider of a plan of Church Reform, including a commutation of tithes, preparatory to the subject being submitted to Parliament by his MAJESTY'S Ministers.—Worcester Journal.

We learn, says the Record, that a measure of large, and we trust of enlightened, Church reform is to be immediately brought forward by Sir ROBERT PEEL on the opening of Parliament. We are also informed that the Rev. Dr. PVE SMITH and the Rev. JOHN CLAYTON have had an interview with the Premier by his desire, with a view of making some arrangements as to what are called Dissenters' grievances. Both of these gentlemen have stood aloof from the mere political agitators calling themselves Dissenters, and have little communion of sentiment with those who are capable of penning the low intemperate resolutions to which the name of Mr. TIMOTHY EAST was appended. We believe Sir R. PEEL is disposed to go as far as any reasonable Non-conformist ought to desire, in removing the few remaining civil disabilities of the Dissenters, and we trust that the respectable portion of that body will not suffer the intentions of the Government to be defeated by men who have no stake in the country, and who derive more than half their importance from the bustle and excitement of troublous times.

At a meeting of the National Society for the Education of the Poor, held at the Central School, Westminster, on Wednesday the 14th inst., there were present the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, the Bishop of LONDON, the Bishop of ST. ASAPH, ANTHONY HAMMOND, Esq., the Rev. H. H. NORRIS, JAMES TRIMMEN, Esq., and the Rev. J. C. WIGAN.

The Rev. CHARLES WHITMORE, Rector of Stockton, Bonninghall, and Asley Abbot, has returned 10 per cent. on the amount of his tithes.

The Rev. T. WATSON, Minister of St. Philip's Chapel, Pentonville, has lately been presented, as a token of their respect and esteem, with a handsome tea service of plate, by the ladies of his congregation.

A Sunday School upon an extensive scale is now establishing at Graatham, connected with the Established Church; and it is intended to erect a school-room for children of tender years.

STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING. The Market during the week has been rather agitated, and Consols have been done at 91 3/4, but there has since been a re-action, and the closing price this afternoon was 92 1/4. Long Annuities are 17 3/16.

In the Foreign Market, the Settlement of the Account passed over quietly yesterday. During the week there has been great speculation in Spanish and Portuguese Bonds; the former have been done at 56 3/4, and closed this afternoon at 56 1/2. The cause of this advance is chiefly the intended appropriation of the waste lands by the present Government to the purposes of the State. Applications for the new Spanish Stock have been made to Messrs. Ricardo and Co. both yesterday and to-day, and we understand that it will be brought out on Wednesday at 60. All our Northern Bonds have been at very high prices. Russian are 107 3/4, Dutch Five per Cent. 100 3/4, Two-and-a-half per Cent. 54 1/2, and Belgian 90 1/2. Brazilian Bonds have risen to 81 1/2, and Chilean are 33 1/4. Colombian 32 1/2, and Mexican 41 3/4.

In the Share Market, Brazilian Mine Shares have advanced to 39 40. The long-expected packet from Mexico, the Swallow, which put into Havannah to repair, has arrived from the latter port. She has 750,000 dollars on board.

Table with 2 columns: Consols for Account, Bank Stock, 222 233; 3 per Cent. Consols, 90 3/4; 3 per Cent. Reduced, 91 3/4; 3 1/2 per Cent. Reduced, 92 1/4; New 3 1/2 per Cent. Consols, 92 1/4; Bank Long Annuities, 17 3/16; Ditto for Account, 222 233; India Stock, 259 260; Ditto for Account, 21 22 pm; Exchequer Bills, 41 43 pm.

There were few foreign arrivals yesterday, and the French papers of Thursday not having been received, it is impossible to say what may have been the decision of the Deputies on the American Question. It appears by the New York papers, and letters from different parts of the States, that the spirit there is decidedly warlike.

When the Pantolon left Lisbon on the 11th instant reports were current that her Majesty would, in the course of the present month, dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, and that a change of Ministers was contemplated. Assassinations continued to take place. A Lieutenant Russell, in the Constitutional service, had fallen a victim to some villains, just before the packet sailed. The Queen of Portugal has been indisposed with a severe cold for several days. One of the bulletins issued by her physician ran thus:—"Her Majesty's health continues to improve gradually. I have only to assert that my lips never utter any thing but the truth—the clear, plain truth.—FRANCISCO JOSE D'ALMEIDA."

The Duke of Leuchtenberg, and suite, leave the Clarendon Hotel this day for Falmouth, where the Monarch steam-vessel and a frigate are waiting to convey them to Lisbon. His Majesty presented to his Royal Highness, on Thursday evening, a most splendid gold snuff box inlaid with diamonds, and also two fine saddle horses, chosen from the royal stud.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel returned to their residence in Privy-gardens on Friday from Drayton Manor. The Duke of Wellington, on passing through Croydon on Friday, on his way from Brighton to town, was recognised, and most enthusiastically cheered by the inhabitants.

The Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, the Rev. Thomas Kelly, died on Wednesday morning last, at four o'clock, at his residence in Dublin, aged about 85.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The following is an account of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 21st of October, 1834, to the 13th of January, 1835.

Table with 2 columns: LIABILITIES and ASSETS. Circulation £18,012,000; Securities £26,300,000; Deposits 12,585,000; Bullion 6,741,000. Total £30,597,000 vs £33,131,000.

ELECTIONS.—STATE OF POLLS.

Denbigh County, Jan. 15—Wynn, 1141; Bagot, 762; Biddulph, 583. Wrexham Llanwihliam not received. Hants, South, Jan. 16—(Total first day.)—Fleming, 1459; Compton 1389; Palmerston, 1243; Staunton, 1214. Hereford County, Jan. 16—(Total, first day.)—Hoskins, 2323; Foley, 2173; Price, 2069; Poole, 1502. Ross, second day, two o'clock.—Hoskins, 48; Price, 33; Foley, 32; Poole, 18.—Bromyard, Jan. 16, half-past twelve.—Poole, 38; Hoskins, 27; Foley, 27; Price, 24. Norfolk, West (Second day), Jan. 16—Folkes, 2289; Astley, 2125; Bage, 1806. Somerset, West, Jan. 16—Sandford, 1656; Tynte, 1530; Escot, 1063. Bridgwater poll not received. Warwick, North, Jan. 16 (Total, first day.)—Wilmot, 1862; Dugdale, 1747; Gregory 1291. West Worcester, Jan. 17—Cooke and Holland returned. East Worcester—Winnington 1468 Lygon 1515 Pakington 1391

IRELAND. Armagh (Borough), Jan. 15—Dobbin, 196; Jackson, 159. Belfast, Jan. 15—Tennent, 493; Chichester, 452; M'Canne, 437. Cork (City), Jan. 15—Chatterton, 732; Leicester, 733; Callaghan, 498; Baldwin, 495. Carlow (County), Jan. 15—Col. Bruen, 207; Kavanagh, 206; Maurice O'Connell, 195; Cahill, 195. Clonmel, Jan. 15—Bagnwell, 164; Ronayne, 160. Carlow (Borough), Jan. 15—F. Bruen, 60; Vigors, 54. Dublin, Jan. 16—O'Connell, 2234; Hamilton, 2162; Ruthven, 2200; West, 2157. Ennis, Jan. 15—Bridgman, 92; Finucane, 90. Kinsale, Jan. 15—Thomas, 15; Dixon, 15. Longford, Jan. 15—Forbes, 258; L. White, 171; Lefroy, 167; H. White, 46. Waterford (City), Jan. 14—Wyse, 389; Barron, 380; Christmas, 251. Youghall, Jan. 15—Smith, 47; J. O'Connell, 47.

Scotland. Clackmannanshire and Kinross, Jan. 15—Admiral Adam, 189; Mr. Bruce, 91. Dumbarton and other Burghs, Jan. 14—Bowring, 281; Dunlop, 175; Downie, 26. Some other returns not received. Edinburgh (County), Jan. 16—Sir G. Clerk, 494; Mr. Crnig, 440. Glasgow, Jan. 14—Oswald, 3292; Dunlop, 2898; Ewing, 1937. Perth (County), Jan. 14—Maule, 206; Murray, 165. Stirling (County), Jan. 14—Fleming, 417; Forbes, 361. Wigtown (County), Blair, 110; Agnew, 84; Douglas, 55. SOUTH ESSEX.—Chelmsford, Jan. 16.—The election for this Division has been brought to a glorious termination by the triumphant majority of the two Blue candidates. At the final close of the poll this evening the numbers were:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Majority. Mr. Hall Dare 2920; Mr. Bramston 2117; Mr. Bramfiel 991; Majority 1126.

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EAGLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, established 1807. DISTINCT TABLES FOR MALE and FEMALE LIFE.

The Directors have caused New Tables to be calculated, in which the relative values of the Lives of the two sexes are at all ages distinguished. In consequence of this improvement, the younger Male Lives are insured at Premiums below the ordinary rates; the Female Lives on terms lower than any other Office. Annual Premiums required for the Assurances of £100 to be received on the Death of a

Table with columns: Age, Seven Years, Whole Life, Seven Years, Whole Life. Rows for MALE and FEMALE. Values range from 1 to 100.

Prospectus, exhibiting this remarkable distinction at every age, may be obtained at the Offices of the Company.

Life Assurances may be effected for North and South America, for the East Indies, for any of the British Colonies or Garrisons, for a continued or an especial Maritime Risk, for the whole of Life, or for the duration of any Military, Civil, or Diplomatic duty.

Four-fifths of the Profits are divided among the Assured, whether at home or abroad. HENRY P. SMITH, Actuary.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, For the Week ending Jan. 3.

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Duty on Foreign. Rows for various grades of grain and their prices.

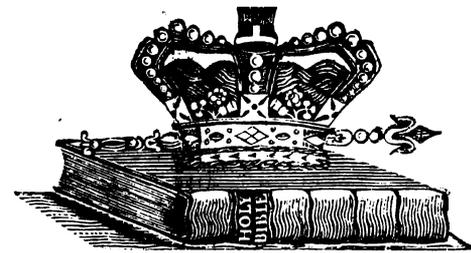
On the 14th inst., in South Audley-street, the lady of Viscount Torrington, of a daughter—On the 10th inst., at his Lordship's house in Upper Grosvenor-street, the Countess De La Warr, of a daughter.—On the 9th inst., at Trumpington, Cambridgeshire, the Hon. Mrs. Townly, of a son.—On the 11th inst., at Leamington, the lady of the Hon. Capt. Somerville, R.N., of a daughter.—At Powis Castle, on the 9th inst., Lady Lucy Clive, of a still-born child.—On the 10th inst., at the Rectory, Woodmanslade, the lady of the Rev. Charles J. Crawford, of a daughter.—On the 15th inst., in Eaton-square, the Lady Agnes Byng, of a son.—On the 14th inst., at Weymouth, Essex, the lady of the Rev. C. J. Laprimade, of a daughter.—On the 12th inst., Mrs. Richard Bentley, of New Burlington-street, of a daughter.

MARRIED. On the 13th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Richard Taylor Ravensford, Esq., formerly of Gravely, Herts, to Henrietta Charlotte, only daughter of the late Hon. James Alexander Crossadale, Esq., of Hargrave Lodge, Stansted, Essex.—At Bloomsbury Church, Harry Peter, son of Thomas Capred, Esq., of St. Omer's, to Maria Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Hansard, Esq., of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square.—On the 8th inst., at St. Luke's, Old-street, Elizabeth Maud, daughter of William Lewis, Esq., of St. Michael's, and grand daughter of the late Thomas Hickling, Esq., Vice-Consul of the United States of America for the same island, to Charles Cowan, M.D. of Bath, son of the Rev. Thomas G. Cowan, of Bristol.—On the 9th inst., at Mapledurham, Oxfordshire, Denis Le Marchant, Esq., eldest son of the late Major-General Le Marchant, to Sarah Eliza, fourth daughter of the late Charles Smith, Esq., of Suttons, Essex.—On the 8th inst., at Davenham, Charles Pearson, Esq., Captain, 61st Regiment, to Jane, only surviving daughter of the late William Eccles, Esq., of Davenham, in the county of Chester.—At Walcot Church, Bath, James Griffith, Esq., of Grenville-street, Dublin, to Mary Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Rev. G. H. Glinne, Rector of Hanwell, Middlesex.—On the 8th inst., at Bathwick Church, Lieut. Colonel T. Reed, of the 62d Regiment, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter.—and the Rev. James Bliss, M.A., of Oriol College, Oxford, to Emily Mary, third daughter.—John Clayton, Esq., of Enfield Old Park, Middlesex, and of Pulteney-street, Bath.—On the 15th inst., at Offchurch, the Rev. Ernest Adolphus Waller, youngest son of Sir Walter Waller, of Pope's Villa, Twickenham, Bath, and G.C.H., to Miss Louisa Wise, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry Wise, of Offchurch, Warwickshire.

DIED. At Hallowell, Maine, United States of America, on the 6th of December, aged 81, Sarah, wife of Benjamin Vaughan, Esq., formerly of London.

On the 10th inst., at Hastings, George Dorton, Esq., aged 69, for many years a Director of the Bank of England.—On the 13th inst., at Lewes, George Courthope, Esq., of Withish, Sussex, in the 68th year of his age.—On the 11th inst., in Upper Grosvenor-street, in the 48th year of his age, John Bastard, Esq., of Sharp-worth, Devon, Captain in the Royal Navy, and late M.P. for Dartmouth.—At Kenilworth, on the 8th inst., William Kerrill Amherst, Esq., aged 43.—On the 10th inst., at Newton Park, near Dunstable, John Armit, Esq.—At Lausanne, (near A. Cerjat, Esq., late Lieut. Colonel of the British Dragoons.—On the 15th inst., at Greenwich-road, Samuel Bromley, Esq., Surgeon, R.N., in his 56th year.—Suddenly, on the 11th inst., at his residence, Russell-square, the Hon. Mr. Justice Taunton, of Freeland Lodge, Oxfordshire, one of His Majesty's Judges in the Court of King's Bench, and Recorder of Oxford, aged 62.—Lately, at Miln, Hants, the wife of Sir Henry Paulet St. John Milnray, Bart.—On the 8th inst., at Woodmanslade, the lady of the late Hon. Robert Haldane Brougham, Esq., in the 76th year of her age.—On the 11th inst., at Coventry-house, Surrey, Frances Ann, relict of the late Right Hon. Michael Angelo Taylor.—On the 1st of Feb., at his brother's house in Calcutta, Captain George K. Bathie (Hon. Company's Service), of St. Mary Abbott's-terrace, Kensington, in the 39th year of his age.

LONDON: Printed and published by EDWARD SHACKELL, at No. 40, Fleet-street, where, only, communications to the Editor (post-paid) are received.



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

Vol. XV.—No. 737.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1835.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—To-morrow Evening will be performed, the Tragic Play of PIZARRO.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Evening will be performed, THE BRIGAND.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Pompeii pre-eminently successful.—The new Pantomime received with roars of laughter.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Tottenham-street, Fitzroy-square, under the Sole Management of Mrs. Nisbett.

SADLER'S WELLS.—To-morrow evening the performance to commence with the new and successful French Drama, called THE IDIOT QUEEN.

SECOND MASQUERADE, by permission of the Right Hon. the Lord Chamberlain, at the Theatre Royal, ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

THE LATE EARL OF DUDLEY'S FAVOURITE DOG, BASHAW, in Mosaic Sculpture, valued at 5,000 Guineas.

WILLIS'S ROYAL MUSICAL REPOSITORY, removed from St. James's-street, to No. 75, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET.

J. WILLIS takes this opportunity of returning his best thanks for the highly-distinguished patronage he has received during his residence in St. James's-street.

All the works of Mrs. Hemans and Sister are published by J. WILLIS, including their last composition, A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

THE BRIGHTON SAUCE, for Cutlets, Chops, Fish, Gravies, Meats.

TRANSPARENT SPERM CANDLES.—A. CANE begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, of a reduction in the price of Sperm Candles.

FRIGHTFUL CARRIAGE AND HORSE ACCIDENTS EFFECTUALLY PREVENTED.—This advertisement is not addressed to those who value a little money more than the loss of life.

DR. JAMES'S FEVER POWDER AND PILLS.—Mr. James thinks it necessary to inform the Public, that Messrs. Newbery, the late proprietors of this medicine, have sold their articles of sequence, appointed in their stead, Paul's, who, on his part, has appointed, as sole wholesale Agent, Mr. Thomas Butler.

THE PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING GERMAN TRUSS, invented by the Faculty for the Cure and Relief of Hernia.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 20th January, 1835.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, in conformity with the Provisions of the Deed of Settlement, a GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY will take place at the Society's Office.

THEATRES—COVENT GARDEN, DRURY LANE, ADELPHI, and QUEEN'S.—W. SAMS, Bookseller to the King, James's-street, has to LET by the Night, the best PRIVATE BOXES, at the above Theatres; also for the FRENCH PLAYS, in the best situations.

ALMACK'S ROOMS, ST. JAMES'S.—MISS S. PRINCE and MRS. J. RAR continue their Academy at 50 A, Berners-street, until Monday the 9th of February.

WANTED, immediately, in a LADIES' SCHOOL of the highest respectability, an ARTICLED PUPIL, who will be instructed in the English Language, Geography, and the use of the Globes.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A married Clergyman, for some years Tutor to a Nobleman, and subsequently receiving six Pupils into his House, a moderate distance from London, would be glad to FILL a VACANCY with a GENTLEMAN'S SON.

EDUCATION in FRANCE, at an Establishment in St. Omer, continued by the Rev. JONATHAN WILKINSON, M.A. late Head Master of Aldonham Grammar School, and now at the LONDON SILEX ESTABLISHMENT, 137, OXFORD-STREET.

TO WEST INDIA PROPRIETORS.—A Gentleman of long experience in West India business, who is at present Agent for several extensive Properties, offers at this moment for sale, under the entire Management, in London, of Estates unencumbered, upon unusually advantageous and economical terms.

MONEY TO LEND.—TO LEND, on personal and other security of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Members of Parliament, and others, SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS, on reasonable terms.

CHEAP SILKS and LINENS.—Several hundred Pieces of rich black, checked, and coloured Gros de Naples, at 1s. 14d., 1s. 6d., and 2s. per yard.

CAUTION.—EAU DE COLOGNE.—J. and E. ATKINSON have sold under this name, by a reference to the City of London, in the last year (1834) only four houses of the Import imported more than 500 dozen boxes; and it is computed that nine bottles out of ten are made in this country.

ALE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—W. G. FIELD and Co. beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine BURTIN, EDINBURGH, and PRESTONPANS ALES, Pale Ale as prepared for India, Dorchester Beer, London and Dublin Brown Stout, and Cider and Perry, are in fine order for use.

DAVIES'S CANDLES, 6d. per lb.; Soap, 4d.; fine Wax-candle Moulds, 7d.; Sperm and Composition, 2s. 1d.; Wax Candles, 1s. 6d., 1s. 1d., and 2s. 1d.; Yellow Soap, 4s., 4s. 6s., and 5s.; per 12lbs.; Mottled Soap, 5s., and 6s.; Curd Soap, 2s.; Windsor and Palm 1s. and 1s. 4d. per packet.

FOR Coughs, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.—POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED, under the immediate patronage of several of the most distinguished Nobility and Gentry, is sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 3d. each.—This invaluable Medicine is universally acknowledged to be one of the most efficacious remedies ever discovered for alleviating the miseries incidental to the above distressing maladies.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Observe that the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars-road, London," are (by permission of his Majesty's Honourable Commissioners of Stamps) engraved in white letters upon a red ground in the Government Stamp, pasted over the top of each bottle, without which it cannot be genuine.

DR. HENDERSON'S STOMACHIC ELIXIR is suited to the most delicate palate, and will not offend the most squeamish stomach. It is not only extensively patronized by the Nobility, but used by many of the Medical Profession in preference to all other aperients.

P E N R U D D O C K . In 3 vols. 8vo., By the Author of "Waltzbrg." Whittaker and Co. Ave Maria-lane.

NARRATIVE of the SERVICES of the TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, after their Return from Egypt, in 1802. By Lieut.-Col. CADELL, Formerly Major in the Corps. Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane; and Robert Cadell, Edinburgh.

T H E E X I L E O F E R I N ; or, the Sorrows of a Bashful Irishman. "All men have their foibles; mine is too much modesty." Good-natured Man. Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

SKECHES FROM REAL LIFE, No. 11., THE GREEN-ROOM, Number for February, of THE ENGRAVING MAGAZINE.

THE ENGRAVING given in this Number will consist of a Portrait of The Right Hon. LADY RADSTOCK; Engraved by H. Brett, from a Miniature by W. Barclay; and THREE COLOURED FIGURES OF FEMALE COSTUME. Edward Churton (late Bull and Churton), 26, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

A M A N U A L O F E N T O M O L O G Y : From the German of HERMANN BURMEISTER. By W. E. SHUCKARD, M.E.S. Each Number will contain two steel Engravings, and 32 pages of letter-press. Edward Churton, Holles-street; and Charles Tilt, Fleet-street.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE ITS OWN TEACHER. By RENE ALIVA, Author of the "Anti-Spelling Book." Edward Churton (late Bull and Churton), 26, Holles-street.

WESTALL and MARTIN'S ILLUSTRATIONS of the BIBLE. The Subscribers to this Work are respectfully informed that the publication of the Eleventh Part is unavoidably postponed until the 1st of March.—26, Holles-street, Jan. 22, 1835.

BENT'S LIST of BOOKS and ENGRAVINGS published during the Year 1834, with their Sizes and Prices, is ready for delivery, price One Shilling. London: published by Robert Bent (Literary Advertiser Office), Aldine Chambers, 13, Paternoster-row, and sold by all Booksellers.

THE PRESENT PEERAGE with EACH COLLATERAL BRANCH, arranged and printed from the personal communications of the Nobility, by EDMUND LODGE, Esq., Norroy King of Arms, &c. This is the only work of the kind, for which the entire type is kept standing, in order that all copies issued may be corrected throughout, instead of the former mode of inserting addenda. Saunders and Otley, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

HOOD'S COMIC ANNUAL for 1835. A. H. Baily and Co., 83, Cornhill.

THE CHILD'S OWN BOOK—NEW EDITION. Embellished with nearly 300 Cuts, in a square pocket volume, price 7s. 6d. in boards, or 8s. 6d. bound, gilt edges.

THE CHILD'S OWN BOOK: illustrated with nearly Three Hundred Engravings. A New Edition, with considerable Additions. London: printed for T. and T. Tegg, Cheapside.

THE GIRL'S BOOK OF DIVERSIONS. In one volume, square duodecimo, embellished with Forty-eight Cuts by Thompson, price 4s. 6d. in fancy boards, or 5s. 6d. bound, gilt edges.

THE GIRL'S BOOK OF DIVERSIONS; or, Occupation for Play Hours, by Miss LESLIE. London: printed for Thomas Tegg and Son, Cheapside; and may be procured by order from all other Booksellers.

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY WOODCUTS, selected from the "Penny Magazine," printed upon fine Drawing Paper, and handsomely bound, with gilt edges, price 11s. London: Charles Knight, 22, Ludgate-street.

FIRST STAGE OF ARITHMETIC. Arithmetic for Young Children, being a series of Exercises, commencing the manner in which Arithmetic should be taught to young Children. Price 1s. 6d. bound in cloth. London: Charles Knight, 22, Ludgate-street.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HEALTH; or, an Exposition of the Physical and Mental Constitution of Man, with a View to the Promotion of Human Longevity and Happiness. By SOUTHWOOD SMITH, M.D., Physician to the London Fever Hospital, to the Eastern Dispensary, and to the Jews' Hospital.—Vol. 1, illustrated with One Hundred and Twenty Woodcuts. Price 7s. bound in cloth. London: Charles Knight, 22, Ludgate-street.

LEIGH HUNT'S LONDON JOURNAL, Vol. 1. This Periodical work is published Weekly, in Numbers, price Three-halfpence, and contains Original Essays by the Editor, Analysis of and Extracts from New Books, Romances of Real Life, and a variety of interesting Communications from Correspondents. Every Month a Part is issued, containing Five Numbers, sewed in a Wrapper, price Eightpence. The Supplementary Numbers in three Months which contain four Wednesdays, being formed of a Work on the STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS, the Manners and Great Men, giving the historical, literary, and personal associations of the streets and houses in London, with the persons and events connected with them, and forming a History of the Manners and Customs, and the early and present state and appearance of the weekly numbers, Notices of the Fine Arts and Music, Memoirs of Eminent Persons, Extracts from valuable Books of Travels, and Specimens of the best English Poets; Heath's Characters of Shakespeare, also, which are now out of print, will by permission of the Proprietor, appear weekly, till the Series is completed.

The "London Journal" is published in London by H. Hooper, 13, Pall Mall East; and is supplied to Agents in the country by C. Knight, 22, Ludgate-street.

ON SATURDAY, JAN. 24, was published, price 3d., THE PRINTING MACHINE; or, Companion to the Library and Register of Progressive Knowledge. No. XXXIII. CONTENTS:—

The Library.—Three Years in the Pacific.—The Blind Traveller.—Lodge's Portrait of illustrious Personages, (second notice). The Reading Room.—American Almanac.—The Mayor of Wind-Gap, and Canvassing. Education of the People.—Proceedings of Mechanics' Institute, &c. Proceedings of Societies.—Transactions of the Entomological Society.—Royal Astronomical Society.—Linnæan Society.—Academy of the Arts and Sciences, Paris. Fine Arts.—Winter Exhibition of the Society of British Artists. Miscellany of Facts. London: Charles Knight, 22, Ludgate-street.

A CURATE ON CHURCH REFORM. Just published, price 1s.

A LETTER addressed to His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of Canterbury, upon certain Questions now proposed to Incumbents by the Bishops, Together with Observations on some of the Abuses of the Establishment, and their intended Reform. By A. CURATE. Magna est veritas et Prevalebit. London: E. Fitzhugh Wilson, 88, Royal Exchange.

NO Medicine ever offered to the Public can be said to have restored to Health so great a number of persons, in consumptive and Asthmatic complaints, as GODBOLD'S VEGETABLE BALSAM. Trials have been made under the inspection of many eminent physicians, in obstinate cases, and they have declared that the cures performed by the Balsam, within their knowledge, were sufficient for the establishment of its reputation; it is patronized by many of the first Nobility in the kingdom. This medicine should be kept in all families, to administer to the relief of those who are afflicted with colds, and neglect are the causes of numbers losing their lives, especially in consumptive cases.—The Proprietor (the Rev. G. Godbold, of Grottingham, Hants) has appointed Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, London, his Agents for the sale of the Vegetable Balsam, at 11s. the pint, and 22s. the quart bottle. The Signature of the Proprietor is written upon the Labels, and the name engraved on the Government Stamp.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Master of the Horse's Office, Pimlico, Jan. 17.—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish to be Equerry in Ordinary to His Majesty, vice the Lord de Lisle and Cavilly, promoted; and Col. W. Wemyss to be Equerry Extraordinary to His Majesty, vice Cavendish, promoted.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

M. A. PHILLIPS, Dorset-square, Chelsea, who owes to T. HARTNELL, Cirencester, watch maker—R. STIRLING, High-street, Poplar, brewer.

BANKRUPTS.

T. LAYFIELD, and W. LAYFIELD, Silver-street, St. James's, tailors. Atts. Taylor, and Co., Great James-street, Bedford-row.—J. HARVEY, Barfoot, timber merchant. Atts. Blacklock, Frith-street.—T. JONES, Liverpool, broker. Atts. Jones, Liverpool; Blackstock and Co., Temple, London.—J. MILLETT, Liverpool, merchant. Atts. Brooke, Liverpool; Jones and Co., John-street, Bedford-row, London.—J. GAISIDE, Portwood, within Brimington, Cheshire, machine-maker. Atts. Gadsden, Furnival's Inn, London; Coppock and Co., Stockport.—J. EDWARDS, Wancheyn, Breconshire, draper. Atts. Blower and Co., Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Gregory and Co., Bristol.—E. BROWN, J. DAVY, and T. DAVY, Cullompton, Devonshire, woollen-manufacturers. Atts. Bicknell and Co., Lincoln's Inn, London; Geare and Co., Exeter.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

J. WILKINS, Stamford-street, Blackfriars, printer.—J. F. D. STEWART, River-street, Myddleton-square, coal merchant.—G. TUCK, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

T. W. SHARLAND, Lime-street, City, tea broker. Atts. Clowes and Co., Temple.—L. WIGAN, Brighton, who owes to J. BOND, who owes to J. SHANOR, King's Arms, Colons-street.—G. H. WALKER, White Lion-street, Spital-square, coach maker. Atts. Kipling, City-terrace, City-road.—S. FITCH, Cambridge-heath, Hackney, victualler. Atts. Parnell, Church-street, Spitalfields.—G. MILES, Stroud, Gloucestershire, clothier. Atts. Crowder and Maynard, Mansion House-place.—J. T. REEVE, Red Lion, Whitechapel High-street, victualler. Atts. Keene, Gray's Inn-square.—W. KEY, London-wall, City, cheese-maker. Atts. J. C. BARNARD, St. Edmund's, London; Coppock and Co., Cheapside, button manufacturer. Atts. Bowden and Co., Aldermanbury.—S. J. LYONS, South Lambeth, master mariner. Atts. Jacobs.—D. JAMES, Dartford, banker. Atts. Kirkman and Rutherford, Cannon-street.—E. JOHNSTON, Dover-street, Piccadilly, milliner. Atts. Richardson, Ironmonger-lane.—J. WAKEFIELD, Hallow, Worcestershire, machine maker. Atts. White and Whitmore, Bedford-row; and Holdsworth and Finch, Worcester.—H. W. KING, Bristle, attorney-at-law. Atts. Greville, Bristol, and Hicks and Co., Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.—A. HARVEY, Penzance, Cornwall, watch maker. Atts. Coode, Guildford-street; and Richards and Co., Penzance.—J. PERRY and J. RAYMENT, Manchester, paper dealers. Atts. Swain and Co., London; and Harding, Manchester.—J. PARK, Wortley, Leeds, woollen cloth manufacturer. Atts. Makinson and Sanders, Middle Temple; and Foden, Leeds.—M. SCHOLEY, Kingston-upon-Hull, draper. Atts. Johnson and Co., King's Bench-walk, Temple; and Wood, Manchester.—J. BELL, Wakefield, Yorkshire, manufacturer. Atts. Scott, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and Taylor, Wakefield.

THE NEW SERIES OF THE O'HARA TALES.—"We are glad to see Mr. Banim in the field again, and occupying ground which is quite his own. No man now stands better how to open the sources of joy and grief, and how to create a wild which shall not outrage nature, and at the same time, the larger number of his adventures can never have any acquaintance: strange mysterious world full of passion, crime, and sorrow, yet lighted up by the most beautiful personations of virtue and innocence." The story which arrests the reader's breath in the Mayor of Wind-gap, will not yield to any former conception of this author's fervent spirit.—Court Journal.

LITERARY NOVELTIES OF 1835.—Among the useful, as well as entertaining, Literary Novelties of the new year, we observe the new and cheap edition of Mr. Bulwer's Pelham, which seems to be exciting as much interest as if it had only now, for the first time, issued from the press. Its new attractions are certainly great, and we consider, first, its extreme cheapness, its embellishments, combining a portrait of the author, and its interesting preface, in which the writer explains the objects he proposed to himself in writing his tale, namely, to show in what manner we might redeem and brighten the common-places of life—to prove that the lessons of society do not necessarily corrupt, and that we may be both men of the world, and even, to a certain degree, men of pleasure, and yet be something wiser, nobler, better. The next work entitled to our notice, and of peculiar interest at the present moment, is the second volume of Mr. Burke's History of the Commons, in which, as in the former volume, will be found a number of curious and interesting personal notices of Candidates and Members for the new Parliament, showing their property, connexions, interests, and other characteristics. Another publication also of great importance at the present moment, is the cheap monthly republication, in six parts, at 8s. each, of Sir Jonah Barrington's very interesting Memoirs of Ireland, with all the 40 portraits and other embellishments of the original expensive publication. This work may now, therefore, stand a good chance of being found in every private and public library in the kingdom, where it will deserve a prominent place.

As a proof of the efficacy of POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED in the cure of Coughs, &c. we insert the following extract of a letter forwarded by Jas. Fair, Esq., of Linsturth, Roxburghshire, to Mr. Renwick, of Jedburgh, who forwarded it to Mr. Powell:—

"Dear Sir—You know that I was seized with a violent cough, performed by the administration of patent medicines to the numerous complaints of afflicted patients. I have now altered my opinion, at least in so far as the effect produced on me by two doses of 'Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.' In fact it was quite magical! Having been for some time afflicted and tormented with what is termed a 'stomach cough,' I took one tea-spoonful of the bottle sent me, mixed with a wine-glassful of cold water, in the evening on stepping into bed; and although prevented from sleeping the whole of the next night, I found myself entirely cured, not having even coughed from that time till the period of at least a week! Had one of the 'Seraphic Choir' descended from Heaven and said, 'be ye whole,' the effect produced could not have been more immediate or effectual.—You are at full liberty to make what use you may incline of this letter, for its contents are no less true than wonderful."—Vide Advertisement headed, 'Coughs cured by Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.'

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—A Court was held on Thursday at Guildhall; and it being the first since the election of the Common Councilmen, it was most fully attended.—The first business brought forward was the usual motion for placing the name of the Lord Mayor upon the list of the City Lands Committee; on which Mr. E. Wilson objected to the proposition on the ground that his Lordship had forfeited a solemn pledge, in refusing to call Common Hall, and Common Councils at the requisition of his fellow-citizens, though previously to his election to the Chair of Chief Magistrate he had unhesitatingly consented to do so. Mr. Wilson concluded with proposing that Mr. Alderman Scholey be substituted for the Lord Mayor.—His Lordship defended his refusal, and was perfectly satisfied that what he had done was perfectly in unison with all that he had promised. He had told the gentlemen who waited upon him, that he should not hesitate to call Courts of Common Council and Common Halls upon every legitimate and proper subject; but surely the Court could not suppose that he would consent to compromise his right to judge of the legitimacy and propriety of the manner on which he was to sanction a meeting of either body. He had considered that the object of the requisition of the Deputation was to call in question the King's Prerogative, and his determination was never to sanction a discussion on such matter; and he had come to this resolution from respect to the King and to his fellow-citizens. He would never be dictated to; and as to whether the Court should think proper to put his name on the Committee or not, he did not at all care: he was Lord Mayor still, notwithstanding.—Mr. Williams having seconded the resolution, a long discussion ensued, and on the Court dividing, the numbers were, for the motion 85, against it 69—majority 26.—The Lord Mayor then rose and said: Gentlemen, the vote you have just come to has given me the proudest satisfaction. I consider that I have done what an honest man ought to have done: at the same time that I speak of the satisfaction I feel, I am ready to do suit and service. You have exceeded me from the Committee upon political grounds. I shall steadily pursue the course which I think I am bound to follow, whatever votes you may fancy to come to respecting my conduct; and as I have met with your disapproval in my attempt to support the prerogative, which I shall endeavor to uphold, I repeat that I am proud, most proud, of your vote for my expulsion.—The Committee were then appointed, and the Court adjourned.

A fire broke out on Saturday in Sussex-place, near North-road, Islington, and on forcing the door the flames were found to envelope the staircase and the first floor landing place. They were speedily put out by the exertions of the police and neighbors, but at the drawing-room floor a horrible spectacle presented itself in the mutilated remains of an elderly woman burnt almost to a cinder. The deceased was upwards of 80 years of age, and had occupied the house about two years in the name of Davenport, and the neighbours reported that she was no other than the celebrated retired actress Mrs. Davenport, formerly of Covent Garden Theatre. This, however, on an investigation before a Coroner's Jury on Monday, turned out to be erroneous. The sister of the deceased stated that she had 300l. a-year, which she spent in low company, and that she never was an actress.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Paris Journals of Wednesday chiefly taken up with discussions of the American Claims Treaty. From the language of the Ministerial organs it would appear that their employers entertain apprehensions of another majority declaring against the Bill in the Deputies. The semi-official Journal de Paris enters into a long vindication of the negotiations carried on with the United States, and of the course adopted since the reception of the President's Message, and declares that the question is one of peace or war. The Journal des Debats states that no question more momentous has arisen since the Revolution of July, and accuses the Opposition of viewing it but as a means of subverting the Administration. The question it says is whether France owes or not 25,000,000l. to the United States, and whether she be interested or not in going to war with those States—a war, of all possible and practicable ones, the most silly, awkward, and impolitic—the one which would most afflict the friends of liberty in Europe, and most enfeeble those who are striving to revive the party of the Holy Alliance. The Debats beseeches moderate men on both sides of the Atlantic to set aside all passion, and in spite of clamour, to unite in securing the pacific triumph of the commercial interests of two nations that have reason to love and none whatever to hate and combat each other. The hostility of the Opposition prints have been aggravated by a letter from M. Hyde de Neuville, published in the Echo Francais, in which he declares that the treaty is prejudicial to both France and America, and advantageous only to England; that it never was agitated either under the Empire or the Restoration; that he will publish documents on the subject; and that his correspondence as Minister at Washington, published in that city, and submitted to the Senate, must be laid before the House of Deputies. In reply, the Debats announces that all the documents promised by Ministers will be furnished to the House on Wednesday, and that they will not only refute M. Hyde de Neuville's statements, but also make him repent the publication he has ventured in the interest of the Royalist party.

The Journal de Paris has the following semi-official article:—"According to the Carlist bulletin we mentioned yesterday the provincial battalion of Grenada has much suffered; its Colonel, the Marquis de Campo Verde, has been able to save but few of his men. Its evident exaggerations have been verified; it appears certain that the Grenada battalion has been annihilated, and that a sustained considerable loss. Mina has just organised 19 battalions to form an active army. It is still hoped that he will soon be able to assume the command of it. Letters from Madrid, dated the 11th, announce that the fear of a change of Ministry has imparted a new strength in public opinion to M. Martinez de la Rosa and Toreno." The National, whose advices from Pampeluna of the 13th confirm the destruction of the said battalion, and state that Mina was on that day to march against the Carlists, observes:—"Unfortunately, we believe, we are certain that telegraphic despatches of a later date have informed Government of Mina's having experienced a relapse, and of his being in a more alarming state than ever." By other accounts Brasco is stated to have formed and armed two more battalions in Castille, and Don Carlos to have ordered a levy of 8,000 men to be effected in the Basque, Alava, and Guipuzcoa provinces by the 1st of February.

BAYONNE, JAN. 18.—Zumalacarregui went on the 13th instant from San Vincente de Alava towards Castile. On that day he occupied Trebino, Burguette, and La Puebla, three leagues beyond Victoria on the high road to Madrid. This General has under his orders six battalions of Navarre, two of Alava, one of Guipuzcoa, and 200 cavalry.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Maha Raja of Burdwan has most liberally subscribed 1,000 rupees to the English school about to be erected at Midnapore. His Highness last year subscribed 1,500 rupees to the English school at Burdwan. He also supports from his own funds a small English school, besides one for the instruction of youth in Sangkratt, Persian, and Bengalee.—In an Act of Parliament passed last Session for regulating chimney-sweeping, there is a clause not generally known, which refers to the building and rebuilding of chimneys, and, under a penalty of 100l., requires them to be so constructed as to facilitate the use of sweeping machines.—The 21st and 22d sections of the Weights and Measures Act give power to the Magistrates to inflict and recover penalties. A corn-factor at Bideford was fined for buying by the old bushel last Wednesday.—The manuscript memoirs of the Duchess of Pesh are stated in a French paper, to have been sold in London for 3,000l. sterling.—The spirit of litigation was, perhaps, never carried to a greater extent than in a case between two eminent potters, of Hanley-green, Staffordshire, for a sum of 2l. 9s. 1d. After being in Chancery for 11 years, it was put an end to by John Moretown and Randle Wilbraham, Esqrs., to whom it was referred, when they determined that the complainant filed his bill without any cause, and that he was indebted to the defendant at the same time the sum for which he had brought this action. This they awarded him to pay, with one thousand guineas costs.—By the 47th section of the New Poor Law Act, overseers are obliged to pass their accounts before the Magistrates quarterly, instead of annually. Overseers who have not so passed their accounts have incurred a penalty.—The Viceroys of Egypt has written a flattering letter to Mr. Brunel, inviting him to Egypt, to examine the banks of the Nile, and to forward the works now in progress for clearing its course, by his counsel and experience.—The Moniteur publishes officially a list of all the savings' banks in the kingdom of France, which amount to 79 already established. There are also 52 more under consideration, making a total of 131.—At the quarterly meeting of the Yorkshire and Derbyshire iron masters, held on Wednesday at Sheffield, although it was reported that the demand for metal was uniformly brisk it was resolved that metal still continued to take place. Considerable quantities of Scotch metal evening the hour for consideration in this district.—On Monday evening the house of Mr. Butcher, pawnbroker, Brentford, was discovered to be on fire.—The flames soon extended to three adjoining houses, which, with the house of Mr. Butcher's, were entirely destroyed, including a great part of the property they contained. In one of the houses destroyed, occupied by Mr. Pearce, of the Red Lion, the body of Mrs. Pearce, who had died a few days previously, was lying, and in the midst of the flames the coffin was brought out of the house. The thieves collected in great numbers, and were very daring in their search of plunder. Some of them entered one of the houses whilst on fire, and got possession of a considerable sum of money.—The warehouses of Mr. J. Hargreaves, tobaccoist, Mr. Marcus, woolstapler, and Messrs. Moss and Son, cloth manufacturers, Leeds, were destroyed by fire Wednesday week.—100 bags of wool consumed, with other property to estimated value of 30,000l.—The houses of T. Burstow and E. Prest, Esqrs., near Nunbury without Mickelbar-gate, York, were burnt down Thursday night.—part of Convent Priory, to the amount of 1,500l., also destroyed.—Friday morning a fire broke out in the lower part of the immense premises of Mr. Dean, hosier, corner of Duncannon-street, and opposite Hungerford-market, Strand, which consumed nearly the whole of the stock and premises.—Tuesday morning a lady named Bude, residing at Lower Chelsea, was driving a couple of ponies in a four-wheeled chaise along the Uxbridge-road, accompanied by her two daughters, when the animals became restive, commenced kicking and plunging in a violent manner, and at length set off in a furious gallop: they proceeded in their impetuous career for several hundred yards; when at last the chaise came full in contact with the off-wheel of a cart with such tremendous violence that the cart was forced completely round, and the horse thrown down in the shafts, whilst the chaise was literally smashed to pieces, the shafts and chainbreaching being torn away from the under carriage, and the body part completely destroyed. Mrs. Bude and her daughters were thrown out into the road with fearful violence, and Mrs. B. sustained such severe injury that her life is despaired of. Her skull at the base of the brain is extensively and dangerously fractured, and her left arm broken in two pieces. The eldest Miss Bude was thrown forcibly on her face, and received a violent contusion of the mouth by which two of her front teeth were knocked out, and her under lip smashed that the splinters of the bone protruded through the flesh. The youngest daughter escaped with but trifling injury. One of the ponies had its leg broken, and was otherwise much injured.

The annual meeting of the Northamptonshire Association for the Protection of Agriculture took place last Saturday at Northampton, Sir R. Gunning in the Chair. It was stated that the Earl of Westmoreland and Permanent Chairman of the Association. A letter was then read from Lord Milton, in which he offered to become a member of the Association, but several gentlemen objected to his Lordship's Corn Laws. The question that his Lordship should be excluded was then put to the vote and carried.

THEATRICALS.

A new interlude, said to be from the pen of Captain Addison, was produced at Drury Lane, on Tuesday, entitled The King's Word. It professes to be an historical incident in the life of Charles II., the annals of whose reign have already been very productive to dramatic authors. The incidents of this piece, if not very striking, are, at least, agreeable; but its success was mainly attributable to the exertions of Miss E. Tree, Wardle, Cooper, and Harley. The house was exceedingly crowded, which may perhaps be accounted for by the circumstance of each of the three pieces performed on this evening having Royalty for its foundation—namely, The King's Seal, The King's Word, and King Arthur.—On the same evening a new three-act Comedy, called Off to the Continent—an abridged version of Farquhar's Constant Couple—was produced at Covent Garden, with very questionable success. The principal characters of the comedy are retained in this new version—but its cast was not of a description to make up for the defects of such an extravagant dramatic hash. The reception of the piece will probably prevent its repetition.

A splendid entertainment has been given by Mr. Bunn to Mr. Ducrow, on his return to town, for the purpose of presenting him with a superb silver vase, surmounted by a knight in full armour, chased in gold, and bearing an inscription acknowledging the taste and indefatigable exertions of the unrivalled equestrian in the production of the grand spectacle of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—This little theatre, having again changed its name, was opened on Monday under the management of Mrs. Nesbitt. This lady has omitted nothing to ensure a successful season—everything which ingenuity and taste could devise or suggest has been put in requisition—the house has been thoroughly repaired and embellished, from the floor to the roof, and the whole interior presents such an appearance of lightness and beauty as at once gratifies the sense and captivates the fancy of the spectator. In the selection of a company too, Mrs. Nesbitt has shown equal good sense—and the arrangements are altogether such as to ensure the favour of the play-going public. Four pieces, two of them entirely new, formed the bill of fare for the evening. The first of the former was an operetta called The Farmer's Son, by the author of Quite at Home, the music by Mr. T. Cooke. Mr. Elton played in his usual style of dealing with characters containing, in reality, nothing. Mr. Anderson had a character, in the course of which he sung nearly half-a-dozen songs, in which he was encored. The Maid of Castile the second of the new pieces, followed, and introduced, for the first time, a younger sister of Mrs. Nesbitt's, Miss Mordaunt. The debutante is an interesting and rather handsome girl; and got through the spher part allotted to her with considerable ease and self-possession. The Station House (in which the old favourite Wrench was himself again) and Is He Jealous? closed the performances. The house was crowded to the ceiling, and the announcement of the entertainments for repetition was greeted with loud plaudits.

The following were amongst the number of fashionables who honoured this theatre with their presence in the course of the week:—Count D'Orsay, Lord and Lady Dudley Stuart, Harrington Stanley, Sir St. Vincent Cottin, Lord Harley, Lord Langford, Colonel Lyster, Countess Mortara, Lady Nesbitt, Sir John Philpott.

The French Company commenced their series of performances on Saturday at the English Opera House, which has been very tastefully fitted up for the purpose, and has now a complete semblance to a Theatre Francaise. The artistes are of a superior class. The favourites at present are M. Le Maitre, and Madlle. Petit. An accession of some very distinguished names is expected shortly, and altogether the auspices of the season are very promising.

THE KING'S THEATRE.—The names of Mr. Clowes and Mrs. Laporte, and on terms which, although highly favourable to the latter, are not likely to prove acceptable to the creditors of the estate. The rent will be 8,000l. only, with the usual privilege of having concerts, &c., to which the assignees had, in the first instance, objected. The theatre cannot be opened till the first week in March, so that the season will fall several nights short of the customary number. M. Laporte's company will be very strong, he having already engaged Lablache, Tamburini, Rubini, Ivanhoff, Grisi, Tagliioni, Duvernoy, the Elslers, Perrot, Albert (as Ballet Master), &c.

A report is current of an attempt to assassinate Madame Malibran in Italy, but whether by a professional rival, or from a despairing amant is not stated. It is said that in returning from the performance of Otello she was wounded by a stiletto in the throat, in a manner to prevent her ever again exercising her talents, if even her life be saved.

The conduct of the Lord Mayor of Dublin in challenging Mr. RUTHERFORD, one of the candidates, calls to our mind a circumstance which occurred about thirty years ago at a Norwich election. The late Mr. WINDHAM, who was one of the candidates, was much annoyed by the mob, the leader of which addressed him in very insulting language, and having had a ring formed, after various antics, put himself in a boxing attitude, and challenged Mr. WINDHAM to fight. Mr. W. was very fond of athletic sports, in which he excelled, and being highly provoked, he sprung from the hustings, rushed into the ring, set-to with the mob champion, and soon laid him at his feet, and after punishing him severely, returned to his friends.

The Government, says the Medical Gazette, does not seem disposed to wait for Mr. WARBURTON'S scheme of reform, at least as regards the College of Physicians, but has already had communication with the magnates of Pall-mall East, in reference to some plan of their own. A Committee is now sitting to consider the expediency of certain changes in the College. The first and greatest grievance is the separation of physicians into two sets or orders—viz., Fellows and Licentiates; and the first and most popular change would be its abolition. The license ought not to be granted to any one who cannot show that he has had the highest medical education, and attained the highest standard of professional acquirement; and if he does, no one has a right, as a physician, to rank above him.

Old Neptune appears to have resented the encroachments lately made on his domain in the erection of the sea wall or esplanade, connecting Hastings and St. Leonards, by driving his breakers further inland at the latter place, where considerable damage has lately been done by the sea. A short time ago, several cottages were rendered uninhabitable, and on the 16th inst. during a storm, the tide accomplished the destruction of eleven others, by washing the foundation of the back part of them away, the inhabitants of which were obliged to make a very abrupt exit. At the ebb of the tide the scene, though desolate, was novel; in some instances only the front walls remained—in others, the upper floors of the rear of the houses were suspended by the joists in the air. Had not the wind veered a little to the N.W., the devastation, it is thought, would have been much more serious in its consequences.

AN AMERICAN LOCK.—The Americans have been having their fancy fairs, or as they term them, "institute" fairs. A recent New York paper occupies four of its lengthy columns in describing the contents of one of these exhibitions; it more resembles our annual exhibition of the Society of Arts, but on an enlarged scale; proceeding upon the utilitarian system, admitting specimens of improvements in botany, &c., as well as in the arts and sciences, trades, &c. The following is an extract from the descriptions:—"Among the splendid specimens of hardware, we observed a great variety of locks. A remarkable door lock and key, for banks and stores attracted much attention. It is of very simple construction, and yet a false key cannot be made to it. It has 16,382 combinations, or different ways of adjusting and using the key, so that a man might lock up his premises differently every day during the period of forty-five years." By accounts from Canton we learn that, up to the time of the expiration of the Company's Charter, which took place on the 22d of April, Lord Napier had not arrived, so that the English were in a sort of interregnum. The Chinese were totally unable to comprehend the new order of things, or what was meant by opening the trade, and some imagined the British were about to set up an independent Government in Canton. The Orders in Council had caused much speculation among our merchants at Canton, and, in many instances, it was deemed impossible that they could be acted upon. The attempt to establish Courts of Justice, Courts Martial, &c., in China, it was known would not be tolerated by the native Government; while, in other instances, the Orders placed the British trade upon a worse footing than that of other foreign nations trading with China.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It has often been suggested to us that a collection of the various popular articles, prose and verse, which have appeared in this Paper during the first ten years of its career, would be acceptable to the public, in the shape of a volume, or volumes—in which, cleared of the mere temporary matter and common-place intelligence of the day, they might be conveniently recorded and readily found. In order to gratify the numerous friends who have written to us upon the subject, three octavo volumes will be speedily published, in which the most popular contributions to BULL will appear, connected by notes, remarks, and illustrations from the pen of the Editor.

The TITLE and INDEX to the last year's volume will be ready for delivery with the Paper on Sunday next, and may be had at the office, or of any News-vender.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue at Brighton. Her Royal Highness the Landgravine of HESSE HOMBURG will, it appears, remain on a visit to her illustrious brother for some months.

By the lists of persons calling at the Palace, which are published in the *Brighton Gazette*, it strikes us that a vast number of persons very needlessly take the trouble of writing their names down.

ALTHOUGH in our commentary on the entertaining old *Chronicle* we have necessarily given a certain quantity of election information, we are yet unable to resist the pleasure of recording here the triumphant efforts of the Conservatives in the English Counties. The returns which appear in our Paper of to-day will, we should think, for ever set at rest all doubts of the great and important re-action which, we admit, we ourselves hesitated to believe, until such irresistible evidence as that which we adduce to-day had been exhibited.

We justly anticipated the defeat of Lord PALMERSTON in South Hampshire—how could it be otherwise? The Tory who had for twenty years, from 1807 to 1827, voted against every motion for Reform, under the Duke of PORTLAND's, Mr. PERCEVAL's, and Lord LIVERPOOL's Governments, and the apostate and Radical Reformer who changed his principles to qualify for a Destructive placeman, and voted for every reform for four years, from 1830 to 1834. Those who have watched the long career of this official veteran, could expect nothing but a signal overthrow; and as for his diplomatic colleague, his compulsory KOO-TOO to FLEMING and CROMPTON was equally anticipated, although we believe, rather than have been ousted, he would readily have performed the ceremony to either of them, which, had BUONAPARTE been his master, he would have been commanded to perform to the illustrious High and Mighty JONG FONG TONG WHONG when he was in China.

Lord FRANCIS EGERTON and Mr. WILBRAHAM are returned for South Lancashire—in opposition to Mr. WOOD and the urbane Lord MOLYNEUX—where, in 1832, Sir THOMAS HESKETH was easily beaten by the now defeated candidates.

In South Derbyshire, Sir ROGER GRESLEY and Sir GEORGE CREWE have defeated Mr. G. VERNON and Lord WATERPARK; the latter of whom, speaking of an attempt to oppose him before, actually laughed at the idea of his antagonist's success.

In Norfolk, Lord WALPOLE and Mr. WODEHOUSE have displaced Colonel WYNDHAM and Mr. GURNEY. Colonel RUSHBROOK, a Conservative, and Mr. WILSON, an unpledged man (and who was thought of as the Tory candidate), have displaced Mr. TYRELL—(Sir HYDE PARKER has withdrawn) and against Mr. HALES, the Whig candidate.

Mr. STANLEY and Mr. IRTON, in Cumberland, against Major AGLONBY. Mr. BAGOT against Mr. BIDDULPH in Denbigh.

Sir WILLIAM GEARY has defeated Mr. RIDER in East Kent; Captain ALSAGER has driven Mr. BRISCOE out of East Surrey; Mr. RICE TREVOR holds his ground in Carmarthenshire, Mr. DUNCOMBE his ground in the North Riding, and Mr. CORBETT has ousted Sir WILLIAM INGILBY from Lincolnshire.

The last mentioned return deserves particular notice, as proving the low estimate the Conservatives of the Empire have taken of their own power, and the probability that many more Whigs would have experienced signal defeat (in Cambridgeshire for example, where three Tories would have been returned had there been three Candidates of those principles) had they shown more courage.

In 1832, Sir ROBERT SHEPHERD was in a minority of 1500 against Mr. PELHAM and Sir W. INGILBY. The Conservatives thought it quite impossible to bring in a candidate upon the present occasion—and, in the absence of one of their own party, had (with a few exceptions) offered to support Mr. G. HENEAGE against Sir W. INGILBY, as being the more respectable Representative.

The nomination for the county was fixed to take place on the 15th inst. On the 6th Sir ALEXANDER CRAY GRANT was unexpectedly beaten at Grimsby by Mr. E. HENEAGE. On the 7th, in their despair at being left to the Whigs, some leading Conservatives suggested him as candidate for the county. He resisted their kindness; but on the 8th a Deputation waited upon him with a requisition. He reluctantly acquiesced, in case no gentleman of the county would come forward, and then Mr. G. HENEAGE retired; and that done, Mr. CORBETT, "a staunch Conservative, and no mistake," consented to be put in nomination. Of course, Sir ALEXANDER, not being a county man, was then out of the question. But ten days afterwards Mr. CORBETT, no preliminary arrangements having been taken, beating Sir W. INGILBY by 466, and being only 39 below Mr. PELHAM (the representative of Lord YARBOROUGH's immense influence), whose majority too was the result of Tory votes given to him for the purpose of keeping out Sir W. INGILBY.

If all this does not prove re-action, WHAT DOES?

THE Duke of LEUCHTENBURG, performing the character of Prince AUGUSTUS of PORTUGAL, has steamed himself off to Donna MARIA DA GLORIA in Lisbon, in order to fulfil the conditions of the Treaty, and become her husband. He will find the country and the capital in a most agreeable position, and the Throne of his Consort as ricketty as need be. The parties most interested seem tolerably aware that the chances of a permanent reign are not very great, for in all the arrangements made for carrying on the performance, due regard has been had to making what the stock-brokers call *Time-bargains*. From the details of these arrangements we may gather the value which is set upon the duration of the reign. Amongst others, we find that a very superior band of musicians, partly

English and partly German, have been engaged for the amusement of the Court—for three months certain.

SOME absurd rumours were afloat yesterday in the City as to the dissolution of the present Ministry, borrowed, as we believe, from a York newspaper. We cannot discover the slightest foundation for the report.

It is no longer doubtful that an extensive measure of Church Reform is now under discussion. We have very strong opinions upon the subject, and upon the characters and qualifications of some individuals who must necessarily be engaged in the deliberations upon the vital question. We shall abstain from any further observations to-day; but we do trust that NO CONSIDERATION will induce the Government to weaken the faith and confidence which the members of the Established Church have in the declaration of the SOVEREIGN.

Liberality, in the fullest measure consistent with the safety of the Establishment, may be meted to the Dissenters, and some alterations in the extent of dioceses, so as to equalize in some measure the revenues of the Bishops, may be made; but we confess we hear with fear and trembling of the propositions now debating. We will not go further now—we earnestly hope that the Government will not lend too ready an ear to insidious advisers, but assure itself that the enlightened, respectable, and loyal portion of the People of England, however desirous they may be for the abolition of abuses, are as firmly attached to their CHURCH, ITS RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES, as ever they were.

It will be necessary for us to recur to this subject shortly; in the mean time we have only to say, that we believe the rumour of a division of the Cabinet upon this particular subject to be groundless, and at all events premature.

THE Ultra-Oppositionists have opened a heavy fire from all their columns upon Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, whose re-election to the Speakership they consider highly dangerous and improper, for reasons, which, if not particularly good, are extremely whimsical.

Everybody admits the unequalled fitness for the high office of its late occupant; and, considering that the new Parliament will open, with all the records of former Parliaments destroyed, without the possibility of making references or consulting precedents, and under circumstances of the greatest difficulty and embarrassment, it might be imagined that the ability and experience, which nobody denies to the late Speaker, would be more than ever valuable and important to the House of Commons and the country. But no: his faults are too flagrant to admit of palliation—and his conduct, since the close of the last Session, has justified, and will secure, his rejection by the House of Commons.

Let us see what this conduct is, and what these faults are.—First—Happening to be in London the Speaker was summoned to attend the KING in Council, after the removal of the late Ministers, together with the other Privy Councillors then in town.—This inevitable act of duty is represented as a violent interference in the Councils of HIS MAJESTY.

Secondly—That he has had various audiences of the KING.—When it is recollected that the destruction of both Houses of Parliament had occurred, and that HIS MAJESTY, solicitous for the advantage and welfare of his people, was ready, if necessary, to give up his own residence for the use of Parliament, it does not appear very extraordinary that the Speaker of the House of Commons should have been honoured by the commands and suggestions of the Sovereign. Yet these simple acts of positive obedience are construed into violent partisanship, and, coupled with his presence at the Council when the dissolution of Parliament was decided upon (at which Council, *par parentheses*, he was not present), render Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON suddenly unfit to resume the Chair, which every human being admits he has filled for seventeen years with honour to himself and advantage to the country.

It is not fit, the Destructives say, that a Conservative should be Speaker. One would naturally ask, why?—since, as it is the province of a Speaker to observe strict impartiality in the regulation of the House and its proceedings, it can matter little what his personal politics may be. It is true, that Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON is a Conservative; but, he has always been a Conservative. He was a Conservative when he first took the Chair; and he was a Conservative when he took it last, for the purpose of presiding over the Reformed House of Commons, at the earnest solicitation of the Reform Ministry, and upon the motion and seconding of Lord MORPETH and Sir FRANCIS BURDETT.

If, during the existence of that Parliament, a whisper of imputation had been raised against his conduct as Speaker—if, instead of hearing from all sides, from the new Members as well as the old, the strongest testimonies to his impartiality, patience, amenity, and firmness, we had heard that he had shown favour and affection to one party which he did not exhibit to another—or, in short, that he had done any of those things which he did not do, we could have understood a clamour and a cry for change. But no—throughout the two Sessions he maintained his well-established character in the chair, and the House of Commons separated as perfectly satisfied with their Speaker as ever.

But now, all at once, he is disqualified from a return to his high office, by having attended the Sovereign to receive his commands upon a point, with which he was specially, officially, and personally concerned; and because he sat at the Council Board according to a summons which he could not refuse.

The consistency of these malcontents, who would embarrass the country, impede the public business, and do a gross injustice by raising a cry against an unimpeachable character, is admirable. Sir CHARLES SUTTON is a political partisan, and therefore ought not to be Speaker; but let us have Mr. LITTLETON, the committed of O'CONNELL, or Mr. SPRING RICE, the late Secretary for the Colonies, because—what? because they are not political partisans? No; but because they are Radical Whigs, and because, if any advantage is to be derived by their adherents from either of them being in the Chair, it must be derived from the exercise of *partiality*.

One thing does not appear to have occurred to these violent opponents of Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON—we mean, the possibility that he may not choose to be put in nomination for Speaker. The length of the Right Hon. Gentleman's services, as well as their arduous character, would fully justify him in retiring again; for, be it recollected, he was entreated back to the Speakership by the Whig-Radical Ministry, out of his retirement, before. He had quitted the chair with the highest possible testimonials of public approbation, and only returned to it at the pressing solicitations of the last Ministry, who, in the strongest terms, represented the vital

importance of his compliance with their request. If similar feelings and opinions actuate the present Ministry, Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON will, we have no doubt, again incur the fatigue and responsibility which he undertook for the Whig-Radical Government; but it is no matter of certainty; and therefore all the battle of the windmills which the Destructives are fighting about the Chair, is as premature as it is must be ineffective. One thing alone it serves to show—their total disregard of high principle, long service, and strict neutrality, and their admiration of duplicity and meanness, mingled with the hopes and expectations of favouritism and partiality, if they succeed in electing one of their own partisans as Speaker.

THE NEW NORFOLK TRAGEDY.

SCENE—THE STATUE GALLERY IN HOLKHAM HALL.
[The Dictator-General of the County of Norfolk is seated in an easy Chair, looking very sour, reading the *Courier* newspaper—the *History of the American War* is lying beside him.]

Enter MESSENGER.

DICTATOR.

How now—what news from Norwich?

MESSENGER.

Alas! dread Sir! the Gunton youth,
And BETTY MARTIN, his adopted friend,
Are beaten into fits!—
STORMONT and SCARLET reign triumphant there;
While thousands of their friends, with loud acclaim,
Bid the responsive echo sound their praise!

DICTATOR.

Disastrous news!—but what of Yarmouth? tell—
Doubtless my valued kinsman conquers there.

MESSENGER.

Ill-fated wretch am I, still to be doomed
To bring sad tidings to my master's ear.—(Weeps.)

DICTATOR.

Speak out, nor keep us thus in dire suspense.

MESSENGER.

ANSON and RUMBOLD, with the earliest dawn
This morning, left the scene of their defeat.—(Both weep.)

DICTATOR.

Hast thou no word of comfort to impart,
To sooth the throbbings of the tortured breast—
Heard'st thou not aught from Ipswich?

MESSENGER.

Press me not, Sir; I've said already more
Than might suffice to bid Destructives quail,
And bring old CARTWRIGHT back to earth again.

DICTATOR.

And is it so indeed?

Does Suffolk's capital in truth return
Two loyal men to guard King WILLIAM's throne?
Ah! cursed loyalty—from earliest youth
I've told'to whom thou in dark falsehood's mire,
And now thou risest brighter than of yore,
To heap new sorrows on this aged head!—(Weeps and groans.)

MESSENGER.

All must be told—why do I then conceal
That foul defeat has also been our lot
At Colchester and Harwich.—Bury, and East Suffolk,
Have spurn'd the Radicals who claim'd their love.

DICTATOR (in a rage).

Enough—begone—tell me no more of this!

Enter Second MESSENGER.

DICTATOR.

Thou, like an angel, com'st to calm my woe,
And tell me LILLIE is return'd for LYNN.

MESSENGER.

Would that thy thoughts, most mighty Sir,
Like some prophetic vision, told thee truth.

DICTATOR.

What can'st thou mean?
Has LYNN, the faithful, the devoted LYNN,
Renounc'd our rule, and join'd the rebel throng,
That venture to dispute our sovereign will?

MESSENGER.

Alas! 'tis even so!
CANNING has gain'd a mighty triumph there,
And, writ in pocket, toward us has return'd;
Moreover, Sir, as hitherward I sped
To bring these tidings to your noble ear,
A mighty troop came pricking o'er the plain,
With loud huzzah, and banners waving high—
WODEHOUSE and WALPOLE, a determined band.
Believe me, Sir, the east will soon be up—
The gathering call has echoed through the land,
And thousands wait the signal to advance.

DICTATOR (in a phrenzy).

Have all my slaves rebell'd?
What spirit, foul, has whisper'd in their ear
The long-forgotten name of Liberty!
I'll crush these villains to the earth again—
I'll show them how to raise their rebel voice
Against the mighty name of Holkham's Lord.

[Door opens—in rush Archdeacon BRAZENNOSE, the Hon. G. KEPPEL, G. ANSON, Mr. C. E. RUMBOLD, the boy HARBORD, followed by ANTONY and others, all in the deepest mourning, with handkerchiefs to their faces.]

Here, in mercy to the compassionate reader, the curtain drops.

AMONGST the absurdities and ignorance of the *Chronicle*, in which, out of kindness, we are inclined to rank the following, that Paper gave the subjoined article on the 14th instant—as it has given all its authentic election reports—from its "own Correspondent." We submit it as we find it:—

SIR ROBERT PEEL AT ROME.

(From a Correspondent.)

During the interregnum of above three weeks, during which the Duke of WELLINGTON concentrated in his own person all the powers of the State and all the responsibilities which the Constitution had divided between several Ministers, Sir ROBERT PEEL shared with "His Highness" the attention of Europe, because it was professedly on account of the Right Hon. Baronet that the constitutional government of so many millions of people was suspended, and a Dictator named by the KING. It is known in every part of Europe that Sir ROBERT PEEL was found by the Dictator's messenger at Rome; and that the great empire which he has been called upon to govern will be startled, though perhaps not surprised, on learning how the Right Honourable Gentleman was employed during his sojourn in the Eternal City. Even before the eyes of the nations were turned towards him by the alarming events in England, that employment was the subject of general conversation in all the political circles at Rome, and throughout Italy; and of course it has since become much more worthy of observation. A GREAT PORTION OF

HIS TIME WAS SPENT IN THE SOCIETY OF THE NOTORIOUS PRINCE CANOSA WITH WHOM, IT IS SAID HE FORMED THE CLOSEST POLITICAL RELATIONS, FOR THE PURPOSE, NO DOUBT, OF RECEIVING LESSONS OF POLITICAL MODERATION AND LIBERALITY. YES, CANOSA, WHOSE NAME IS WRITTEN IN THE BLOOD OF SO MANY UNFORTUNATE NEAPOLITANS, AND WHOSE EXECRABLE PRINCIPLES EVEN THE HATED TYRANT OF THE LITTLE DUCHY OF MODENA HIMSELF WAS UNABLE TO ENDURE, SHARED MORE OF THE CONFIDENCE AND SOCIETY OF SIR ROBERT PEEL THAN ANY OTHER POLITICAL PERSONAGE AT ROME. *Nosctur a sociis*, is an old adage; and I apprehend this fact is not much calculated to diminish the distrust with which the people of Great Britain regard the accession of the Right Hon. Baronet to office.

You will find in "La Storia del generale di Genio Pietro Colletta dal 1730 al 1825," a brief history of the life of the monster CANOSA, the political friend and associate of your Minister. You will there see, that after a series of the most horrible intrigues and machinations, he was appointed Minister of Police in Naples in 1816. In that capacity he put arms secretly into the hands of the *Calderari*, a set of fiends composed principally of convicted murderers and assassins, liberated for the express purpose of assassinating the *Carabinieri*, or Liberals. He became the chief and commander of that diabolical sect, for whom there is no parallel to be found in ancient or modern times, and by their agency filled the kingdom of Naples with blood and carnage. The King himself, alarmed by the fury of his Minister, was obliged to remove him from the kingdom. He retired to Pisa until the fall of the Constitution of 1820, when he was again recalled, and reinstated as Minister of Police. The King was indeed again, by the indignation of the people, to expel CANOSA in 1822, although he was such a favourite with the despot that he loaded him with riches. He again repaired to Pisa; but, says the historian, "the hatred and the curses of the Neapolitan people following him thither, he was obliged to remove to Genoa. From this period (continues Pietro Colletta) nothing is known of his life, but certain intrigues too base and degrading to be reported. Shortly after he went into the Duchy of Modena, and becoming the favourite of that Prince, lived some time at his Court, and was the principal spring of the intrigues and cruelty that oppressed this State." He has since retired to Rome. The historian concludes his notice of the monster in these words:—"CANOSA is the most detested man in Italy. He is hated even by his partisans for his cruelty and Janissary principles."

Such is the man chosen by Sir ROBERT PEEL as his political friend and associate. The picture is not coloured. It is drawn by one who was entirely dependent on the friend and master of CANOSA. But when a Neapolitan wrote so much, you may easily form an estimate of the monster's real character. I can state from personal observation, that his very name excites a feeling of horror in Naples.

The moment this history was published, it was denied authoritatively by the *Morning Post*, and other newspapers. The denial had no effect upon the *Chronicle*, which persisted in upholding the veracity of its own correspondent at ROME! with so much of qualification as this—that if it found itself deceived it would not hesitate, &c.—and all the rest of the trash, which might lead people to suppose it really had correspondents everywhere.

This shuffling would not do, and the *Chronicle* was forced, of course, without reference to its foreign correspondent, to insert the following article on Friday:—

We have now received from an authority which is unquestionable, and conveyed to us in much more convincing and befitting terms than those employed by the *Morning Post*, an assurance that Sir ROBERT PEEL NEVER SAW PRINCE CANOSA IN HIS LIFE, NEVER HAD THE SLIGHTEST COMMUNICATION WITH HIM, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, AND INDEED NEVER HEARD OF THE EXISTENCE OF SUCH A PRINCE UNTIL HE READ OUR CORRESPONDENT'S LETTER IN THE *Chronicle* OF THE 14th. With this assurance which we have now before us, we can have no hesitation in expressing our firm belief that our correspondent from whom we derived the communication has been imposed upon. Whatever political difference may exist between us and the party chiefly interested, we feel pleasure in giving this contradiction to an unjust imputation, and in expressing our unqualified regret that we were made the instrument of circulating it.

This shews the character of the party, its tact, and the course of its proceedings; and yet, forced into this abject retraction of a falsehood, the *Chronicle* is complimented by our excellent contemporary the *Standard* of Friday, as having made a handsome *amende*. The thing was a falsehood from beginning to end—a gratuitous falsehood, and one without the slightest foundation. The *Chronicle* is exposed, and makes a *koo-too*;—why praise it for its compulsory prostration?

Had the indifference to the workings of the public Press, so characteristic of Conservatism, been observed upon this occasion, and no authorised refutation given to the calumny propagated by the *Chronicle*—upon which indifference no doubt that Paper reckoned—it would have gone forth to the country that the English Premier had been the constant associate of a person whose name he had never heard, and of whose existence he was not even conscious. We confess we see no great praise due to the *Chronicle* for its *peccavi*—to us, it appears that its admission is absolute destruction. One of several things must occur—either the correspondent of the *Chronicle* is a wilful libeller, or an ignorant fool; or, if that be not the case, the *Chronicle* has no correspondent at Rome, and has fabricated the communication itself. We cannot, under any of these circumstances, consider the *Chronicle* in a position to be commended: enough for us, however, that its falsehood is detected. For the respectability of the *Chronicle*, we should think it necessary that the name of its correspondent should be given to its readers. We trust it is not BRYDONE?

WE extract the following observation upon the Duke of WELLINGTON, from Friday's *Chronicle*:—

"As a successful soldier, and well deserving that success, he stands almost unrivalled. History records no other instance of a single Commander defeating in detail such a phalanx of talent as he had to encounter. From the roll of his first drum in Portugal, to the echo of his last cannon at Waterloo, his course was a continued march of victories. In vain did France confront to him, one by one, the chosen of her heroes—in vain did she breast him with the young blood of her revolution—in vain did she bristle before him the veteran bayonets of Italy and the Rhine—his mighty genius overcame them all, inscribing his science on the lines of Torres Vedras, and flinging the gauntlet to NAPOLEON from the summit of the Pyrenees. Nothing but detraction, and that the basest or the blindest, can attribute this to chance. A series of such triumphs, won, too, from warriors who had cast antiquity into the shade, resulted from talents which convert chance into certainty. In his great judgment, his imperturbable self-possession, his deep secrecy, and his military skill, is to be found the secret of his successes."

MR. BYNG, our Representative in this county, has just put forth an address of thanks to his constituents, which somebody has written for him in a somewhat hasty manner. The address begins, and goes on, to a certain extent, abusing the Tories, and praising the Whigs, which is natural enough; and as long as the wholesale store of epithets and expletives is drawn upon, everything goes well. But we come at last to this passage:—

"I am equally confident that your efforts to supply defects, and to remove blemishes or abuses will be always confined within the limits of that constitution of King, Lords, and Commons, under which both poor and rich have so long enjoyed blessings never exceeded by any people upon earth."

MR. BYNG here has done what the ancient writers call "letting the cat out of the bag;" for, after having denounced the long reign of Tory misrule, the consequent wretchedness of the country, and the absolute necessity of altering and reforming everything, the venerable master of Wrotham tells his constituents, that up to this time the whole nation, "rich and poor,

has been enjoying blessings never exceeded by any people upon earth." What more is wanted, then? If the English people are already happier and more blessed than any other people upon earth, why should they trouble themselves to pull things to pieces, in order to try whether they cannot be a little less comfortable and a little less happy? To be better than the best, may be a consummation devoutly to be wished, at Wrotham—but to our comprehension, it is nonsense.

POETRY.

"One fool makes many," says a homely proverb: we may venture to predicate the same of poets. The immortality which his Glasgow Canzonette conferred on KEY PRG has roused the emulation of a kindred spirit—FROSTY-FACED FOGO! The last-named gentleman has just favoured us with the following *Cantata*, of his own composition, as chaunted by him with unbounded applause at "Coger's Hall," in the course of their last "Free and Easy," *Coger Galloway* in the chair. We need hardly say that it is a faithful as well as highly poetical version of Count Carbonaro's spirited address when he last carried his goals to Newcastle. Sincerely do we congratulate his Lordship that two such bards should join to celebrate his sayings and doings, and to snatch him from the crowd of illustrious Small-coal Men whose merits will never go down to posterity.—*Carent quia vate sacro*.

COUNT CARBONARO'S ORATION.

AIR.—"Duncan Grey."

I.

'Twas at fair Newcastle's feast,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!
When the clang of jaws had ceas'd,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!
Proudly shone the concourse gay,
Wearing all clean shirts that day,
When Count JOHNNY deign'd to say
"Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!"

II.

"Thanks my trusty volunteers,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!
I accept your grateful cheers,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!
Praise is sweetest when 'tis due!
Much I've done, and more would do,
To oblige the State and you,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!"

III.

"Worshipp'd still where'er I roam,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!
I can find no place like home,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!
With a Monarch's sympathy,
Hundreds at this board I see,
Most of whom owe bread to me,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!"

IV.

"Sweet, I said, is unbought praise,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!
From good folks who know my ways,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!
Men of independent soul,
Whom I keep to vending coal,
Or indulge with ven'son dole,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!"

V.

"Peevish I am call'd, and high,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!
Here I am to prove the lie,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!
I permit your plaudits loud,
Mix with smiles among your crowd,
Now, who'll dare to call me proud?
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!"

VI.

"Ask ye, why I seldom seek,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!
In the House of Lords to speak?
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!
Contradiction is a thorn
Has gull'd me since I first was born;
BROUGHAM annoys me with his scorn,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!"

VII.

"Though your working suits are mean,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!
And your shirts not over clean,*
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!
Tho' in books you seldom peep,
I hold you statesmen just as deep
As the Lords who hold me cheap,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!"

VIII.

"Some dare doubt my loyalty,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!
No man loves his KING like me,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!
Give me but the KING I ask,
One beneath my smile to hark,
And be ta'en by me to task,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!"

IX.

"Bishops yet may win my grace,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!
When they know their proper place,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!
I'm their friend in deed and thought,
Only let them work for nought,
Gospel truth should be unbought,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!"

X.

"I'll vouchsafe to owe to you,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!
That high place I deem my due
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!"

* Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus—why not, Frosty-faced Fogo?—We thought he must be wrong about the linen, but the error in the first verse is his own: "We'll take the Count's word for a thousand pounds."

Force the KING to do me right,
Or let's have a stand-up fight—
Just draw blood, to shew your might,
Tag! Rag! and Bobtail, O!"

XI.

"Freely then my nod shall grant,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!
Ballot, or what e'er you want,
Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, O!
You'll restore the Golden Age,
I shall shine in History's page,
As your gracious Chief and Sage,
Tag! Rag! and Bobtail, O!"

THERE is a candour and innocence about the *Chronicle* which is sometimes very agreeable; on Tuesday it says:—"The dependent state of the tenantry-at-will in the English counties is now felt in the elections. Men will once or twice, perhaps, make sacrifices for their principles; but the demands on them in this way must not be too frequent."

This is so truly and purely Whig, that we could not resist the opportunity of recording it in our columns.

WE very readily insert the following letter from Mr. ROMILLY, the late Member for Bridport:—

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—I request, on the part of Mr. FLIGHT and myself, that you will insert the following contradiction to the charge contained in your paper last Sunday respecting the late election at Bridport.

Mr. FLIGHT authorises me to say, on his part, that he never offered 30l., 40l., or 50l., or any other sum of money to JOHN NEWMAN, or made him any offer to a like effect, or held out any personal advantage to him on condition of his voting for me, or of abstaining from voting at the late election.

As to myself, till I became acquainted with the charge by reading it in your paper, I never heard of such an offer, or of any offer of a similar nature, being made to JOHN NEWMAN, or to any other person; and I never mentioned or alluded to any thing of the kind in any conversation I ever had with him.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN ROMILLY.

Torrington-square, Jan. 21, 1835.

We beg leave to observe upon this letter, that we of ourselves know nothing of Mr. NEWMAN, nor of the facts stated by him. What we inserted last week, and which Mr. ROMILLY seems to think originates with us, was a printed placard, signed, as our readers must see, by Mr. NEWMAN himself, and widely circulated by him in Bridport and its neighbourhood.

We are glad that, by publishing Mr. NEWMAN'S placard, we have afforded Mr. ROMILLY the opportunity of contradicting it, because if he had not done so, he might have remained in ignorance of its existence; but we regret that Mr. ROMILLY, in the contradiction he has transmitted to the daily papers, should speak of it as a statement of ours. It is the statement of Mr. JOHN NEWMAN, of the Leopard Inn, Bridport.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to know whether the *Saturday Magazine* is or is not conducted on principles friendly to the Church of England? The question is more easily asked than answered. The Magazine was started by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which used to be, and we hope still is, a Church Society; but we are certainly astonished to find anti-church principles occasionally bronched in the Magazine itself, while there is at all times a carelessness on the subject much to be regretted. An instance at once occurs to us:—In the Supplement to Part XXX. the Presbyterian form of administering the Lord's Supper is said to differ from the Episcopalian—among other things, in its primitive simplicity. It is insinuated rather than affirmed that the Presbyterian, which is an extempore form, is the primitive one. If it be so, then of course the Church of England is in error in retaining her Liturgy; and the Liturgy, so far as this Sacrament is concerned, ought to be rejected. This is the fair inference from the premises supplied by the Magazine. Other examples may be easily found.

We allude to the subject, because knowing, as we do, that the conductors of this Magazine are men the soundness of whose Church principles we should be slow to admit, we wish to warn them that the eye of the public is on them, and that it will not be tolerated that, for the sake of winning the pence of Dissenters, they should advocate Latitudinarian principles, under the assumed sanction of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

WE regret very much that there are not contested elections always in progress. It affords us considerable amusement, and we hope amusement and even edification to our readers, to analyze the wisdom and information of the great Destructive organ, the *Chronicle*, the value of which, like DRYDEN'S love, is—

"Great, because it is so small."

—So long as the contests last, and opinions are to be expressed, the Rump Paper is admirable—cut and come again every week; and so it would last for the whole fifty-two, if we could but get up annual Parliaments—having now, never more Parliaments than one in two years.

We believe that this number will nearly exhaust the prophecies of the venerable *Chronicle* upon the present occasion. This we regret; however, we must do our best to get the last slice, and then wait in expectation of another round some other day.

The "flowers" of the *Chronicle* are "so rich and rare," and so abundant, that we cannot pledge ourselves to give them in chronological order; we take them as they come, and we think, as a termination of our commentary, they will not be unacceptable.

We will first take *South Essex*:—

ESSEX (SOUTH).

(From our own Correspondent.)

CHELSFORD, Thursday Night.—The polling commenced this morning at nine o'clock, and has been continued through the day. The Conservatives are using their utmost exertions to swell their numbers on this day's poll, in expectation that the friends of Mr. Branfill, the Reformer, will decline the contest; but I am well aware the idea is fallacious. *The Reformers know too well the strength which they have in reserve, and what is due to their own cause, to strike their colours till the last moment.* Mr. Bramston resides near this town, and therefore has, of course, great influence in the neighbourhood, so that Mr. Branfill never expected much success in this district; he trusts to his friends in his own neighbourhood, and at Brentwood and Romford, for that majority which is to show the Conservatives that the people of Essex will not submit to have two Representatives of that body forced upon them.

We have only to observe, that Mr. BRAMSTON and Mr. HALL DARE were returned over the head of Mr. BRANFILL in these proportions:—

Dare	..	..	..	2220
Bramston	..	..	..	2117
Branfill	..	..	..	991
Majority	..	..	..	1126

—So much for "our own correspondent" in South Essex. Of Cork, "our own correspondent" says:—
CORK (CITY), JAN. 15.—At three o'clock to-day, the Cork mail

brought the following gratifying account of the election there:— Baldwin, 561; gross, 1046. Callaghan, 454; gross, 932. Lacey, 381; gross, 1114. Chatterton, 380; gross, 1112.

The majority for the Conservative Candidates on the first day was secured by the facility with which the freemen (who were all early at the hustings) voted. The Reformers, however, will be ultimately returned. The number of freemen in Cork is 1236; of householders, 2122, and a vast majority of the latter are Reformers.

—The result of this election has been this—

LEYCESTER	1658
CHATTERTON	1643
CALLAGHAN	1633
BALDWIN	1580

Thus, instead of the DESTRUCTIVES (miscalled Reformers by the Chronicle), both Conservatives were "ultimately returned."

We next proceed to show the extraordinary consistency of the Chronicle in the line which it takes. We find, speaking of the West Kent election, the following observations in large type—they are full of earnestness, truth, and persuasion:—

The polling for West Kent commences this day. The Tories have been moving heaven and earth in behalf of Sir William Geary; and there has been a prodigious consumption of paper, in the placards which meet the eye in every direction, in which the merits of this favourite of the parsons are blazoned forth. Bribery and intimidation have, as usual, been largely resorted to. Yet the hearts of the electors, we know, are with Messrs. Hodges and Ryder, the Reform candidates, and we trust they will not shrink at this crisis. We call particularly on the electors who reside in the metropolis to hasten to their different polling places. The facilities of conveyance to Blackheath, where the hustings are erected for the district nearest the metropolis, are so great, that electors are without excuse if they do not poll in time. We must urge electors, therefore, to lose no time in polling. It is of immense importance to poll as soon as possible. What is delayed may always be defeated by accident. We trust that West Kent will not be disgraced by the return of a Tory.

The result of the election we leave the Chronicle itself to tell:—

KENT (WEST).

This election has terminated in the return of Sir Wm. Geary, a Tory, and the old Reform member, Mr. Law Hodges. The abrupt resignation on Monday evening of the other Reform candidate, Mr. Ryder, appears to have excited considerable surprise, and some resentment on the part of many of the Reform electors of this division, a number of whom, in order to show the extent of the Reform interest, still continued to vote for him until two o'clock, when the poll-books were finally closed, at which time the state of the poll was as follows:—

Sir W. Geary	2545
Hodges	2077
Ryder	2004

The Tory expenditure of money in this county has been immense. The parsons, as elsewhere, have distinguished themselves by their avarice in the bad cause. It must be highly gratifying to their feelings to have succeeded in getting a return for it. Sir Wm. Geary is a young man, of about three-and-twenty. It is to be hoped that he will improve as he grows older!

Nothing can of course be more shameful than that Parsons should have opinions of their own; which, if they were really classed as the Destructives would class them, monastically, perhaps they might not. But is it not strange, that the venerable Chronicle, the principal objection of which to Sir WILLIAM GEARY is his youth, and which hopes an improvement as he grows older—most certainly not justified by its own example—should shower down its vindictiveness upon the Parsons for their avarice in West Kent, while attending to the interests of a Conservative, and praise them to the skies in North Warwick, for dancing attendance upon GREGORY the Radical. See 1—here we have it—"from our own correspondent" :—

WARWICKSHIRE (NORTH).

(From our own Correspondent.)

On Saturday, Captain Gregory, the Liberal candidate, attended at Rugby, and addressed the electors in the assembly-rooms at the Spread Eagle. The meeting was the largest ever remembered. It was attended by John Shuckburgh, Esq., of Bonrton; Henry Grimes, Esq., of Coton; William Asheton, Esq., of Brandon; John Caldecott, Esq., of Holbrooke, &c. &c.; the Rev. Mr. Roberts, the Rev. Mr. Moore, and a large body of the Clergy, and the principal agriculturalists and tradesmen of that part of the county. Mr. Shuckburgh took the chair; and Captain Gregory made a most lucid and explanatory statement of his sentiments upon all the principal points at present agitating the public mind; and then Mr. Dugdale's agent, and afterwards the Rev. Mr. Brad, put a series of questions, which were answered so satisfactorily to all parties, as well Churchmen as Dissenters, agriculturalists as tradesmen, that the cheering became quite enthusiastic. CAPTAIN GREGORY'S RETURN IS CERTAIN.

To this eulogy upon the Clergy of its own faction, for meddling so conspicuously in the contest, we have to add a few political remarks upon the state of the county:—

In our last number we were unable to give more than the proceedings on the day of nomination, as the polling did not commence until the morning of the day after our publication. On Friday morning the polling commenced at the five stations fixed by the Reform Act:—Coleshill, Coventry, Dunchurch, Nuneaton, and Birmingham, and continued with unabated spirit during the whole day. At the termination of the poll on Friday, the numbers stood as follow:—

For Sir E. E. Wilmot, Bart.	1862
W. S. Dugdale, Esq.	1747
Captain Gregory	1291

Leaving a majority in favour of Mr. Dugdale } 456 over Captain Gregory, of The announcement of this astounding majority created the greatest joy among the supporters of Mr. Dugdale, and judging from their efforts the following day, caused the greatest consternation among the friends of Captain Gregory. On Saturday morning the polling was renewed, but every succeeding hour brought fresh intelligence, clearly showing that Captain Gregory had not the most remote chance of success. About half-past eight o'clock in the evening, the final state of the poll was declared by Mr. Dugdale's Committee, to be as follows:—

For Sir E. E. Wilmot, Bart.	2600
W. S. Dugdale, Esq.	2521
Captain Gregory	1844

Leaving a majority for Sir Eardley over Captain } 750 Gregory of And in favour of Mr. Dugdale of } 677 That affair is settled—but not yet our account with the Chronicle. The Chronicle deprecates Clerical interference with the Conservatives, and glories in it for the Destructives. Just let us see what the Chronicle says of the election in CLARE:—

"CLARE.—Dr. McMahon, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, has addressed an excellent letter to the Clergy of this county, in which his diocese is situated, exhorting them to lecture their flocks in the most earnest manner upon the crime of receiving a bribe, and the proper use of the elective franchise. The voice of the Priest with the Irish Catholic will, generally speaking, outweigh the most profuse expenditure of Conservative gold."

Is not this capital. The letter is one denouncing the Conservative candidates, and will, we have no doubt, outweigh, to a vast extent, all the Conservative respectability. Yet here is no interference of PARSONS—No: these are PRIESTS.

But we see a thing recorded which even exceeds this sort of partial affection and dislike. We find at the poll for West Suffolk, where Mr. RUSHBROOK, a Conservative, was triumphantly returned, his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, premier Duke of England, and Earl Marshal, came down from London to vote for WILSON and HALKS. If we had not seen this statement in that most excellent paper the Bury and Suffolk Herald, we could not have believed that the very head of the party who have been loudest in crying

down the interference of Peers at elections, would have had the temerity or the folly to present himself at the hustings as a voter. Did the Conservative partisans ever go that length?

LINCOLNSHIRE, NORTHERN DISTRICT.—The nomination takes place to-morrow. Mr. Corbett has been brought forward by the Conservatives, on the retirement of Mr. Heneage. He will, I apprehend, have not the smallest chance. Mr. Pellham, who has been a strenuous supporter of the late Administration, of the great principles of Reform, of the claims of the Dissenters, and of every other measure of civil and religious liberty that was brought forward bona fide, is inpregnable. He was at the head of the poll last election by many thousands; and the other candidate, Sir William Ingilby, is only objected to on the ground of the extreme Radicalism of his politics, and the singular speech he delivered on the malt-tax.

The "many thousands" we melted down last week. Be it now our task to exhibit the results of this Chronicle-prophecy.—Mr. CORBETT was returned by a majority of 466 over Sir WILLIAM INGILBY, and being only 39 below Mr. PELHAM, the son of the omnipotent Lord YARBOROUGH.

Of East Surrey, the Chronicle says:—

SURREY (EAST).

(From our own Correspondent.)

The friends of the Tory candidate, Captain Alsager, of Surrey, are busily bestirring themselves to save him, if possible, from the fate which has befallen the gallant Captain Burton, of the Tower Hamlets, and the no less gallant Colonel Wood, of Middlesex—[who did not stand.] The defeat of the latter gentleman has infused no small degree of confidence and courage among the Reformers of this county, who will strain every nerve to secure the triumphant return of the late members, Messrs. Beauclerk and Briscoe. The Tories, with the hope of sowing dissension among the Reformers have been making a prodigious fuss about the pretended interference of Mr. Briscoe to prevent the Epsom races; but the clear and straightforward explanation by that gentleman, of all the circumstances connected with the case, has luckily prevented them from gaining the advantages which they expected to reap from it. Captain Alsager, however, is strongly supported, and the struggle between him and Mr. Briscoe will no doubt be a hard one.

Clever Chronicle!—the struggle between Mr. BRISCOE and Captain ALSAGER!!! Mr. BRISCOE was beaten by Major BEAUCLERK, which is natural enough—but do only look at the poll where the Reformers strained every nerve.

The result of their efforts, is thus recorded at the final close of the poll—

ALSAGER	1578
BEAUCLERK	1324
BRISCOE	1200
Majority over BEAUCLERK	254
Over BRISCOE	378

—So much for Destructive nervousness.

Of South Derbyshire we somehow have lost sight, as regards the Chronicle, but we have little doubt but that a little hunting would produce a choice morceau upon the powerful influence of Radicalism there. We cannot, at this moment, lay our hand upon it, and therefore content ourselves by merely contrasting the poll on the present occasion with that which was taken in 1832:—

LORD CAVENTISH	3388
LORD WATERPARK	2823
SIR ROGER GRESLEY	1183

The poll just closed, gives the following numbers:—

SIR J. CREWE	2517
SIR ROGER GRESLEY	2495
HON. G. VERNON	1951
LORD WATERPARK	1910

Here every nerve was strained by the Destructives, and yet two Conservatives are returned.

Of Bedfordshire, we find, in the Chronicle, the following:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

Sir—My attention has been called to the error made in many of the lists of Members returned to Parliament, in representing the election of Lord Alford in the room of Mr. Stuart, the late Member for Bedfordshire, as a new advantage to the Conservative interest. I beg to remind you that Lord Alford came forward for the county on the public recommendation to the electors of Mr. Stuart himself, and that his Lordship declared his political opinions to be altogether in accordance with those upon which Mr. Stuart acted whilst Member for the county. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, Jan. 21, 1835. R. G.

We have merely to observe, that Lord ALFORD is the eldest son of Earl BROWNLOW, and firmly and distinctly adheres to the constitutional principles of his noble father.

But now, what of South Lancashire—what does the Chronicle predict of that?—Nothing. What of East Norfolk?—Nothing. Its own correspondents begin at last to be doubted, and we believe the ubiquitous gentleman in the second floor in the Strand, left off writing expresses from the English counties the very day that he ceased forwarding despatches from Rome.

In South Lancashire, Lord MOLYNEUX and Mr. WOOD are defeated and expelled by Lord FRANCIS EGERTON and Mr. WILBRAHAM. Mr. WOOD is the person who moved the Dissenters' Admission Bill, and Lord MOLYNEUX is the popular son of the Earl of SEBTON. In Norfolk, Mr. GURNEY and Col. WYNDHAM have been beaten off by Lord WALPOLE and Mr. WODEHOUSE; and nothing could have saved the Chronicle from more exposures of the sort in which we have been rejoicing, but its sudden wariness, and beginning to find that being too sure was only a mode of making itself too ridiculous.

It is a pity it had not begun upon this principle before the close of the poll in South Hampshire—we yet have its account of that contest:—

HANTS, SOUTH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Public anxiety here is rising to an almost painful degree. The return of Lord Palmerston will be hailed by the Reformers as a glorious omen, and his defeat will be looked upon by the Conservatives as the greatest triumph they have yet achieved. As the struggle approaches, both parties appear to work on with double ardour and energy. They seem as if they had set their political lives on this cast, and were determined intrepidly to stand the hazard of the die. But Palmerston shall go *coute qui coute*, say the Tories. "OUT I WILL NOT GO," SAYS HIS LORDSHIP. HIS FRIENDS BACK HIM WELL, FEELING THAT HE DESERVES THEIR SUPPORT. It will be all they can do, however, to pull him in; for a more detestable system of "strong" support was never yet heard of. Landlord influence is constantly appealed to; and when this fails of effect, hints of a most ungenerous character, but such as can very well be understood, are very freely dropped. Decency and propriety, fair dealing and honest principle, seem to be completely abandoned. The intimidation which has been practised in this district, not merely with reference to the county, but in regard also to the borough elections, must, I think, of necessity, come before Parliament. It has been of the most flagrant description. Still, I think we have strength enough to put Palmerston and Staunton at the head of the poll—a consummation devoutly wished by all those who, in these parts, are rash enough to give utterance to their honest sentiments.

Of CUPID, and his flexible colleague, we spoke last week. We are perfectly aware of BUONAPARTE'S idea of the *Koo-too*, and we have no doubt that the Viscount and the Baronet would have performed the ceremony even to the extent which the ex-EMPEROR prescribed, to any elector who would have voted for them; however, all efforts were vain, and the result has been—as the Chronicle somewhat injudiciously admits—one of the greatest triumphs the Conservatives have achieved.

Of Roxburghshire, the Chronicle says:— Captain Elliot (R) is opposed by Lord John Scott (T). It will be

a close run. The result is doubtful, though the Reformer's chance considered the better.

—Lord JOHN SCOTT was returned.

The Chronicle says:—

EDINBURGHSHIRE.—This county is contested by Sir James Gibson Craig's son (R), and Sir George Clerk (ultra-T), and member of the Peel-Wellington Government. It is now ascertained that Sir George will be defeated, though by a small majority.

—Sir GEORGE was returned by a large majority.

The Chronicle says:—

BERKSHIRE.—Our intelligent correspondent in this district states, that Sir Francis Blake is considered, by those best acquainted with the state of matters in the county, to have every prospect of success.

—Sir FRANCIS BLAKE was beaten by Sir H. P. H. CAMPBELL.

So we might go on, and go on. The Chronicle is universally wrong; even in matters in which its eaves-droppers might listen themselves right, they are wrong; here, for instance:— "It is understood that Sergeant Spankie is to be rewarded for his reasonable conversion to Toryism and his sophistical addresses, and consoled for his defeat at Finsbury, by an elevation to the seat on the Bench vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Taunton."

No such thing was ever understood: Mr. Serjeant COLERIDGE is appointed. We are very sorry to think that this is, probably, the last occasion we shall have to criticise the accuracy of the leading Journal of the Destructives—it is rather good sport; however, everything, pleasant and unpleasant, must have an end—and so we conclude.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—Various statements having appeared in the Morning Papers relative to Lord CHARLES TOWNSEND'S having coerced his tenantry in respect to their votes at the late election for the Western division of the county of Norfolk, I shall feel obliged by your inserting the following statement, which I trust, through the medium of your columns, will rectify the erroneous impressions formed on this subject. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES LOFTUS.

Little Dunham, 19th January, 1835.

It having been falsely circulated that the Raynham tenantry were coerced in their votes, and that on Monday last, before the hustings, at Swaffham, they acknowledged the fact, we, the undersigned, do hereby publicly declare, that when we were appealed to by Captain LOFTUS, we then stated the very contrary, and again declare that the charge is utterly false. We, the undersigned, consider our landlord to have acted towards us a noble and honourable part, leaving us entirely to do as we pleased with our votes; and whoever states that we were coerced, is guilty of a deliberate falsehood.

(Signed) CHARLES STEDMAN, JOHN CALES, GEORGE BRITT, JENNENS DIGINGS.

Raynham, Jan. 15th, 1835. CHARLES LOFTUS, JOSH. POTTER, Clerk. Witnesses.

The two Houses of Parliament are nearly finished. The walls of the House of Commons are lined throughout with canvas, covered with varnished crimson paper, handsomely ornamented. The paper of the House of Peers is a striped pattern and has also a very elegant appearance. The stoves for warming both with steam have been finished and tried, and answer all the purposes intended, as do also the ventilators.—Thursday Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET, Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, SIR BENJAMIN STEPHENSON, and other official persons, made a general and particular inspection of the works going on, and the capabilities which the buildings forming the debris of the late Parliamentary offices afford, that can be made available for Committee-rooms and offices. The residence of Sir GEORGE ROSS was amongst those inspected for this purpose. Sir R. SMURKE was in attendance on the Committee. It is fully understood that the temporary buildings now preparing for the Parliamentary Session will be completed by the 19th of February, on which day the writs are returnable. Amongst the earliest business, it is said a Committee will be appointed to inquire into the cause of the conflagration.

Though the writs for the new Parliament are returnable on the 19th of February, the speech from the Throne cannot be delivered till nearly a week after, by which time the circuits will have commenced, and many Members attending them unavoidably absent.

The Right Hon. Sir ROBERT PEEL appeared at the polling booth, at Coleshill, on Saturday last, and voted for Sir EARLEY WILMOT and Mr. DUGDALE, as Members for the Northern Division of the county of Warwick. An impudent attempt was made by an attorney's clerk to dispute Sir ROBERT'S right of voting; but the Under-Sheriff, without hesitation, over-ruled the objection. The Right Hon. Baronet was loudly cheered on his retiring from the polling-booth. He was accompanied by his brother, Mr. EDMUND PEEL, the newly-elected Member for Newcastle-under-Lyne.

It is with regret we record the decease of Lady SUSAN LYON, which took place on Thursday week, at Port Elliot, in Cornwall. Her Ladyship had long been in a declining state of health, but no serious apprehension of danger was entertained. The first intelligence that Colonel LYON received of the dangerous state of his Lady was conveyed in a letter, which was awaiting him on Friday at the Hop-pole Inn, Worcester, on his return from the hustings. So alarming was the intelligence conveyed in the letter that the Honourable Gentleman instantly quitted the city, in the hope, which we lament has proved a vain hope, of yet seeing his amiable Lady alive.

We regret to announce the death of the Right Hon. THOMAS CHARLES EARL OF PORTMORE, which event took place on Sunday last, at Hyde Park-place. His Lordship was in the 62d year of his age.—The Colonelcy of the North Lincoln Militia becomes vacant by the death of this Noble Lord, who was the fourth Earl PORTMORE. His Lordship married Lady MARY BERTIE, only child of BROWNLOW, fifth and last Duke of ANCASTER, by which lady he had an only son, the Hon. BROWNLOW COLYEAR, who succeeded to the vast personal wealth of the Duke of ANCASTER in 1809. Mr. COLYEAR unfortunately died at Rome in 1819, from wounds received in an encounter with banditti.

ARMY BEY, and ACHMET EFFENDI, the Ottoman Nobles arrived at BARR'S Hotel, Dover-street, from Constantinople, are understood to have been entrusted by the SULTAN on a mission to acquire the information which may enable him to establish a military school for the education and improvement of young officers, for which purpose they will visit Woolwich, Sandhurst, Addiscombe, &c. They both hold high rank in the Turkish army, and travelled through Germany and part of France, on their way to England.

The new Paymaster-General, Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL, has resigned the Chairmanship of the East Kent Quarter Sessions.

SIR HENRY FANE goes out as Commander-in-Chief to India, and Sir ROBERT WILSON succeeds to the Command in the Ionian Islands.

The following appointments have been made by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland:—

Private Secretary, Capt. W. A. B. Hamilton, R.N.; State Steward, Col. C. H. Hastings; Comptroller, the Right Hon. Lord Lovaine; Gentleman Usher and Master of the Ceremonies, Sir Stuart Bruce; Master of the Horse, Col. Hon. W. Gore; First Chaplain, Rev. C. Vignolles, D.D.; Aides-de-Camp—Capt. Chase, Bagot, Grenadier Guards; Capt. S. H. Paget, 32d Light Infantry; Lieut. Robert Baillie, 72d Highlanders; Lieut. Denis Daly, 7th Hussars. The last

mentioned individual is son of JAMES DALY, Esq., of Dunsandle, Galway, its late representative.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—The Baron Von BULOW will return to his post as Ambassador at London. His Lady, a daughter of Baron WILLIAM Von HUMBOLDT, is honoured with the friendship of her Majesty the Queen, and is said to be not without influence in political affairs.

We learn from the Hague that his Royal Highness the Prince of ORANGE is labouring under very serious, if not alarming illness.

We hear, says the Brighton Gazette, that Sir CHARLES ROWLEY is expected to be Member for Portsmouth after all, it being ascertained that a scrutiny will strike off a sufficient number of bad votes to give a majority in his favour.

Mr. Sergeant COLERIDGE has been appointed successor to Mr. Justice TAUNTON.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE has once more been "doing what he likes with his own;" his Grace, on Saturday se'night, caused to be distributed blankets, rugs, and wearing apparel, to upwards of 200 poor families, residing upon his Grace's estate in the county of Nottingham.

Mr. COBBETT, accompanied by Sir CHARLES WOLSELEY, was at Oldham on Friday evening, addressing a number of his party, in the large room of the Albion Inn, principally in condemnation of the policy of the Whigs. It is reported that Mr. FIELDEN, COBBETT's colleague, is about to accept the Chiltern Hundreds; and that the Radicals will then propose Sir CHARLES WOLSELEY as a candidate in Mr. FIELDEN's room.

Mr. JOSEPH HUME was dragged about on Monday in a hired coach with four horses, having five hackney coaches in his train, and a pedestrian rabble which made some noise. The mummery passed off without any manifestation—there was not the slightest appearance of welcome or even notice of Mr. HUME at the windows, to which he anxiously looked up as he passed along.

The mischief arising from Mr. HUME's favourite measure of throwing open the hackney coach trade, appears to be working its own remedy. We understand that such is the state of depression to which the business is reduced under the free trade system, that warrants of distress have this month been issued at the Stamp-office for the collection of the duty upon one hundred numbers, and that there are, notwithstanding, more carriages now than there were at this period last year. The ruin which has been brought upon so many individuals appears, indeed, to have no effect in deterring others from embarking in the same losing concern.

Mr. ROGER, Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions, has suddenly lost his sight—his affliction is similar to that of Mr. BYRNE'S.

The Court of Aldermen it appears is to be immediately thrown open. Amongst other advantages to be produced by opening the Court is that of putting a period to the facility with which a member can contradict the assertions he makes. In a recent instance the accuracy of the account of the proceedings of the Court was denied by an Alderman to the astonishment of the rest of the Court, and particularly of the Lord Mayor, who was the subject of the observations.

HOT WORK FOR THE AGITATOR.—Mr. O'CONNELL will have to defend the following petitions on the meeting of Parliament.—From the city of Dublin, against his own return; and from the borough of Tralee, against the return of his son MAURICE; and from Youghal, against the return of his son JOHN. A new tribute is already spoken of.—Dublin Evening Mail.

We find the following in the Dublin Evening Mail with reference to the conduct of Lord PLUNKER at the election for Dublin:—

"His Lordship ordered his brother-in-law, the celebrated Mr. M'CAUSLAND, of place-holding notoriety, to proceed to the poll, and vote for Messrs. O'CONNELL and RUTHEEN. This he did; and to show his zeal in the good cause, actually had his son removed from the bed of sickness, which, from the effort, may prove to be that of death, and conveyed in the arms of porters to the booth appropriated to his letter, and there polled in favour of the revolution candidates. This may appear at first view to be a mere electioneering anecdote. It is of more value, for it shows the animus with which the affairs of Ireland have been for the last twelve years ministered; and being so governed it is to be wondered at that she presents the spectacle that she does? It may not be amiss to state, that the majority of the officers belonging to the Court of Chancery, appointed, of course, by the late exemplary Keeper of the Seals, including one Master, the Six Clerks, and several subordinates, refused to vote at all."

A Radical Member for a large town has been at some pains to have it made known that, at the termination of his election, he presented one guinea to the Mechanics' Institute.

By the last accounts from Hobart Town the price of wheat had reached 16s. a bushel, and, in consequence of the high price and scarcity of that description of grain, the Governor had authorized settlers to supply to their assigned servants one-third of barley meal in proportion to two-thirds of wheat flour.

The will of JONATHAN PEEL (uncle to the Premier), of Acerrington, in the county of Lancaster, Esq., was lodged in the Archbishop of CANTERBURY'S Court on Saturday. The personal property of this gentleman (within the province of Canterbury alone) was sworn to be under the value of 600,000l., and a stamp duty of 7,500l. paid upon the probate. By the will he has left his real estate at Acerrington to his eldest son. He has left behind him seven sons and eight daughters. He leaves to his wife an annuity of 1,000l., and to each of his daughters and to a son-in-law (the husband of a deceased daughter) the sum of 15,000l. each. To his sons the residue of his property. There are a few trifling annuities, of amounts from 5l. to 10l., and a sum of 300l. to be divided amongst different charitable institutions.

M. LAFONTAINE, the painter, has just died suddenly in Paris, at the age of 79. This artist, who was well known for his pleasing interiors of churches, in the manner of STENWICK and PERE NEEZ, had relinquished painting for the last twenty years, and conducted only the business of a picture dealer. It was he who discovered in a small town of Belgium the famous picture by REMBRANDT, "The Woman taken in Adultery," which is now in the National Gallery in London. LAFONTAINE purchased it for 20,000 francs (800l.), and sold it again in England for 140,000 francs (5,600l.) BONAFANTE, when First Consul, offered him 90,000 francs, which he refused. The picture is now estimated at 300,000 francs (12,000l.) It is the chef d'œuvre of REMBRANDT.

IRISH DISSIDENTS.

(From the Dublin Vindicator.)

To the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, Bart., First Lord of the Treasury of Great Britain, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c.

We, the Ministers, Elders, Deacons, and Managers of the Congregation of Orthodox Presbyterian Dissenters, worshipping in Union Chapel, Dublin; and in connexion with the "Presbyterian Synod of Ireland, distinguished by the name Seceders," in our own names, and on behalf of the congregation we represent,

beg to return our cordial thanks for the benevolent dispositions of His Majesty's Government towards Dissenters, in your reply to the resolutions of certain persons styling themselves Dissenting Deputies, held on the 26th December, 1834, in Ebenezer Chapel, Birmingham. With these deputies we beg to assure Sir Robert Peel we have no connexion; nor do they represent either our sentiments and feelings,

or those of the great body of orthodox Dissenters in Ireland; on the contrary, we utterly disclaim all participation in the spirit of these resolutions—and declare our conviction that so far from affording proof of "the clothing of virtue and sparkling intelligence," of which they ostentatiously boast, they are from the ignorance and turbulent spirit they display, calculated to bring discredit upon all Dissenters who are not careful to repudiate such proceedings.

We further beg leave to express our confident hope that his Majesty's Government may not be moved, by such vain ebullitions, to depart from the course they may have proposed to themselves for correcting such abuses as, in the lapse of time, may have crept into the establishments of the empire, while they take measures to resist the alarming "pressure from without," of such persons as, forgetting the privileges they have long enjoyed under the constitution of these realms, and unmindful of the obligations so solemnly enjoined by the Word of God, of submission to rulers, and peace and charity towards fellow subjects, assume an attitude of arrogant defiance towards Government, and clamour for the destruction of the Established Churches of Great Britain and Ireland.

We, therefore, without awaiting for any public expression of the mind of the Synod with which we are connected—though fully assured that the sentiments of the great mass of Ministers, elders, and people, are in unison with our own—avail ourselves of the occasion afforded us of expressing our decided disapprobation of these Birmingham deputies, and our thankful admiration of the just and dignified rebuke administered in your reply.

In conclusion, we beg to state that, unaccustomed to intermeddle in political affairs, though far from being unconcerned or uninterested spectators of passing events, so deeply affecting the religious as well as civil weal of the empire, we should not probably have felt called upon to give public declaration to the high satisfaction we feel at your being called upon at such an eventful crisis, to preside in his Majesty's councils and Government, and our hearty approval of the principles upon which that Government is to be conducted—so admirably expressed in your address to the electors of Tamworth—had not the proceedings and resolutions we have referred to seemed to us to leave us no alternative, between tacitly sanctioning what we utterly abhor, or openly declaring our sentiments.

May He who reigns, overrule all things for the advancement of His glory, and the spiritual and temporal prosperity of the empire.

ECCLIESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. WILLIAM FLETCHER, M.A., of Brazenose College, Oxford, to the Mastership of the Grammar School, Derby.

The Rev. JOHN GAITSKELL, B.A., to the consolidated Rectories of North and South Leverton, in the county of Lincoln, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Caparn, M.A.

The Rev. Wm. GODFREY has been appointed a Minor Canon of Worcester Cathedral, in the room of the Rev. Thomas Heynes, resigned.

The Rev. GEORGE OWSLEY FENWICK, M.A., Vicar of Aston, near Birmingham, has been appointed by the Chancellor of the Diocese a Surrogate for the purpose of granting Marriage Licenses, &c. &c.

The Rev. HENRY LOVELOCK HOULDRICH, B.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Holcombe Burnell, Devon; on the presentation of the Rev. Wm. Procter Thomas, Prebendary of Bath and Wells.

The Rev. Wm. BORLASE, A.M., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, has been appointed Master of the Free Grammar School, Totnes.

The Rev. PLUMPTON WILSON, LL.B., to the Rectory of Newmarket St. Mary's, with Wood Dylton. Patron, the Duke of Rutland.

The Rev. Wm. SCOTT, M.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Shapwick, Dorsetshire; on the presentation of the late Henry Bankes Esq., of Kingston Hall, Dorset.

OBITUARY.

At the Vicarage, Laughton-en-le-Mothe, in the county of York, the Rev. James Crabtree, in the 80th year of his age, deeply and universally regretted. At his residence, Stockport, Dorset, the Rev. E. Te Witt, M.A., late Vicar of East Ludworf, County Keynes, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Coventry.

At St. Thomas, near Exeter, the Rev. Thomas Land, of Trinity College, late of Tiverton, aged 63.

At Ashley Magna, Leicestershire, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, in his 57th year, the Rev. R. Keeney, Minister of St. Peter's Church, Leicester.

At Ely, the Rev. Benjamin Parke, Prebendary of that Cathedral, and Vicar of Tilney, Norfolk. The Vicarage is in the gift of Pembroke College, Cambridge, of which Mr. P. was formerly Fellow and Tutor. He proceeded to the degree of B.A. 1782, M.A. 1785.

At Friar Lodge, Saddleworth, the Rev. John Buckley, in the 77th year of his age.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Jan. 22.—This day the following degrees were conferred:—Master of Arts: Rev. W. Bray, Exeter coll.—Bachelor of Arts: W. T. Maunsell, Christ Church.

Yesterday Mr. George William Huntingford, Scholar of New College, was admitted an Actual Fellow of that Society.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 23.—The following are the subjects of Examination in the last week of the Lent term, 1836:—1. The Acts of the Apostles.—2. Paley's Evidences of Christianity.—3. The Menæxenus of Plato.—4. The Seventh and Eighth Satires of Juvenal.

BACHELORS' COMMENCEMENT.

Moderators:—John Harrison Evans, M.A., St. John's College; Thomas Gaskin, M.A., Jesus College.

Examiners:—Edwin Steventon, M.A., Corpus Christi College; Francis Martin, M.A. Trinity College.

Wranglers:—1 Coterill, Joh.; 2 Goulburn, Trin.; 3 Rawle, Trin.; 4 Greathead, Trin.; 5 Dickinson, Trin.; 6 Cross, Joh.; 7 Askly, Pemb.; 8 Blackburn, Trin.; 9 Scudamore, Joh.; 10 Gibbs, Caius; 11 Johnson, Caius; 12 Ross de Bladenburgh, Trin.; 13 Le Mottee, Trin.; 14 Smith, Chr.; 15 Abbott, Pemb.; 16 Achund, Caius; 17 Skelton, Chr.; 18 White, Trin.; 19 Girdestone, Trin.; 20 H. W. Smith, Joh.; 21 De Saunarez, Caius; 22 Gipps, Joh.; 23 Lambert, Joh.; 24 Lee, Trin.; 25 Howes, Trin.; 26 Hall, Clare; 27 Rigg, Chr.; 28 Dunn, Trin.; 29 Heisch, Trin.; 30 Procter, Catb.; 31 Helps, Chr.; 32 Merivale, Trin.; 33 Cooper, Trin.; 34 Davis, Chr.; 35 Allen, Trin.; 36 Davies, Corpus; 37 Budd, Pemb.

Senior Optimes:—1 Musgrave, Trin.; 2 Gibbons, Joh.; 3 Grote, Trin.; 4 Wackerbarth, Corpus; 5 Hilditch, Joh.; 6 Rudd, Joh.; 7 Nichols, Caius; 8 Coupe, Chr.; 9 Watson, Trin.; 10 Merrinun, Caius; 11 Garvey, Emm.; 12 Jerome, Trin.; 13 James, Corpus; 14 Lowe, Trin.; 15 Drake, Joh.; 16 Burnett, Trin.; 17 Courtney, Jesus; 18 Senger, Trin.; 19 Hoste, Caius; 20 Shortland, Pemb.; 21 Curtis, John.; 22 Davidson, Cla.; 23 James, Jesus; 24 Walker, Jesus; 25 Morris, Joh.; 26 Johnstone, Emm.; 27 Dixon, Sidney; 28 Tillard, Joh.; 29 Beadon, Joh.; 30 Hall, Chr.; 31 Bishop, Joh.; 32 Scott, Clare; 33 Jewett, Caius; 34 Pritchard, Joh.; 35 Ward, Pet.; 36 Eyre, Cth; 37 Forrest, Qu.; 38 Howes, Tr. H.; 39 Blunt, Caius; 40 Barber, Joh.; 41 Harris, Trin.

Junior Optimes:—1 White, Joh.; 2 Legrew, Joh.; 3 Berkley, Jes.; 4 Wilson, Cla.; 5 Rogers, Joh.; 6 Spiller, Cat.; 7 A. Smith, Joh.; 8 Thomas, Pet.; 9 Waltham, Joh.; 10 Williams, Magd.; 11 Bradstreet, Em.; 12 Gilbert, Ma.; 13 Scrivener, Trin.; 14 Richardson, Joh.; 15 Ramsey, Pemb.; 16 Ety, Joh.; 17 Nightingale, Cat.; 18 Schwab, Caius; 19 Karslake, Magd.; 20 Richards, Joh.; 21 Stocks, Trin.; 22 Laing, Joh.; 23 Wilkinson, Cla.; 24 Nowlove, Clare; 25 Ferguson, Trin.; 26 Ellison, Trin.; 27 Clarke, Pemb.; 28 Storer, Joh.; 29 Fox, Qu.; 30 Morgan, Tr.; 31 Reid, Joh.; 32 Williamson, Caius; 33 Manners, Sutton, Trin.; 34 Harrison, Trin.; 35 Paton, Qu.; 36 Phillips, Mag.; 37 Meade, Caius; 38 Claydon, Trin.; 39 Hue, Trin.

Cooper, Qu.; Coventry, Emm.; Darwall, Trin.; Gregory, Trin.; Gresham, Joh.; Hart, Trin.; Herring, Trin.; Hogg, Chr.; Kempe, Joh.; Macaulay, Jesus; Mitford, Jesus; Thompson, Qu.; Willott, Joh.

1 Murray, Trin.; 2 Bensted, J.; 3 Hardman, Joh.; 4 Knight, Pet.; 5 Smith, F. O. Chr.; 6 Blyth, Caius; 7 Tynon, Caius; 8 Brown, Cath.; 9 Lee, Joh.; 10 Sutton, Trin.; 11 Palmer, Chr.; 12 Jones, Caius; 13 Windeatt, Pet.; 14 Strickland, Qu.; 15 Watkins, Pet.; 16 Mackinson, Joh.; 17 Taylor, Qu.; 18 Dun, Trin.; 19 Quarrell, Qu.; 20 Bourdillon, Corpus; 21 Jollands, Emm.; 22 Cumberlande, Chr.; 23 Livesey, Trin.; 24 Garfit, Joh.; 25 Merewether, Qu.; 26 Allott, Joh.; 27 Inman, Sidney; 28 Hall, Trin.; 29 Merewether, Trin.; 30 Smith, G., Trin.; 31 Preston, Qu.; 32 Thomas, Cath.; 33 Watson, Trin.; 34 Carver, Cat.; 35 Gillson, Th.; 36 Sims, Em.; 37 O'Grady, Trin.; 38 Potchett, Joh.; 39 Burrows, Trin.; 40 Sims, Em.; 41 Elmhurst, Tr.; 42 Gray, Marq. of, Tr.; 43 Packer, Tr.; 44 Kenrick, Trin.; 45 Lidsum, Joh.; 46 Savage, Joh.; 47 Durnford, Joh.; 48 Mackintosh, Cor.; 49 Parker, Caius; 50 Reynardson, Trin.; 51 Baskdall, Corpus; 52 Bradshaw, Joh.; 53 Wanton, Christs; 54 Cooke,

Corpus; 55 Hodgson, Trin.; 56 Jeffels, Qu.; 57 Lawrence, Trin.; 58 Piddock, Qu.; 59 Vard, Trin.; 60 Beresford, Joh.; 61 Lister, Trin.; 62 Tyron, Trin.; 63 Buckley, Magd.; 64 Ellis, Trin.; 65 Orme, Jes.; 66 Sabine, Joh.; 67 Curry, Trin.; 68 Mason, Trin.; 69 Jackson, Corp.; 70 Troughton, Corp.; 71 Sims, Pemb.; 72 Barclay, Emm.; 73 Simons, Chr.; 74 James, Trin.; 75 Clark, Cai.; 76 Huff, Qu.; 77 Ready, Joh.; 78 Hughes, W., Joh.; 79 Beresford, Lord J., Trin.; 80 Johnson, Cath.; 81 Jukes, Joh.; 82 Harr, Qu.; 83 Micklethwait, Magd.; 84 Rawlins, Trin.; 85 Melville, Pet.; 86 Mayon, Trin.; 87 Hayes, Joh.; 88 Blackley, Joh.; 89 Vizard, Trin.; 90 Cumine, Trin.; 91 Maitland, Trin.; 92 Lister, Trin.; 93 Densley, Sidney; 94 Blake, Caius; 95 Moore, E., Joh.; 96 Hill, H., Joh.; 97 Asker, Corpus; 98 Smart, Pet.; 99 Denman Hon. R., Tr.; 100 Pinkett, Tr. H.; 101 Cobb, Qu.; 102 Rodwell, Chr.; 103 Freuer, Chr.; 104 Pigott, Pet.; 105 Prescott, Trin.; 106 Gough, Corpus; 107 Herbert, J., Joh.; 108 Walker, Pet.; 109 Curwen, Trin.; 110 Creyke, Trin.; 111 Lascelles, Cath.; 112 Maltby, Caius; 113 Thompson, Corpus; 114 Gausson, Trin.; 115 Howard, Cath.; 116 Packard, Caius; 117 Alington, Joh.; 118 Clarke, C., Trin.; 119 Taddy, Clare; 120 Harley, Qu.; 121 Royle, Trin.; 122 Waters, Corpus; 123 Edwards, Joh.; 124 Arkwright, Trin.; 125 Gillum, Pet.; 126 Hollingsworth, Sid.; 127 Ferguson, Trin.; Addison, Joh.; Bromhead, Jesus; Clarke, E. Trin.; Laurie, Trin.; Oldaers, Joh.; Williams, Qu.

Agrotat.—Denison, Trin.; Forester, Hon. O. W. W., Trin.; Thompson, Sidney.

ORDINATIONS.

On Sunday the 18th inst., the following gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry:—Priests: H. Cary, M.A., Worcester coll., Oxford; W. Corfield, B.A., Christ coll., Cambridge; R. H. Frizzell, B.A., G. Gallagher, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; T. Hirst, B.A., Pembroke coll., Camb.; R. Hollings, B.A., St. John's, W. Hooker, B.A., Pembroke coll., Oxford; J. O. Hopkins, B.A., Magdalen coll., Camb.; W. Hutchinson, B.A., New Inn hall, Oxford; R. M. Jones, M.A., Pembroke coll., Oxford; R. Leigh, B.A.; Queen's coll., Camb.; C. Locke, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; J. E. Manrice, B.A., Exeter coll., Oxford; J. B. Owen, B.A., St. John's coll., Camb.; C. M. Pround, B.A., Magdalen hall, Oxford; F. Sall, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford; W. B. Smith, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; C. Smith, B.A., Trinity coll., Camb.; G. Stable, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; H. Whittington, B.A., Pembroke coll., Camb.—Deacons: H. Bosfield, B.A., Worcester coll., Oxford; W. S. Buchall, B.A., Trinity coll., Camb.; J. K. Charlton, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford; J. W. Hill-yard, M.A., Trinity coll., W. F. Sanders, B.A., St. John's, T. Smithett, M.A., Queen's, J. W. Willett, Emmanuel coll., Camb.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter intends holding an ordination, in the Cathedral in that city, on Sunday the 22d of February next. Candidates are requested to transmit their papers to the Bishop before the 2d of February.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The annual meeting of the Worcester Association in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts is fixed for Wednesday next, 25th inst., when the Lord Bishop of the Diocese will take the Chair. We cannot say of the Worcester Journal but strongly feel that this Society has a two-fold claim to attention and support,—first, from its increased exertions, and next, from increased necessity the consequence of these exertions, which necessity has been of course aggravated by the withdrawal of so large a portion of the Parliamentary grant.

A quarterly meeting of the Worcester Deanery District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, was held at the Episcopal Palace, on Wednesday last, at which the Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese presided. It appeared from the statement made by the Secretary, that the issue of books and tracts from the depository at Mr. Lloyd's during the quarter ending at Christmas, 1834, exceeded that of the corresponding quarter in 1833, by 1,495. This result of the exertions of the committee in disseminating the Holy Scriptures, together with the excellent liturgy of our Church, is peculiarly gratifying. At this meeting a committee was formed for the purpose of adopting means to aid the funds of the National Society for building and repairing Churches. In these eventful times we trust that the united endeavours of the Clergy and Laity of the Established Church will, under the blessing of Divine Providence, enable her to advance daily in strength, and in her hold on the affections of the people.

The restoration of the parish Church of the Holy Trinity, Cambridge, with the exception of a new pulpit which is a state of forwardness, is now complete. The whole work does great credit to the noble exertions of the Rev. WILLIAM CARTS, of Trinity College. It is with sincere pleasure that we hear the parishioners have presented to that gentleman a handsome piece of plate, as a testimony of their gratitude and affection, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the parishioners and congregation of Trinity Church, Cambridge, to the Rev. WILLIAM CARTS, M.A., of Trinity College, as a small token of their affection for his zeal and faithful discharge of his sacred duties, as Lecturer of the parish; and in gratitude for his indefatigable and disinterested exertions in carrying into effect the complete restoration and enlargement of the Church.—Jan. 17, 1835."

The annual meeting of the Nottingham District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was held in St. Peter's vestry, on Wednesday last (the Venerable Archbishop known in the Chair. It appears from the report, that the affairs of the Society are in a prosperous state, and that the sphere of its usefulness is gradually enlarging. During the year ending January, the Nottingham Committee had the satisfaction of issuing from their depository the following books:—Bibles, 413; Testaments, 877; Prayer Books, 1,164; bound books and tracts, 6,952.

At the recent title audit of the Rev. Mr. FISHER, Vicar of Linton, Cambridgeshire, that gentleman returned 10 per cent. upon his titles.

The Rev. HENRY BROWNE, of Earnley, near Chichester, at his title audit last week, without even an application, reduced the amount 10 per cent., and regretted he could not allow more, from having expended during the past year upwards of 60l. in repairing the Church; but, should the price of agricultural produce continue at so low a price as at present, next year he would be prepared to make to his parishioners a larger reduction. The Rev. HENRY LEAG, of Lavant, at his title audit voluntarily deducted 10 per cent. from the respective amounts, with an assurance that if the state of the corn market did not improve, it should be followed by a further reduction.

The Rev. JOHN GARRETT, M.A., Rector of St. George's, Birmingham, and JOHN JOHNSTONE, Esq., M.D. and F.R.S., have been elected Governors of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, in Birmingham.

The Bishop of St. DAVID'S has, according to his annual custom, distributed through the hands of the Rev. J. JONES, Vicar of Aber-willy, a large and seasonable supply of clothing, blankets, &c. among the poor of that parish. They are also regularly supplied twice a week with soup, over winter, from the Palace, which contributes not a little to their comfort at this inclement season. His Lordship gave, likewise, to the debtors in the county gaol, a barrel of coal and 7lbs. of mutton each.

MR. HENWORTH LAMBTON AND THE CHURCH REVENUE.—On reference to our report of the North Durham election proceedings, our readers will see that Mr. H. LAMBTON (now our Representative) asserted that the income of the Dean of Durham was 12,000l. per annum, and of the Prebendaries 4,000l. We learn from an authority better acquainted than any other individual with the Chapter revenues, that a more gross misrepresentation was never before palmed upon the credulity of the public; with what views and with what fairness towards our respected but much calumniated neighbours our readers will best judge. With "the bene," however, came "the antidote." We further refer our readers to the counter-statement of the High Sheriff, a statement which has since been corroborated to us by the authority to which we have above alluded. Where was Mr. H. LAMBTON'S authority? Dare he produce it? We challenge him to meet our authority.—Durham Advertiser.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, the Bishop of LONDON, and some other distinguished ecclesiastics, have been engaged much recently with Sir R. PEEL, at his official residence in Downing-street. The interviews between these Prelates and the Premier have latterly been very frequent, and it is supposed they relate to the measure of Church Reform which it is contemplated by Ministers to propose at the commencement of the ensuing Session of Parliament.

The elegant new Church, St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet-street, which derives much of its internal beauty from the munificence of HUGH HOARE, Esq., has just received another addition to its attractions by the erection of a new organ, the gift of the late Mr. GOSLINA. The instrument was built by Messrs. ROSSON, and is placed in an elegant case which harmonizes with the beautiful gothic altar-piece, presented by Mr. HOARE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

The Pavilion, Brighton, Jan. 23.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Edmund Lyons, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, and Knight Commander of the Royal Norwegian Guelphic Order.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

A. H. SMITH, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.—J. BORRINGTON, Fording-bridge, Southampton, plumber and glazier.—J. CRISP, Sydney-alley, Leicester-square, hosier.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

T. MORGAN, Esq., Herefordshire, timber-merchant.

BANKRUPTCY.

P. HARLEY, New-street, Newington, Surrey, baker. Att. Lane, Argyle-street, Oxford-street.—J. F. D. STEWART, River-street, Pentonville, coal-merchant. Att. Williams, Old London-street, Mark-lane.—H. W. WILLIAMSON, Balsham House, Cambridge, horse-dealer. Att. Abbott, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.—T. WALKER, Fort-street, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturer. Att. Hudson, King-street, Cheap-side.—W. H. CLARKE, Castle-court, Budge-row, City, wine-merchant. Att. Biggs, Great James-street, Bedford-row.—H. HAVERS, Huddlethorpe, Great James-street, Bedford-row.—J. B. POSTER, Lower-road, Islington, brick-maker. Att. Haddon, Philpot-lane.—T. and T. JENNINGS, Kensington, live-stock-keepers. Att. Jones, Gray's Inn-square.—S. BOND, Westmoreland-street, Marylebone, wine-merchant. Att. Wadson and Dingsdale, Austin-frs.—Rev. T. and Rev. J. FISHER, and MARY SIMMONS, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, bankers. Att. Hamilton and Co., 10, Abchurch-lane, silk-vent-garden, Mercer and Barber, Drury-lane.—JACKSON, Maclesfield, silk-manufacturer. Att. Lowe and Co., Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.—Brookhurst and Bagshaw, Maclesfield.—W. B. BATCHELOR, Portsmouth, grocer. Att. Hiscock, Portsmouth; Dyer, Linsoln's Inn-fields.—R. JOHNSON, Byker, Northumberland, merchant. Att. Tilson and Co., Coleman-street; Brockett and Co., Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Allison, Richmond.—J. COLLINS, St. Stephen, Worcester, linen-draper. Att. Smith, Chancery-lane; Hill, Worcester-street; G. POSTER, Worcester-street; Worcester, edge-tool-manufacturer. Att. Richards and Co., Lincoln's Inn-fields, Thomas, jun., Walsall.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Downing-street, Jan. 26.—The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Richard Bourke, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Commander of the said Order, in the room of Lieutenant-General Sir William Pringle, promoted.

BANKRUPTCY.

T. BANKS, Cheltenham, linen draper. Att. Rush, Austin-frs.—W. JACKSON and G. LONGSTAFF, Bermondsey, leather dressers. Ats. Quallet and Co., Bermondsey.—W. LEADER, Wells-street, Oxford-street, coachmaker. Att. Bailey, Berners-st., Oxford-street.—H. FISHER, The Strand, City, wine-merchant. Att. Moore and Co., Carlton Chambers, Regent-street.—J. BOOTHBY, Berners-st., Westminster, victualler. Ats. Amory and Co., Throgmorton-street.—G. BAKER, High Hill Ferry, Upper Clapton, dyer. Att. Neal, Thread-needle-street.—J. TOMBS, and T. TOMBS, Emson-street, Southwark, builders. Att. Hutchison, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.—S. J. TAYLOR, Fleet-street, tobacconist. Att. Atkins, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.—R. BLAIR, Hook, Kingston, coal dealer. Ats. Richards and Co., Lincoln's Inn-fields.—R. GUY, Liverpool, commission agent. Ats. Blackstock and Co., Temple, London; Brainer, Liverpool.—H. INGO, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship and insurance broker. Ats. Gibson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Swain and Co., Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London.—W. CROSLY, Leeds, Yorkshire, cloth merchant. Att. Woodhouse, King's Bench-walk, Temple, London; Scott, Leeds.—J. MILLER, Liverpool, merchant. Ats. Brooke, Liverpool; Jones and Co., John-street, Bedford-row, London.—W. OWEN, Manchester, glass dealer. Ats. Adlington and Co., Bedford-row, London; Law, Manchester.—W. MARTIN, Doncaster, gas-fitter. Att. Church, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London; Burbary, Sheffield.—J. W. PHIPSON, Northfield, Worcestershire, dealer in metals. Ats. Bourdillon, Great Wine-shop-street, Broad-street, London; Sincox and Sons, Birmingham.

ANNE GREY.—This beautifully written novel which has just appeared as edited by the author of *Granby*, is now understood to be the production of Miss Lister: its reception must be highly gratifying to all parties connected with it, for few novels appearing so unpretentiously, have gained so great a popularity and received such high encomiums from the medical press.

THE LAYMAN OF WIND-GAP, BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE O'HARA TALE."—In this delightful work one of the most exquisite of our exclusive nobility is thrown among the most unsophisticated and natural circle of the Irish, and the contrast is not only highly amusing in itself, but elicits the drollest contempments, and produces the most ludicrous situations. Humour laughs triumphantly amidst these scenes, whilst wit, more sly but equally seductive, keeps the reader's mind in constant exercise. Mr. Banly has excelled himself in this his last production, which is a compliment Irish and applicable.

CLOSE OF HOLYDAYS.—Now that the season of annual festivity is about to terminate, and the respective boarding-schools be reinstated by the busy throng of youthful aspirants, the personal attractions of whom become naturally an object with friends and relatives of great solicitude.—Rowland's Kalydor, for preserving the skin, and improving the complexion; Macassar Oil, for accelerating the growth and beautifying the hair; and Odonto for beautifying the teeth and preserving the gums, are generally considered indispensable in the requisite accompaniments of the decorative repository. The august patronage conceded by all the Sovereigns of Europe to the above creation and renovating Specifics, and confirmation, by experience, of their infallible efficacy, have characterised them with perfection, and given them a celebrity unparalleled.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The village of Isleworth, from its having been the first place in the kingdom to prove its unshaken attachment to the King and Queen during the Reform excitement in the summer of 1832, and from its zealous exertions on behalf of Mr. Wood at the late contest for Middlesex, as a supporter of the King and Constitution, has obtained, in contradistinction to some of its neighbours, the honourable title of "Loyal Isleworth."—The Duke of Cleveland has instructed his agents in Shropshire to make a reduction of his tenantry, varying from 15 to 26 per cent. according to the quality of soils, on a reduced valuation made in the year 1830. Sir Charles Throckmorton, at his late audit at Coughton, Warwickshire, returned his tenantry 20 per cent. and Sir John S. Sebright, at his last half-yearly audit held at Beechwood, made a return of 15l. per cent. on the whole year's rent, and 10l. per cent. on the whole year's tithes, although both his rents and tithes were reduced to a very low scale.—The letters from almost every part of France contain accounts of the disastrous consequences of the long-continued drought, which has not been equalled within the memory of man. In numerous villages the peasantry are reduced to the utmost distress from the high price they are forced to pay for water, and in several parts of Normandy, for want of water, cider has been used to extinguish fires.—Messrs. W. P. Lloyd, J. Welch, and E. Tench, who gave security that Messrs. Hanson and Welch should duly fulfil their contract for the erection of the new Town-hall at Birmingham, have lost 6410l. in consequence. They have made an appeal to the Town to take their case into consideration.—Sir William Keppel, who died recently in Paris, left his relation, the Earl of Albemarle, residuary legatee to his property, by which it is said the Noble Earl will succeed to upwards of 100,000l. in cash.—The friends of Colonel Davies have commenced a subscription to defray the expense of petitioning against the return of Mr. Bailey.—In 1834 the tonnage on the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal was 399,304 tons, being an increase of 52,591 tons over 1833. In the same year the Customs revenue at Gloucester was 131,171l., being an increase of 24,368l. over 1833.—A public meeting has been held at the Tolsey, to consider the advantages of the new Western Railway, and its immediate connexion with Gloucester, with a view to promote that undertaking. Resolutions, highly approving of the undertaking, were unanimously passed, and many shares were subscribed for.—Frederick Rygett, a writer in Morley's Hotel, Burlington-street, was last week committed to take his trial from Marlborough-street, on a charge of stealing a large quantity of silver-plate, the property of Mr. Morley, which had come into his hands in the course of his duty.—Several instances of incendiarism have lately occurred in the New Forest.—A fire broke out last week in the house of Sir John Hawkins, in the Royal-terrace, Weymouth, which, but for the timely assistance of a body of chairmen, threatened serious consequences.—The barbers of Lyme Regis have unanimously agreed to discontinue shaving and cutting hair on Sundays; many of their customers, no doubt, considering it a very barbarous resolution.—Wednesday, as Mrs. Edgington, of Montague-street, Bryanston-square, was in the act of descending the first-floor stairs, when her foot caught in the carpeting and she was precipitated head-foremost on to the flooring of the passage, and after the endurance of extreme agony for several hours, death terminated her sufferings.—Same day, some sailors, all intoxicated, on leaving London by the Plymouth coach, agreed to see which would stand in an erect position on the luggage; when one of them, named Rogers, in endeavouring to mount the luggage, overbalanced himself, and fell with tremendous violence to the ground, by which his left thigh and arm were dreadfully fractured.—The body of Mr. Richard Maynard, the manager of the Horrabridge woollen manufactory, who had been missing since July last, and for whose apprehension, in consequence of his dishonesty, a large reward was offered, was last week discovered in a wretched state of decomposition, by a person who was rabbit hunting, in an unfrequented part of a furze-brake near Horrabridge. He was identified by his pocket-book, in which were 13 sovereigns and seven half-crowns, his watch, hat, and shoes, were lying near, and a razor was found near the spot. It was presumed that he had fled to America with the property of his employers; the finding of the body, however,

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Paris papers of Wednesday, received by express on Friday, are unaccountably silent on the subject of the American claims, which but a few days ago had so seriously engaged public attention throughout France. It is now upwards of a week that the new project of law for a credit of 25,000,000f., to be applied to the liquidation of the outstandings in question, has been in the hands of the committee specially appointed to examine the Bill, and report thereon to the Chamber. Up to the sitting of Tuesday, however, no report had been brought up, and as the Chamber was not to resume its sittings for a few days, some time is likely to elapse before any thing is heard of the result of the committee's labours.

The Madrid letters give the particulars of a mutiny on the part of a battalion of the 2d Regiment of Light Infantry (about 700 in number), which had lately arrived in that capital on its way to the North. Though small in number as compared with the garrison, the mutineers had the boldness to seize upon the principal guard house at the Post-office; to fortify themselves in it, in utter defiance of all authority; to fire upon and kill the Captain-General, Centeno, who went to remonstrate with them, and eventually exacted from the weakness of the Government such entire impunity for these glaring outrages, that the mutineers marched out from their strong hold with drums beating, and all the manifestations of a signal triumph. The disturbance began as early as six o'clock in the morning of the 18th, and they maintained their position from daybreak till half-past four in the afternoon. In the meantime the other troops in Madrid and the Urban Militia were brought to act against them, but without effect. General Llaner, the Minister of War, was upon the spot, but did not deem it prudent to drive the mutineers to extremities, as it was by no means certain that the Urbano and the people would not join them. Negotiations were then opened, and eventually the Queen granted the revolted troops an unconditional pardon, and before night they were marched under the command of their own officers to the village of Alcovenders, a few leagues from Madrid, where they passed the night. The causes of this outbreak appear to be involved in mystery; but all accounts seem to agree that, from the lenity shown to the mutineers, the plot was extensively ramified. The subject has been taken up by the Chamber of Procuradores, and Llaner brought to task for his measures generally, and his knowledge of this plot in particular. That General defended himself more with the bluntness than the sincerity of a soldier. His address, however, does not appear to have either conciliated his enemies or assured his friends. The discussion was to last for several days, but in the end it is expected to occasion a change in the Spanish Ministry.

The Bayonne letters state that Don Carlos reached Ataux, in Guipuzcoa, on the 18th. An engagement took place the day before near to Enlate, between the brigades of Orra and Lorenzo, and that of the Carlist Chief Iturralde. Zumalacarrqui arrived opportunely to the support of the latter, but being threatened on his left and rear by Lopez and Carera, he retreated on Lans, with the loss of 250 men killed, and four hundred wounded. Iturralde was among the latter. The Christians lost 120 men killed, and three hundred wounded. From San Estevan (the seat of the Junta of Navarre), it is affirmed that the Junta had received intelligence of the revolt of two battalions of the Queen's troops in Valladolid, and that the Governor of Palencia, at the head of 100 cavalry, had made a similar movement to proclaim Don Carlos. Colonels Chas. O'Donnell and Balmaseda had succeeded in entering Spain from France, and had reached the head-quarters of Don Carlos. Still it was rumoured, that negotiations for the termination of the civil war were on foot, and that preparatory to that desirable end, an armistice for two months was on the point of being agreed to by the contending parties. Mima is still unable to take the field, and the reports of his health are continually at variance. One day he is stated to have recovered, and resumed his duties; the next we are told that he is still confined to his house at Pampeluna; and although the latest information assures us that he is recovering, little hope is entertained of his being enabled to take again the field before the close of the winter season. A Dutch Mail has brought intelligence to Thursday's date. The return of the Baron Van Zuylen Van Nyevelt to the Hague, where he arrived on Sunday, has excited considerable interest. The result of his mission is believed to have been favourable to peace. The Prince of Orange is much better. The latest bulletin of his Royal Highness's health, dated Tuesday, Jan. 27, is in the following terms:—"The favourable symptoms of his Royal Highness continue. He has had a good night, but feels himself very weak."

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERY.—Of the various specimens of art which have from time to time been exhibited in this country, we know of nothing equal to, or professing stronger claims to approbation, than Miss Linwood's extraordinary and beautiful tableaux in needlework. Of the merits of the productions of this amiable and highly-gifted lady, it would be superfluous now to speak—most of them are familiar to the public as the most splendid specimens of needlework the present age has produced. It may not, however, be generally known that some additions have recently been made to this collection—one of which is, a representation of the *Judgment upon Cain*. In brilliancy of colour and execution, this specimen is perhaps unequalled; and considering it as exclusively the work of Miss Linwood's own hands, and that it occupied that lady for a period of ten years, the spectator must feel at a loss which most to admire, the mind capable of the conception, or the industry and talent which have been exercised in the execution, of so magnificent and sublime an undertaking. A view of this single work would be cheap at the price of admission to the whole collection.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.—The fifth Concert took place on Monday last, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The concert opened with a spirited and masterly-written symphony, composed by Mr. T. Cook. The first movement was striking and effective; the minuet and trio were pleasing, and in good taste. The only fault in the whole was its length, which took up the time of forty-five minutes in the performance. Mr. Griesbach's quartet was not done justice to: Mr. Barnett's canonet, sung by Mr. Leonie Lee, was a graceful melody. We were highly delighted with Field's concerto, performed in excellent style by Miss L. Pyne, pupil of Cramer. This young lady is very talented. Mr. Morley sang most loudly a song by Mr. H. P. Hill; the words were well set, but it is badly adapted for a concert. The first act ended with a well-written overture by Mr. Burrows. The second act commenced with a beautiful overture by Mr. Goss; strength without noise, and good taste, were striking features in this composition. "If music be the food of love," a cavatina, composed by Mr. Clifton, was the most effective vocal piece of the evening; it reminded us of one of Haydn's canonets. The poetry is beautiful, written by our immortal bard, Shakespeare, and Mr. Clifton has been most happy in the setting of it to "concord of sweet sound." It was called for a second time, but still we condemn an *encore*, unless it be generally desired; we must confess, however, that it deserved a second hearing, although we consider the first impression (if good) the best. Miss M. Hawes sang it with great pathos and expression; she received most flattering applause.—Mr. E. Thomas played a solo on the fourth string, *la Pagani*, and executed the *Divina Harmonies* in a surprising manner. Mr. Horsley's quintet, "The Diva of Rosabelle," is a flowing and sweet composition; it was well received, and well performed. Mr. Harris's duet had rather a tame effect. The concert concluded with an overture by F. G. Tinney. The band, which was full and complete, was ably led by Mr. Wagstaff.

COVENT GARDEN.—Miss Romer appeared on Tuesday in the opera of *La Sonnambula*, and appears to have added fresh laurels to her already established reputation. This young lady possesses a voice of splendid quality, an execution of great flexibility and perfect finish, an impassioned feeling, and an accurate understanding of the business of the stage. Her acting throughout elicited the warmest approbation, and at the close of the piece she was compelled to come forward and acknowledge the compliments bestowed upon her. The opera was carefully got up, and will no doubt be frequently repeated.—Auber's opera of *Fra Diavolo* introduced Mr. Wilson on Thursday night at the patent houses, as the brigand-hero. His acting evinced much vigour and spirit, and his singing—at all times delightful—was never perhaps heard to better advantage. His reception was extremely enthusiastic; and his return to the establishment was of great advantage to the manager. Miss Romer resumed her original part of *Zoraira*, which she has rendered peculiarly her own from the natural style of her performance, and the exquisite finish of her singing. The cast also included the names of Gabrielle, Seguin, Bedford, and Miss Betts, a sufficient guarantee that the opera was well executed.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR-OFFICE, Jan. 30.

3d Drag. Gds.—Cornet F. Garratt, to be Lieut. by pur. vice Evans, ret.; J. Roden, Gent., to be Cornet by pur. vice Garratt. 8th Foot—Lieut. J. Longfield, to be Capt. by pur. vice M'Gandrud, ret.; Esq. J. Hilton, to be Lieut. by pur. vice Longfield. At a Meeting, H. Murray, Gent., to be Ensign by pur. vice Hilton. 9th Lieut. J. Donnelly to be Captain by pur. vice Hill, ret.; Esq. M. Glasse to be Lieut. by pur. vice Donnelly; E. Vaughan, Gent., to be Ensign by pur. vice Glasse. 22d—Esq. W. G. Sheppard, from h.-p. of the 88th, to be Esq. without pur. vice Austen, dec. 41st—Esq. C. F. McKenzie to be Lieut. without pur. vice Fry, dec.; Esq. J. Diddel, from h.-p. of the 60th, to be Esq. vice M'Kenzie. 42d—Lieut. C. Dunsmuir to be Captain by pur. vice Raynes, ret.; Esq. A. Cameron to be Lieut. by pur. vice Dunsmuir. 43d—Lieut. H. Murray, Gent., to be Ensign by pur. vice Murray. 88th—Ensign A. Mainwaring to be Adjutant, vice Macpherson, who resigns the Adjutancy only. 70th—Capt. C. Boyd, from h.-p. of the 2d, to be Capt. vice O'Neill, who exch. rec. the diff.; Serj.-Maj. R. Kaye to be Quartermaster, vice Wilson, dec. 71st—Esq. W. Speer to be Lieut. without pur. vice Impett, prom. in the 1st W. I. Regt.; Esq. W. M. Stewart, from h.-p. of the 62d, to be Ensign, vice Speer. 80th—Lieut. R. E. Fullerton to be Capt. by pur. vice Fryer, ret.; Esq. C. R. Hilton to be Lieut. by pur. vice Fullerton. The Duke of Devonshire's 88th—Ensign A. Mainwaring to be Adjutant, vice Macpherson, who resigns the Adjutancy only. 70th—Capt. C. Boyd, from h.-p. of the 2d, to be Capt. vice O'Neill, who exch. rec. the diff.; Serj.-Maj. R. Kaye to be Quartermaster, vice Wilson, dec. 71st—Esq. W. Speer to be Lieut. without pur. vice Impett, prom. in the 1st W. I. Regt.; Esq. W. M. Stewart, from h.-p. of the 62d, to be Ensign, vice Speer. 80th—Lieut. R. E. Fullerton to be Capt. by pur. vice Fryer, ret.; Esq. C. R. Hilton to be Lieut. by pur. vice Fullerton. 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NEW WORKS

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to J. N.'s question about the "Small-Cool Man," we say December 21, 1834.

MORDECAI must have mistaken the nature of the proposed collection—it is to be composed of articles which have actually appeared in BULL; nothing now written could possibly be inserted in it.

The TITLE and INDEX to the last year's volume are ready for delivery, and may be had at the Office, or of any Newsvender.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue at Brighton. The QUEEN, who has for the present given up riding, walks almost every day upon some of the promenades. There are select dinner parties daily at the Palace, and on Monday their MAJESTIES received upwards of six hundred of the Nobility and Gentry resident in Brighton and its vicinity.

THE *Morning Chronicle* chuckles very much because we have expressed a determination to exert our utmost efforts in support of the Church and its rights. We are unquestionably determined so to do; but whatever may be the rumours and reports touching the changes intended to be effected in the ecclesiastical department of the State, we are most certainly not in a position at present to form an opinion of the "Reform" proposed. We are not singular in our ignorance, for we know that one of the eminent individuals, who, according to the "fashionable intelligence" of the daily Press, has been most frequently closeted with the Premier on the matter, distinctly declares that, although, of course, perfectly aware of what his own suggestions have been, he has not the slightest notion of the plan eventually to be adopted by Government.

When the scheme comes before the country, we shall exercise our privilege of discussing it—fearlessly and sincerely; we are conscious of the good opinion and support of the most pious and exemplary Clergy in the world—we mean the Clergy of the Church of England. Satisfy us that the new-modelling of the Establishment is considered just and safe by the most eminent ministers of that Church, and we shall cheerfully abide by their decision—but most assuredly not by that, of the Ministers of the State.

We have no reason—knowing no more than our contemporaries—to apprehend innovations of an indefensible character, but we must say in sincerity of heart, that if the Conservative Ministry is to adapt its measures to the rule of the Destructives, the KING has vainly exercised his prerogative. The country—we mean the sound, enlightened, and intelligent portion of the people of England, were disgusted with the proceedings of the last Ministry—or, we might more justly say, with the proceedings of the last portion of the last Ministry; and we have seen Lord STANLEY, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, the Duke of RICHMOND, and Lord RIPON, at one period quitting it, and finally Lord GREY himself. If then it be considered important to the existence of the new Administration to adopt measures similar to those from which these individuals, eminent—some in rank and others in talent, thought it essential to their honour and character to withdraw, we repeat most distinctly our opinion that the change of men means nothing; and that so far from congratulating ourselves upon the accession to office of Ministers, from whose firmness and constitutional steadiness we had every thing to hope, we shall deeply regret that the mischief which must accrue from anything like an adherence to the principles of the ABERCROMBY, ELLICE, DUNCANSON, and RUSSELL school of politics, had not been achieved by the real plotters against the happiness of the country, and that the condign punishment which the consummation of their atrocities must have insured them, had not fallen upon their own heads.

Still, we say, let us wait. As we have already stated, we know nothing of the proposed scheme for Church Reform; we are therefore not ready, as the *Chronicle* says, to pour out the vials of our wrath upon the Ministry to-day—but we are perfectly ready to vindicate our own opinions, whenever the plan is developed, and as perfectly ready to oppose the Ministry to the best of our abilities, if we think it wrong, as we have supported it while in opposition, because we believed it to be right.

The blessings derivable to England from the exertions of the late Government, continue to develop themselves day after day. Thanks to their efforts, the West Indies are ruined. The sugar is rotting in the cane—the coffee withering on the stalk. To-day we have the melancholy task of announcing the result of the job of Lord NAPIER'S appointment—the fruits of a wanton increase of expenditure to the amount of ten thousand pounds per annum, to provide for a needy partisan, those fruits being the suspension of the Tea trade with England. How the poor and industrious classes of this country must thank the pure and independent elevators of Mr. BAB MACAULAY at ten thousand pounds per annum, and Lord NAPIER at another: making twenty thousand a-year new charge for the East Indies, in addition to the lumping sum of TWENTY MILLIONS for the West.

The following is the intelligence just received:—By the *Mangles*, Captain Carr, which arrived at Cowes, Isle of Wight, on the 29th, a file of Canton papers to the 19th inclusive has been received, by which it appears that the tea trade had been suspended in consequence of Lord Napier having gone immediately to Canton instead of remaining at Macao, and asking permission to proceed further. The Hong merchants had consequently sent a notification to the English merchants, of which the following is an extract:—

"Now the refusal to receive the Governmental orders is disobedience to the laws of the celestial empire. We are official merchants, and in all public affairs must entirely and implicitly obey and act up to the established laws. Since now your honourable officer will not act in obedience to the established laws, we dare not hold commercial intercourse with the gentlemen of your honourable great officers, that they may put a stop to buying and selling.

"For this special purpose we write, we pray you to return an answer. This is what we have to impose on you. With compliments, &c."

(The names of eleven Hong merchants are subscribed.)

The following was the answer:—
"TO THE HONG MERCHANTS.
"Gentlemen,—We have received your letter of the 15th instant, and as it contains official matter over which we have no control, the communication cannot be noticed beyond a mere acknowledgment thereof.

"Canton, August 16."
A meeting of the merchants had been summoned by Lord Napier, at which he had laid before them the particulars of the transaction, and declared his intention not to comply with the order of the Governor to return to Macao, and expressed his full conviction that matters would soon be amicably arranged. "The *Audromache* and *Imogene*, which I had ordered to sail on short cruise," continued Lord Napier, "with a view of feeling the pulse of the Chinese

(and that object has been attained for they have since become more absolute), will soon return, and will operate no doubt on the Viceroy; and when the merchants form themselves into a committee of commerce, they will exhibit a more imposing attitude, and show the Chinese the advantages were now altogether on their side. If, however, it was thought necessary, his Majesty's ships should come up to Whampoa; and, if their presence there was not sufficient protection they should anchor under the walls of the town." The meeting then adopted resolutions for the formation of a Committee of Commerce.

The private accounts do not refer to the above circumstance as of serious import, but, on the contrary, state that the conduct of the Governor had proceeded more from a desire to vindicate the honour of the country from "so great an infringement of the laws," than any hostility to the new arrangement, or the object of Lord Napier's mission.

WE regret that we have not space for the speech delivered by Sir ROBERT PEEL at Tamworth, to which we have before alluded, and which appears in the columns of the daily newspapers. We are obliged to devote so much room to the faults and follies of the Opposition, that we are reluctantly compelled to confine ourselves to recommending a perusal of the Premier's address at the Tamworth dinner, in the pages of our more spacious contemporaries.

THERE has been a serious mortality raging in London during the last week—one which, since the worst days of cholera, has never been equalled. First of all, the exemplary Lord HARROWBY died; next, Lord PANMURE tumbled down in a fit of apoplexy; then, that excellent Conservative, the triumphantly returned of Southampton, DOTTIN, was found dead in his bed on Tuesday; Mr. EDWARD LYTON BULWER died suddenly on Friday; Sir WILLIAM GEARY was taken with a mortal illness on Wednesday; Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG expired on Thursday; and this obituary, published first at the Clubs, and then two or three days afterwards by the newspapers, caused many a bright eye to weep and many an aspiring heart to throb. In no one instance is it correct; and really, if we did not know the proneness on one side to delude, and the readiness on the other to be deluded, one should be surprised to find that each and every one of these rumours was for a certain time believed, none of the credulous taking the trouble to recollect that, innocently as the different pieces of intelligence were thrown out, every one of them gave grounds for a new election. Lord HARROWBY'S death would have vacated Liverpool; DOTTIN'S, Southampton; BULWER'S, Lincoln; GEARY'S, Kent; and YOUNG'S, Tynemouth: and we believe, in more than one instance, the trick succeeded to the full extent of sending new candidates off per mail, to canvass the vacant boroughs and counties.

THE blunders and ignorance of Lord BROUGHAM as Lord Chancellor are daily developing themselves. We have already exhibited three cases, in which either the most shameful carelessness or woeful inability has been detected and exposed in open Court—this week comes another.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—MONDAY.

Mr. BURGE applied to the LORD CHANCELLOR to grant a rehearing in a case, the name of which was not mentioned. It had been fully argued before Lord BROUGHAM, and that learned Judge had disposed of it, but in a manner so unsatisfactory to his clients, that they felt compelled to make this application. THE LATE CHANCELLOR HAD IN THIS, AS WELL AS IN SEVERAL OTHER CASES, DECLINED TO PRONOUNCE JUDGMENT IN OPEN COURT, BUT SATISFIED HIS CONSCIENCE BY ENDORSING ON THE COPY OF PAPERS HANDED TO THE COURT THE WORDS "JUDGMENT REVERSED," OR "JUDGMENT AFFIRMED," AS THE CASE MIGHT BE. WITH THIS SHORT-HAND MODE OF DISPOSING OF MATTERS OF GREAT PERSONAL IMPORTANCE, HIS CLIENTS NATURALLY COMPLAINED. The learned Gentleman was proceeding into the detail of the facts of the case when he was stopped by the LORD CHANCELLOR, who said the application must be made on the next seal day. It was altogether irregular to take motions to-day.

These are no "quirks or quiddits"—these are no jokes about his madness, or his nose, or his drunkenness, or any of those things in which the looser sort of vituperators deal. Here are facts—reports from the Courts—facts involving the fate of suitors, the property of individuals, the interests of families. It really is monstrous, and more monstrous than all, that the man, who, being turned out of the office which he never had the capacity to fill, and for which, as is notorious, Lord GREY never intended him, should be lauded up to the skies for having done such a wonderful deal of business in the Court, and cleared it of arrears. Why, so could any body, who wrote judgments without ever opening a case, and who, when he did give a judgment in Court, delivered it from a paper not written by himself. The extent of mischief this eccentric person has done is not yet known, nor can it be ascertained at present; but we have reason to believe, that, as time rolls on, discoveries will be made, which will perfectly astonish the innumerable dupes of the Noble and Learned (by courtesy) Editor of *The Penny Magazine*.

THE *Chronicle*, true to the principles by which its adherents are actuated, has begun to abuse the SOVEREIGN personally. The Destructives are no longer nice in their assaults—but we think, if they mean to "go the whole hog," it would be more prudent not so early in the campaign to follow the course of the Judicial LUSHINGTON, the Doctor of the Tower Hamlets, in striking at the Monarch. THE *Chronicle* is mistaken if it believes that the English nation is to be fooled into a revolution by libels upon the KING. For ourselves, we are glad to find it using that sort of weapon, because, if there could be a doubt as to the ultimate objects of its partisans, an attack in that quarter would entirely set it at rest.

THE Benchers of the Inner Temple (on the motion of the present Attorney-General) lately passed the following resolutions:—

"That it is expedient that it be proposed to the other Societies, that so much of the Bench regulation of the 2d of June, 1798, as exempts members of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, from the deposit of 100*l.*, prior to keeping terms, be rescinded.

"And also, that it be proposed to the other Societies, that all persons of the full age of 24 years and upwards be admitted to all Bar, after keeping 12 terms, provided during five years immediately prior to the call they had not been in any trade or business, and in all other respects be entitled to be called to the Bar, according to the existing usages, orders, and regulations of the several Inns of Court.

"Ordered, that the above proposals be submitted to each of the other Inns of Court; and that they be requested to depute three or more of their Bench to meet in the Parliament Chamber of this Society on Thursday, the 29th of January, at three o'clock precisely, to take the same into consideration, with a view to their being adopted by the four Inns of Court."

The object of these new regulations, proposed by Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, is to remove the disadvantages under which the Dissenters have complained that they labour, by being excluded from the Universities. The favour hitherto shewn exclusively to men having graduated at Oxford or Cambridge, is rescinded, and all persons studying the law are put upon an equality. By this step the Learned Attorney-General has not only evinced a just and tolerant spirit and feeling towards that portion of students who are incapacitated from

graduating, but he has put an end to one of the most popular pleas in favour of the admission of Dissenters to the Universities. There can be no doubt that the measure will be adopted.

THE last four-and-twenty hours have enlightened the political world upon one or two very important points, and set at rest the doubts and conjectures of many waverers, who could hardly believe in the illiberality and folly of the wise and liberal party in the State, which at present forms the Opposition.

That somebody intended to oppose the re-election of Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON to the Chair, it became pretty evident about three weeks since, when, after a continuous series of downright falsehoods, small in themselves, but most pertinaciously repeated, attacks founded upon those falsehoods began to appear in the *Chronicle* and *Globe*, and other papers professing the same politics. It was, however, left to the country to doubt and surmise—first, as to the wisdom of the attempt on the part of the Opposition; and, secondly, as to the individual who was to undertake the character of "Stalking Horse" to the faction, in case it should be deemed prudent to make the effort.

The general opinion on Thursday was, that the Opposition had abandoned the intention of disputing the Chair, and the *Globe* of that day accordingly contains a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.

Sir—I am sorry to observe the attempts making to persuade the Reformers in the approaching Session to unite their energies in opposing the re-election of Sir C. M. Sutton as Speaker of the new House, and that these attempts have received the sanction of yourself and other known and staunch Reformers; for, admitting the individual to be as objectionable as you represent him, the importance of his re-appointment can never for a moment be put in competition with that of the continuance in office of his party, and independently of its probable influence upon this latter event would hardly have been worth discussing. Looking at it, then, with this view, I cannot imagine a more favourable field of battle for the Ministry—one which would afford them so many chances of success—one whose victory would be attended with such important advantages, or defeat with so little loss; for no one would, I imagine, think them called upon to resign in the latter event, while an early victory is one of the few chances that might as yet extricate them from their present desperate position. My present object is to show that no question could be found which would afford them so many chances of success, and for this purpose I would submit to you the following considerations:—

1st. Many Members, otherwise staunch Reformers, would be influenced on this question by considerations merely personal, and would therefore at least decline voting against Sir Charles.

2d. Some of those Members really opposed to Tory principles are nevertheless desirous of giving, and others of them are pledged to give, the present Ministry a fair trial; and these would hardly be disposed to divide against them so early and on such a question.

3d. Other Members are pledged to support the most important principles of the Reformers, who might not be unwilling to avail themselves of the pretext of factious opposition to join the party which occupies the Treasury Benches.

All these various classes would, for different reasons, unite in opposing the change of a Speaker. On the other hand, the Reformers are divided among themselves as to the choice of an individual for his successor, which alone would present an almost insurmountable obstacle to their success. Besides this, one of the chief advantages possessed by the Reformers would be thus thrown away—I mean the difficulties under which the Ministers labour from their very position (a Tory Ministry pledged to support anti-Tory principles), and from the differences that either already exist or must necessarily arise among themselves. Surely you need but look at the state of the Irish Church, or even the English Church (to say nothing of the malt tax), in order to learn patience. Can any one look at the state of these subjects, and doubt that the present Ministry must fall to pieces even if their enemies do not waste a single shot on them? There is but one thing that could enable them to keep the field for a single campaign—the *velut* of victory—and by attacking them in their very most advantageous position, you give them that chance.

This is the opinion of the *Globe* of Thursday, conveyed to its readers through the medium of a correspondent. It was then evidently the intention of some part of the party to abandon the hazardous design; and for this there might have been more reasons than one, for independently of the difficulty of securing any person likely to answer their purpose as the opponent of Sir CHARLES SUTTON, there appeared no little embarrassment as to the selection to be made from amongst the various aspirants to the Speakership. MR. LITTLETON had been promised it, MR. SPRING RICE had been spoken to about it, MR. BERNAL had been advertised for it, and MR. TENNYSON, and we believe even MR. WARBURTON, had been spoken of as candidates. All doubt, however, was terminated by the following correspondence which has taken place between Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. ABERCROMBY, and which was published yesterday:—

"MY DEAR ABERCROMBY,—I was very sorry to find, from the different communications which I have had with you, that you were so unwilling to comply with the desire of many Members of the House of Commons, that you should be proposed for the Chair at the meeting of the new Parliament.

"After you had declined, however, I should have been myself reluctant to press on you a proposition which I found personally unacceptable; but when I tell you that I have been urged, from various quarters and in the strongest terms, to place before you the earnest wishes and general concurrence of those with whom you have been connected in public life, that you should allow yourself to be put in nomination for the Chair, I trust you will reconsider your decision. Above all, I think you will be influenced by the argument I have to state—that they view the present election of a Speaker as a question not solely of individual preference, but of public principle; and they are convinced, that in order to try this question with the utmost advantage, it is of great importance that you should not decline this high honour, if the House should be willing to confer it upon you.

"I remain, ever yours, most faithfully,

"The Right Hon. J. Abercromby, M.P." "J. RUSSELL."

"MY DEAR LORD JOHN—My earnest desire to decline the honour of being proposed as a candidate for the Chair on the meeting of the new Parliament, has been so often and so strongly expressed to you and to others, that I was in hopes it would have been acquiesced in. However painful it would have been to me to maintain my own opinion in opposition to that of so many of my friends, I should have adhered to it, if the approaching contest had involved only a question of personal preference.

"As I am now aware that the governing motive of those who wish me to alter my decision, is a desire to vindicate a public principle, which they think it is their duty as Members of the House of Commons to maintain, I feel that the indulgence of my own wishes would subject me to the charge of obstinacy, or of selfishness; and therefore, if the choice should fall on me, I shall be ready to perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

"I remain yours, very truly and faithfully,

"To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell." "J. ABERCROMBY."

The falsehoods with which the Opposition press teems, having for their object the fastening upon Sir CHARLES SUTTON the imputation of having exerted himself to secure the election of the late Ministry—facts, dates, and circumstances all combine to disprove the allegation; and this, the faction know; but it is necessary, in order to preserve something like consistency in their opposition, to accuse Sir CHARLES of having requited their praise and confidence by a manifestation of party feeling during the recess. This is beyond measure mean and ungenerous: the object for which they

are going to struggle is not worth the sacrifice—for, as the *Globe* justly says, "No one would imagine the Ministry called upon to resign" if Mr. ABERCROMBY were elected, "while an early victory" would be indeed a triumph.

We have hitherto spoken of the difficulty which high-minded men who before supported Sir CHARLES SUTTON, must feel in opposing him now; but there is another class of persons in Parliament who may be distinguished from these, as low-minded politicians. How will these gentlemen, whose first great objects are economy and reduction, consent to vote an increased expenditure of four thousand pounds a year—which would be incurred by the removal of Sir CHARLES SUTTON from the Chair? We confess, in the great scale of political warfare, the amount may be considered insignificant—but when we think of the cry upon which not a few of our present Representatives have got into the House of Commons, we cannot help wondering what their constituents may say another time, after perceiving that the principles which their Members have unhesitatingly pledged themselves to adopt, are violated on the very first day of the Session, merely to gratify political spleen, and the desire of grasping the only office which could by any possibility fall to the share of the Opposition.

The last fact which the correspondence to which we are referring has established, is one, more striking, and more agreeable than any of the others.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL is the avowed leader of the Opposition party! What Lord LANSDOWNE, Mr. SPRING RICE, and other distinguished individuals may think of this we know not—for ourselves we can only say that, for the sake of the CONSERVATIVES and the COUNTRY, nothing could have happened so fortunately or so propitiously.

RUGBY.

The late election has brought out the Head Master of Rugby School, for the benefit of those who place their children under his charge.

Dr. ARNOLD came down from the Lakes on purpose to vote for Captain GREGORY, and he voted for him a plumper, though at the former election he had voted for Sir E. WILMOT.

Now, who is Captain GREGORY? Before the passing of the Reform Bill, Captain GREGORY had made himself known to the public in Warwickshire. When Sir GRAY SKIPWITH first came into Parliament, Capt. GREGORY, in conjunction with Mr. PARKES, of Birmingham, extorted pledges from the Baronet, and one particularly, that he would not consent to the raising of the qualification for electors under the Reform Bill to above £10.

Captain GREGORY proposed Mr. HEMING, of Radical notoriety, at the former election for the Northern Division of the county of Warwick.

Captain GREGORY, in his farewell address to the electors at Stamford, declared himself an advocate for that degrading system, the vote by ballot.

Captain GREGORY followed in the train of the Political Union procession, and afterwards, as we have been told, dined with the members in Coventry.

Captain GREGORY, at the nomination at Coleshill, declared that if he were returned to Parliament, he would vote for the expulsion of the Bishops from the House of Lords.

This is the man whom Dr. ARNOLD thought so desirable an acquisition to the British Parliament, that he actually travelled 200 miles to vote for him. And why did he desert Sir EARDLEY WILMOT? Let him answer for himself and say, was it not because Sir EARDLEY declared that he would give the existing Government a fair trial, and Dr. ARNOLD thought Captain GREGORY the more likely man of the two to further the cause of change and revolution? If these facts will not suffice to open the eyes of those ardent admirers of talent, who make it the only consideration in the choice of a Master, to whom they will confide the formation of a son's character, let them read the Appendix to the third volume of Dr. ARNOLD'S Sermons, preached before the boys—in which they may learn his undisguised sentiments in religious matters, as clearly as the facts we have detailed expose his political creed.

Dr. ARNOLD there tells us that the Church doctrine, which insists upon an ordained Minister as the only proper person to administer the Holy Sacrament, is all humbug—nay, worse than humbug—and, consequently, that Dr. ARNOLD'S butler is as duly authorised to administer the Sacrament to Dr. ARNOLD, as Dr. ARNOLD is to administer it to his butler.

Let those well-meaning individuals who, like the Bishop of LICHFIELD, can believe no evil to exist so long as they fancy that the author of it intends none, lay their hands upon their hearts and ask themselves this question—Am I performing the part of a father in exposing my son to the fascination of such talent as Dr. ARNOLD possesses, when I know that he will be taught the language of heresy, and be nurtured up in the cradle of Radical Reform? Shall I lend my countenance to such a man, by reposing in him the highest instance of parental confidence? and am I to expect that my son will view with abhorrence the opinions of one, for whom I myself shew in so marked a manner my approbation and respect?

THAT unfortunate Peer, the be-spattered of BROUGHAM, seems to cut about as agreeable a figure in Cumberland, as BROUGHAM'S brother does in Yorkshire. The *Newcastle Journal* has the following article; in which, as our readers will see, the high-spirit and noble-mindedness of Sir JAMES GRAHAM comes out in bold relief from the dingy black and yellow back-ground into which he throws the Earl of DURHAM—the EARL!!!

The Earl of DURHAM, if not an ill-used, is certainly an unfortunate man. Doomed to disaster and defeat in every movement he makes against his political opponents, and cast off and despised by his former associates, the Noble Lord claims the pity of all who have any bowels of compassion for those who are afflicted and desolate. If he directs his agents to return CHAYRON for Sunderland, the electors, blind to the surprising merits of his nominee, leave him at the bottom of the poll. If he induces the accomplished BOWLEY to plant the DURHAM standard in South Shields, the enlightened ten pounders leave him in a ridiculous minority; and the advocate of short Parliaments, household suffrage, and the ballot, in the person of the sapient Mr. GRANGER, although openly receiving his credentials from Lambton Castle, is despised by the loyal freemen of the city of Durham. But these are not the most stinging disappointments which have befallen the Noble Earl within the last fortnight. It appears, from the speech of Sir JAMES GRAHAM to his constituents at Carlisle on Monday, that the hunter after mob-popularity has been fishing in troubled water in Cumberland. The adage tells us that the deepest cuts are those inflicted by the hand of a friend, and Sir JAMES GRAHAM has afforded another instance of its truth. The Right Hon. Bart., it appears, thus spoke of his former colleague in the Cabinet:—

"Sir James Graham alluded to the 'anonymous calumnies' which had been published against him in the reviews and in the newspapers, and widely distributed in his own neighbourhood. He would not inquire too closely into their origin, for it might lead to discoveries which might be painful. Perhaps it might turn out that they originated with some former colleague, with some familiar friend;

into this he would not too curiously inquire, but at once answer the calumny. It had been said, then, that he (Sir James) had been introduced into the Cabinet under the patronage of Lord Durham. This was not true. He never had a patron, for he never was a client. Much less stood he in that relation to the Earl of Durham. He never asked a favour at the hands of any man, but from a public hustings and from a popular constituency. He had had the honour of the acquaintance—the intimate acquaintance—of Lord Durham; but it was on terms of the most perfect equality. Whatever Lord Durham might have done, he (Sir James) had never sought a perage at the hands of Mr. Canning, the arch enemy of all reform, nor had he accepted an earldom from his own father-in-law, and that father-in-law, Earl Grey, in the height of his contempt for the aristocracy and the House of Lords."

The charges, if true—and we are not prepared to assert the contrary—convict the Earl of DURHAM of conduct much more reprehensible and dishonourable than is usually resorted to in political warfare. The charge made by Sir JAMES GRAHAM tends to confirm the very general supposition that the Earl of DURHAM, whilst he vindictively prosecutes the press, does not scruple to prostitute that great engine to his own purposes, when a faction has to be served, or an obnoxious individual to be put down.

We merely copy this article from our excellent provincial contemporary; but we think we may have it in our power to throw some light upon this affair, which may exhibit the EARL in a very extraordinary position.

POETRY.

WE are extremely gratified by being permitted to publish the following beautiful and prophetic lines, written at the period to which they refer. We regret that the diffidence of the fair authoress prevents our announcing her name to our readers:—

LINES WRITTEN ON PASSING APSLEY HOUSE.
MAY 3RD, 1832.

Who is't that dwells in yon dark mansion, say?
Whence banish'd seems the joyous light of day:
Who can it be, who thus would seek to shun
The radiant glory of the summer's sun?—
Is't the abode of some false catiff knight,
Who in the face of heaven's unsullied light,
Shrinks back dismayed, nor, trembling, dares to show
Shame's brandmark graven on his recreant brow?
Or are yon marble halls the fearful den
Of some fell tyrant, who, accurs'd of men,
Shrouds him in gloomy night, and lives in dread
Of their just vengeance hov'ring o'er his head?
Say, what his crime, that thus he is denied
The sun's bright rays, that gladden all beside?
His crime?—ungrateful Albion!—dar'st thou tell?
His only crime is, SERVING THREE TOO WELL.
There dwells the Hero, whose unconquer'd brand
Flashed like a meteor through Iberia's land,
Whose name struck terror in the tyrant's breast,
And with exulting hope inspired th' oppress;
'Tis he, who late was greeted with the cries
Of joyous millions, who with longing eyes
Watch'd at his gate, and with unwearied zeal
Follow'd his steps, hung on his chariot wheel
To catch one smile, one look, one single nod
From him they worshipp'd almost as a God!
Behold him now! the chieftrain who o'erthrew
Proud Gallia's might, on bloody Waterloo,
Scorn in each look, and insults on each tongue;
What! will you rabble, refuse of the land,
Dare 'gainst their noblest chief to raise the hand?
Dare from that lofty brow the wreath to tear
Which Glory's self has twined for ever there?
Aye! by plebeian hands, rude stones are hurl'd
'Gainst him, whose eagle glance, once shook the world.
Oh, England, England! thou should'st blush indeed—
Is this the guerdon then, is this the meed
Due to the valour of the patriot brave,
Who perilled life, a thankless laud to save—
Led on thy warriors, bade the trump of fame
Rend the wide welkin with proud Albion's name,
For her pale shores immortal glory won,
And snatch'd the wreath from victory's worthless son;
So he the eagle, who at proud Coriol
'Flutter'd the Volscean's," bade their cohorts fly—
Sav'd trembling Rome, who totter'd to her fall—
Broke like a reed the fierce barbarian's thrall—
Undaunted, stemm'd destruction's lava flood,
And seal'd her freedom, with his own brave blood:
By her was driven forth afar to roam,
A banish'd outlaw from his native home.
But nobler even than that warrior stern,
'Gainst thee, ungrateful land, he ne'er would turn
Those mighty arms,—he ne'er would join thy foes,
Nor feel fierce joy in gazing on thy woes.
In that brave heart no thought of vengeance lives,
It mourns thy folly, pities, and forgives!
And when the hour shall come that Britain wakes
From her mad dream, when on her scared sense breaks
The startling truth, that on the giddy verge
Of frightful precipice, her footsteps stand,
And that fierce Anarchy's blood-crimson'd surge
E'en now is ready to o'erwhelm the land;
When pallid Terror through her streets shall walk,
And o'er her smiling fields grim Death shall stalk,
When she shall learn in Mis'try's iron school
How well the Sov'reign People know to rule,
Then shall she raise her suppliant hands on high,
And lift her voice to HIM in agony;
Then shall she pray to HIM in wild despair
To stay the torrent—and he'll hear her pray'r!
His name the watchword, all that yet are found
Of patriot hearts will rally at the sound;
Will trust their sacred cause to him alone
And firm unite to prop a sinking Throne.
England! tho' clouds obscure, thy sun's not set!—
He who so oft has saved—will save thee yet!

with the end; for as we find it given in the *Leeds Intelligencer*, the end—and a pretty ending too—comes first. The *Leeds Intelligencer* says:—

"We have received from Mr. HILDYARD, who lately presided with so much ability in the Leeds Court of Revision under the Reform Act, the subjoined correspondence between that Learned Gentleman and Mr. William Brougham, Mr. Baines's beaten candidate.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE INTELLIGENCER.
"Whitehaven, 19th of January, 1835.
"SIR—May I request that you will insert in your next paper the enclosed correspondence?—I am your obedient servant,
"R. C. HILDYARD."

"(COPY.) "Whitehaven, 12th January, 1835.
"SIR—I have just observed the following paragraph in the *Leeds Intelligencer* of the 10th inst.:—

"Mr. Baines and Mr. Brougham addressed their friends in the Mixed Cloth Hall. They both attributed the defeat of their party to the decisions of the Revising Barrister's Court, and, though Mr. Baines and Mr. Richardson have more than once applauded the impartiality of Mr. Hildyard, Mr. Brougham undertook to say that the victory of the Blues was occasioned by the decisions of an unjust Judge, and that had his place been occupied by a more righteous Judge, the result would have been different."

"Will you be pleased to inform me whether, in reference to me, you used the words which I have underlined (printed in italics in the extract), or any words impeaching directly or indirectly my integrity as Revising Barrister of Leeds.—I am, your obedient servant,
"R. C. HILDYARD."

"Wm. Brougham, Esq., Leeds."
"(COPY.) "Southampton-buildings, Jan. 16.

"SIR—I have this moment received your letter of the 12th of January, and beg to assure you that I did not use the words imputed to me by your extract from the *Leeds Intelligencer*; nor did I use any words to the effect that 'the victory of the Blues was occasioned by the decisions of an unjust Judge, and that had his place been occupied by a more righteous Judge the result would have been different.'

"I have only further to add that I sail nothing to impeach your integrity as Revising Barrister of Leeds.
"I am your very obedient servant,
"R. C. Hildyard, Esq., Whitehaven."

"(COPY.) "Whitehaven, Jan. 18, 1835.
"SIR—I have received your letter, which is quite satisfactory to me. I shall think it necessary to request the editor of the *Leeds Intelligencer* to give insertion in that paper to the correspondence which has taken place between us.

"I am your very obedient servant,
"R. C. HILDYARD."
"W. Brougham, Esq., Southampton-buildings, London."

Here the thing might have rested. Mr. HILDYARD, than whom a more honourable gentleman does not exist, had made his demand, and had received Mr. BROUGHAM'S answer, specifically stating that he had never used any such words as were imputed to him. But, unfortunately, the *Leeds Intelligencer*, one of the very best of our provincial papers, has a character to maintain too; and, therefore, after the point-blank, frank, and unhesitating disavowal of anything offensive on the part of Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHAM, it feels itself compelled to put forth the following statement, which leaves Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHAM in a position not much more enviable than that in which Mr. M'KERRELL, in other days, deposited his Noble and Learned (by courtesy) brother. The *Leeds Intelligencer* says:—

"We are, of course, called upon to set ourselves right with the public, and to do Mr. Hildyard justice, and also to take care that Mr. William Brougham does not do himself the grievous wrong of denying the plain meaning of his own language. Our reporter did not hear Mr. Baines and Mr. Brougham speak on the evening in question, having been in attendance on Sir John Beckett and his friends, who were assembled at the time in front of Scarborough's Hotel; but he afterwards obtained his information incidentally from one of the reporters of the *Leeds Mercury*; and that he was correctly informed, we have the evidence of the reporter for the *Leeds Times*, and of several other persons, who were in the Mixed Cloth Hall-yard. The following is the *Leeds Times*' report, published on the same day as our own, namely, Saturday, the 10th inst.:

"I do believe, from what I have heard since I came here, that my defeat (if so it may be called) has been owing, not to any want of feeling towards me amongst the electors, not to any laxity on their parts in fighting the battle of Reform, but because the registration of votes has been considerably less than it was at the last election.—('Hear, hear,' and cries of 'That's it!')—But if another registration takes place, and if such a registration takes place before a righteous Judge—('Hear him,' and loud cheers)—you will find upon the book a majority which will enable you to return two Reformers to the next Parliament.—(Renewed cheers.)—I do also believe, gentlemen, that if the late Administration had been allowed to continue in office three months longer, the Corporation of Leeds would have been so reformed that no defect in the registration, no unrighteousness in the Judge, no circumstances of casualty or of purpose, would have prevented you from returning two Reform Members.—(Loud cheering.)"

Now, what have we here? A substantial confirmation of that which we attributed to Mr. Brougham on the authority aforesaid. Mr. Baines and his friends very naturally surrounded Mr. Brougham on his arrival. We learn from himself that he had been regularly carried off. The Learned Gentleman had come, post haste, some 250 miles on the wings of the wind, and alighted just in time to learn that his fate had been sealed by the first day's poll. It was deemed necessary, no doubt, to break his fall, and let him down as gently as possible. So, at once to do that, and to excuse those who had given him so much fruitless trouble, he appears to have been told some of Mr. Baines's toughest stories about the Corporation and the Revising Barrister's Court; and the political innocent seems to have received them with marvellous simplicity. "If another registration took place, and if such registration took place before a righteous Judge," meaning, necessarily, that the former adverse registration was effected through the agency of an unrighteous Judge. The drilled squad below the steps were quite alive to the allusion—"Hear, hear," and "That's it;"—and then, that no mistake might be made as to the Learned Gentleman's sentiments, he goes on to say in effect that if his Whig friends had remained in office they would have cut down the Corporation, they would have so managed with regard to the registration "that no unrighteousness in the Judge, no circumstances of casualty or of purpose," could have interposed to prevent the Yellow party from having everything their own way and riding roughshod over the independent electors and the inhabitants generally. What the Corporation had to do with the matter it is difficult to guess. But there cannot be a doubt as to Mr. William Brougham's meaning and intention. By implication, if not in direct terms, he distinctly and broadly charged Mr. Hildyard with "unrighteous" judgment. But this matter does not depend upon the evidence of the *Leeds Times* alone. The following is the *Mercury's* own report of Mr. Brougham's speech, as published on the same day, Saturday, the 10th inst.:

"I do believe, Gentlemen, from what I have heard since I came to this place, that my defeat has not been owing to any want of exertion or laxity on the part of the electors in fighting the battle of Reform, but is mainly attributable to the registration of the votes, which has been considerably less favourable than at the last election. (Loud cheers.)—If another registration should take place before a righteous Judge (hear, hear) you will find upon the books a majority which will enable you to return two Reformers to the next Parliament. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I do also believe that if the late Government had been allowed to continue in office three months longer the Corporation of Leeds would have been so reformed that no defect of registration, whether arising out of circumstances of casualty or of purpose, would have prevented you once and for ever from returning two Members who are the men of your choice. (Cheers.)"

This it will be seen is almost in the same words as those before quoted. The only material variation is in the concluding sentence, where the passage "no unrighteousness in the Judge" is omitted; but we have the authority of an occasional reporter to the *Mercury* for saying that these words were inserted in the report given in to that paper, and that they were afterwards struck out by the editor, when he revised the manuscript or corrected the proof! Now we think we have pretty clearly established three points: first, that Mr. William Brougham has not been mis-reported; secondly, that we have not misled the public or Mr. Hildyard; thirdly, that Mr. Brougham is, in TERMS NOT TO BE MISTAKEN, IMPUTE UNRIGHTOUSNESS OF JUDGMENT TO THE REVISING BARRISTER, NOTWITHSTANDING HIS UNQUALIFIED ASSERTION IN HIS LETTER TO MR. HILDYARD THAT HE DID NOT USE THE WORDS IMPUTED TO HIM IN THE *Leeds Intelligencer*,

THE BROUGHAMS are a very nice family, take them one with another. Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHAM, the deserter from Southwark, the utterly and entirely defeated of Leeds, has been exhibiting himself much after the fashion of his Noble and Learned (by courtesy) brother in HB'S admirable caricature of the Rope-dancer, in a skirmish with Mr. HILDYARD, a highly-talented and high-spirited Conservative barrister. The case is one which richly deserves a place in the *Broughamiana*.

Let us begin with the beginning, or, we might perhaps say,

NO ANY WORDS TO THAT EFFECT. We have had a good deal of experience as to Whig finesse, and have seen too much of the political school in which Mr. William Brougham was brought up, to be silenced by a disclaimer of this sort—a mere eating of words. We say that we have before us ample testimony to prove the fact that he did say what he is represented to have said; and we say, also, that he dealt in imputations against Mr. Hildyard. His best defence is, the false representations of the persons by whom he was surrounded, and the excitement of the moment. We must suppose, too, that his memory is defective on the point at issue; for if he had recollected what he said, he would, of course, have favoured Mr. Hildyard with what he really did utter when telling him what he did not. Mr. Brougham must see that the matter ought not to rest here. With regard to Mr. Hildyard, his conduct as Revising Barrister stands fairly on record that he need not shrink from the closest scrutiny. We think it right, however, as an additional vindication of his professional character and personal honour, to reprint the annexed testimony to his impartiality borne at the time of the revision by the political organs of the party who suffered most by his decisions under the Reform Act:—

THE LEEDS TIMES, SEPT. 20.

"It is due to Mr. Hildyard to state that he has conducted himself with honourable and uniform ability and impartiality."

LEEDS TIMES, SEPT. 27.

"The Tory, Mr. Hildyard, has most certainly been as impartial as the Whig, Mr. Mathews, and we are only expressing the sentiments of every individual who has at all attended to the proceedings, when we say that no man ever appeared in this town on any occasion who deserves more personal and official respect."

LEEDS MERCURY, OCT. 11.

"THE REVISING BARRISTER.—The proceedings of the Revising Barrister's Court in this borough being closed, it affords us much pleasure to bear our testimony to the impartial spirit in which Mr. Hildyard has discharged his responsible duties, as well as to his ability and courtesy. We have stated that we differ from that gentleman in the view he takes of the Reform Act to this extent, viz., that, whereas he is disposed to interpret it, always in the most rigid manner, and in somewhat of a dictatorial spirit, we think the Act should be interpreted in a liberal manner, and in an enfranchising spirit. But Mr. Hildyard has shown himself extremely well acquainted with the Reform Act; his administration of it has been fair and equal to the two parties, and he has thrown out some valuable hints for amending the Act so as to lessen the expense of the revision."

This is conclusive—whatever Mr. Brougham may have heard to the contrary on his arrival in a moment of disappointment and defeat. The subterfuge that the triumphant position of Sir John Beckett upon the poll was the result of the Barrister's revision is fully exposed last Saturday. The fact is, that the balance against the Orange party upon the old list of voters was just 90; all the rest applied to the new names improperly put on, and could not therefore have affected the late contest. Mr. Baines knows this as well as we do, yet he has not scrupled to aver to the contrary, over and over again, in his speeches, and in his own newspaper articles; and it is more than probable that Mr. Brougham was on his arrival led to believe that which he undoubtedly gave utterance to in the Cloth Hall-yard. Our readers will remember that both he and Mr. Baines on the preceding night gave their assembled partisans a solemn assurance that they should be 200 a-head of Sir J. Beckett on the poll at the close of the second day. Here, too, Mr. Brougham was Mr. Baines's victim. He had no personal knowledge to guide him. Yet his experience of the party with whom he co-operated ought to have made him more cautious; and the manner in which he DENIES HIS OWN LANGUAGE TO MR. HILDYARD IS EVEN MORE DISCREDITABLE THAN HIS INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS SOUTHWARK CONSTITUENTS HOW TO EVADE THE PAYMENT OF THE TAXES IMPOSED BY THE LEGISLATURE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORCING BACK UPON THE KING A PARTY THAT HAD GIVEN HIM (MR. BROUGHAM) SOME FOUR THOUSANDS A YEAR FOR LIFE FOR NOTHING BY WHICH THE STATE CAN BE BENEFITED TO THE AMOUNT OF ONE PARDON, SHOULD BE LIVED TO THE AGE OF METHUSALAH. We repeat, therefore, that Mr. W. Brougham's letter to Mr. Hildyard by no means changes his position with regard to the imputations hung out in the Cloth Hall-yard, when in Mr. Baines's leading-strings.

This, we think, is a most charming wind-up of the public life of Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHAM—a word in addition would be superfluous.

TO JOHN BULL

Sir,—From the tenour of your remarks (in your last Number) on the ridiculous farrago of lies which the *Morning Chronicle* inserts "from our own Correspondent," with respect to the Meeting at Rugby, and from the manner in which you have distinguished "the Rev. Mr. Bird" in the type, you appear to have been under the impression that he was one of the Radical gang. Such a mistake was not at all unnatural from the style in which that infamous and radically false report was written;—but, as a friend of Mr. Bird's (who is at present from home, and may possibly not have seen your last Number), I beg to say that this excellent Clergyman is a staunch Conservative, and that he no further interfered in the proceedings of the above meeting than to repeat a question with respect to the Corn Laws, which Mr. GREGORY was attempting to evade, on the pretence that the person who put it was not a freeholder (and which had consequently caused great confusion in the Meeting,) and to put another with respect to the Church.

I am, Sir, your obedient, humble servant,
A FRIEND TO TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

Rugby, Jan. 29th, 1835.

P.S. That virulent compound of gross misrepresentation and consequential nonsense, the "*Christian (!!!) Advocate*," in its trash of last Monday, states that Sir ROBERT PEEL'S right of voting was disputed by "the inspector," which means an *impudent attorney's clerk in Mr. Gregory's pay!*

We are authorised to state that the article in the *Morning Chronicle* of Thursday, the 22d, headed, "A Sketch of the Duke, by H. B.," was not written by the popular author of *The Political Sketches*, whose signature it bears.

THE HANNIBALS.—From the *Dublin Evening Mail* received this morning, we learn that, not only did Lord PLUNKET'S brother-in-law vote for Mr. O'CONNELL at the late election for Dublin, as we have already mentioned, but that his Lordship's son, the Hon. JOHN PLUNKET, also gave his vote to the Agitator. The political degradation involved in this act, and the melancholy sacrifice of high feeling to the promotion of fictitious purposes, can only be thoroughly appreciated by those who recollect the character given of Lord PLUNKET by this same O'CONNELL, and quoted by the *Mail*, when he described him as having "obtained the hatred of all parties," and of being a man in whom it was "impossible to place confidence." And yet for this man Lord PLUNKET'S son voted!—*Albion*.

We have to-day to announce the death of the Right Honourable JAMES FITZGERALD, who died on Thursday week, at his seat, Bootstown, at the advanced age of ninety-three. He was called to the bar in 1769 and was promoted to the rank of King's Sergeant in 1784, which he held till the Union—to which measure he was strongly opposed. He was a Member of the Irish Parliament in 1772, and introduced and carried a Bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics. In 1782 Mr. FITZGERALD married CATHERINE second daughter of the Rev. HENRY VESSEY—and in 1826 she was created a Peeress by the title of Baroness FITZGERALD and VESSEY. Her Ladyship died in 1832, and was succeeded by the present Lord FITZGERALD and VESSEY, who has recently been created an English Peer.

In consequence of a memorial presented to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, representing the obstruction in York-street, Covent-garden, which has existed for two years past, occasioned by making preparations for intended improvements in that quarter, a

great number of paviments commenced paving the new street on Monday last, and several labourers were employed clearing away the rubbish where the new houses are, to be erected on the east side. The pavement reaches already from the Strand to the English Opera House, and the street communicating with York-street, opposite Charles-street, will be upwards of forty feet wide, and will be thrown open in the course of a few days, and the obstruction complained of removed.—Two years of Whig stupidity and negligence of the public welfare would not have effected half so much as this.

We find the following in the *Morning Chronicle*. We can scarcely express sufficient surprise at the manner in which it treats its friends:—

"The Sunday evening lectureship of St. Vedast, Forster-lane, is vacant by the resignation of the Rev. CHARLES WODSWORTH, and there are numerous candidates for the appointment; among the rest, the Rev. Dr. WATSON, the Curate, whose pretensions are founded upon his having a large family. But putting aside, for the moment, the consideration that this Reverend Divine, though dubbed D.D., "at College ne'er was bred, Sir," we would ask the *consistent* Bishop of London, how it happens that this Aberdeen gentleman is suffered to hold the curacy of St. Vedast? He has a large and populous living, the vicarage of Denford-cum-Rington, in the county of Northampton, and yet he is suffered by the *consistent* CHARLES JAMES to abandon his own flock, to feed that of an absent Rector, Dr. WALMESLEY! Here is a field for Church Reform—worthy the attention of Sir ROBERT and Co. Again, we ask, why is it that the inhabitants of St. Vedast should be called upon to put their hands in their pockets to pay for a second sermon in the afternoon—the time now specified by the advertisement for the lecture—when even in the smallest and poorest parish in the country the Right Reverend the Bishop of this Diocese is exacting TWO FULL SERVICES? Is Dr. WALMESLEY, the Rector of the rich living of Hanwell, as well as Incumbent of St. Vedast, too poor to give his parishioners the *quid pro quo*? We should advise the parishioners, before they appoint the new Lecturer, to call a Vestry, and inquire into these matters. In the meantime, perhaps the Bishop of London will write to his brother of PETERBOROUGH, to ascertain the cause of exemption from residence of the Rev. Dr. WATSON, who, we understand, was but a little time since a master of a ship, and received his half-pay as such."

—We select this as one of many cases.—That of OTTEN BELCHAM is one which we propose bringing forward whenever it may best serve the cause of the Church. Others, equally interesting, will bring up the rear.

There is something quite disgustingly offensive in the conduct of the veteran dandy, Lord PALMERSTON. Only conceive his saying, what we subjoin, on the hustings in Hampshire—the commentary of our contemporary is too good to be omitted; we most cordially say "ditto" to every syllable of it:—

Lord PALMERSTON, in the course of his address to his late constituents, at the close of the South Hants election, is represented to have said:—

"It is not to that party now constituting the Ministry that I would point your hopes; for, whatever may be said of their intentions by their adherents, they have always been opposed to Reform. I trust you will see them met by so large a majority in the House of Commons as will be sufficient to drive them from the helm."

This is pretty well from the most unpopular and inefficient man who ever held office—one who has clung to office under every change of Ministry but the last—one who was the colleague of the very men whose principles he thus arraigns—and who only left them when to retain office it was necessary to change his principles.—*Morning Paper*.

We have received several letters on the subject of the abominable immorality of the French plays which have been imported from revolutionized Paris, and are acted at the Lyceum. Every proper feeling is outraged, every natural affection violated by the trash which is exhibited; and if these people cannot better understand the taste of the English nation, the law must interfere to check their licentiousness and stop their abominations.

Of all the absurdities committed by rational beings, the things called steeple chases are unquestionably the most absurd; without end, object, or amusement. We should think, however, there are always to be found "greater" follies than the greatest—for in the public announcement of the St. Alban's steeple chase to come off on the 5th of March, the conditions run thus—"For ten sovereigns each, free for any horse carrying 12 stone four miles across the country without any impracticable rivers or fences!"—The last part of this is quite admirable. It reminds us of that humorous truism in one of GEORGE COLMAN'S clever tales—

"For what's impossible can't be,
And never, never comes to pass."

—If the fences and rivers were impracticable, chase there could be none. Putting aside the extraordinary folly of these affairs, it really is melancholy to look back at the loss of life and limb which has occurred during the present season, and whatever excuse there may be for hunting, with all the excitement of sport, scene dogs, and a large field, there can be none for flogging and spurring poor jaded half-bred, some hired and some borrowed, "nags," over a heavy country, high fences, deep ditches, and wide rivers, in what may be called cold blood. The fashion is a novelty, and an absurd and barbarous one.

We have to record the sudden death of Lady DUNNEN, which melancholy event took place on Thursday se'night, at Kimmel Park, near St. Asaph. Her Ladyship, it appears, was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which almost instantaneously deprived her of life.

The *Birmingham Gazette* contains, in the form of an advertisement, the following explanation of the circumstances under which Sir ROBERT PEEL gave his vote for Sir EARLELEY WILMOT and Mr. DUGDALE at the election for North Warwickshire:—

"On the last day of polling Sir ROBERT, in company with Mr. WHATELEY and many other Gentlemen, entered the booth. After the cheering which took place on his entrance had subsided, the Under-Sheriff inquired his name. He had scarcely answered the question when Mr. COLLIS objected to his vote. On being asked by Sir ROBERT what were the grounds of his objection, he answered that Sir ROBERT PEEL, being a Minister of State, was incapacitated from voting; and to prove his objection produced a book on election law, which contained a list of disqualified persons, among whom were enumerated Ministers of State. But, without reference to any authority whatever, on this slender ground alone it was that Mr. COLLIS ventured to object to the vote. A desultory conversation then ensued between Sir ROBERT PEEL, the Under-Sheriff, Mr. WHATELEY, Mr. COLLIS, and Mr. W. H. REECE (Mr. DUGDALE'S agent), during which some other books on election law, were referred to, but nothing could be found in any one of them at all bearing on the point in dispute. Two or three times during Sir ROBERT PEEL'S stay in the booth he said—"If there be the slightest doubt in the mind of the Under-Sheriff as to my right to vote I will not for a moment insist on exercising that right." Mr. REECE insisted on the vote being recorded, urging that as Sir ROBERT PEEL'S name was on the register his vote could not be objected to; and that it was expressly provided by the Reform Act that no scrutiny shall be allowed before the Returning Officer. The Under-Sheriff being satisfied that he ought to admit the vote instructed the poll-clerk to record it; but at the suggestion of Mr. COLLIS, and with the consent of Sir ROBERT PEEL, a minute was made in the margin of the book in words to the following effect:—"An objection was made to Sir ROBERT PEEL'S vote on the ground of his being a Minister of State." Sir ROBERT PEEL immediately left the booth and entered his carriage, amidst the cheers of the populace. He voted for Sir EARLELEY WILMOT and Mr. DUGDALE, and did not speak to any one except the agents and the Under-Sheriff."

The following Gentlemen were on Tuesday called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn:—John Alexander Johnston, Esq., Alfred Baldwin, Esq., James

Kennedy Blair, Esq., Robert Wm. Bacon, Esq., Henry Richard Bellingham, Esq., John Jefferys, Jun., Esq., Augustus Langdon, Esq. A notice was affixed on Saturday to the doors of the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, to the effect that it is intended to apply in the next Session of Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to obtain an Act for establishing a Company for the better supplying with water the inhabitants of the metropolis in the boroughs of Marylebone, Finsbury, Tower Hamlets, Southwark, Lambeth, and Greenwich, the cities of London and Westminster, and all the parishes within the bills of mortality.

According to the German papers the Prussian Court, agreeing with several great Powers, does not intend sending back its Plenipotentiary to London, in order to resume the conferences, until after the debates of the British Parliament.

Paris is getting very full, but not so gay as it was wont to be in the present season. A grand subscription ball was to be given on Thursday in the rooms of M. LAFFITTE'S hotel in favour of the starving pensioners of CHARLES the Tenth's Civil List. At the head of it are the most eminent Royalists of both sexes. To injure this charitable purpose his Highness of Orleans is reported to have selected the day for a ball of his own.

The venerable Admiral DUNDAS travelled post from Reading, in Berkshire, to give his vote in favour of the Conservative candidate for the northern division of the county of Lincoln. Several other gentlemen also travelled considerable distances for the same purpose.

The Radical opinions of Mr. GUEST are well known, and if there could be entertained a doubt of his appertaining to the truly "Liberal" school of Lord DURHAM, it will be entirely removed by a perusal of the following letter, addressed to the publisher of an able, independent, and honest Conservative journal, published in Merthyr Tydvil:—"19th Jan. 1835. Sir—I send you enclosed a check for the *Guardian* newspapers to Saturday last; and am sorry that the scurrility and personal abuse contained in its columns compel me to request you will discontinue sending it to me.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, "J. J. GUEST."

"Mr. MALLALIEU, Merthyr *Guardian* Office." The *Hull Advertiser*—we quote from the *Hull Packet*—tells its readers, and in a grave and authoritative tone too, that large remittances have been made by "the despots of the Continent," for the purpose of bribing electors to vote for the Tory party, and intimates that some of this gold has been fingered by the Hull voters. We were not aware the "Continental despots" were so flush of money as to risk it on such precarious security. But the thing is too absurd to require comment, and it is a matter of perfect astonishment to us, how any dabbler in politics above the age of infancy could venture to put forth such a statement without anticipating the ridicule which it would infallibly entail upon him.

At a meeting of the members of the South Lancashire Conservative Association, last week, the Right Hon. Lord FRANCIS EGERTON, M.P., the Hon. R. BOOTLE WILBRAHAM, M.P., and several other highly influential gentlemen were enrolled in the association. A project is on foot for erecting a suitable building for the meetings of the association at Newton.

A hand-bill, of which the following is a copy, was pretty freely circulated in Derbyshire, during the late contest:—

"Another specimen of Whig dictation—Nottingham, Jan. 10th, 1835.—Mr. HARRISON: Dear Sir, I wish you clearly to understand, that I shall certainly not give work to any person that gives his vote to Sir ROGER GRESELEY and Sir GEO. CREWE.

"Yours truly, JOHN WHITT.

"To Mr. HARRISON, Ilkeston." The prompt attention of Lord ELLENBOROUGH to the wishes of the public, with respect to the establishment of a regular steam boat communication between Liverpool and Calcutta, by the route of the Red Sea, has given great satisfaction here, and will no doubt produce a similar feeling in India. The following official notification has been issued at the Post-office:—

"General Post-office, Jan. 26. "Mails for Egypt and for India will be made up on this office on the first day of every month, unless that should be on the Sunday; then on the following day, and forwarded by the steam-packets from Falmouth to Malta, whence they will be conveyed by branch steam-packets to Alexandria. The regulation will commence with the mail to be made up here on Monday, the 2d of March. The letters for Egypt and for India, under this arrangement, are to be charged the same rate as those for Malta; and the postage must be paid when they are put into the Post-office.

(Signed) "F. FREELING, Sec."

The following notice has also been issued from the General Post-office, dated Jan. 28:—

"Newspapers to and from Corfu, and the other Ionian Islands, may be forwarded by the Mediterranean packet free of any charge for postage.

"By command, F. FREELING, Sec."

Count MEDEM, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, is packing up; he expects to depart next week for Paris. Count Pozzo di Borgo will leave the French capital for London in a few days.

Russia counts so confidently upon receiving a large sum of money from France, on account of Poland, that these claims are officially set down in the financial tables, as "resources shortly to be available to the public service," and are reckoned amongst the ways and means of the next year.

The address of C. O'GRADY to the county of Cork flogs all competition. He says, "I told the electors of Limerick that there was a penumbra of independence in the county of Cork, which was not then able to *lip freedom on its tongue*." This is an epoch at which men should be steady, when we see our winter fields irrigated with human blood and top-dressed with human brains." If you return any, except an unconditional Repealer, you send a walking monument of Repeal extinction, and carve on it this inscription, "*His Jaecit*." The lovers of fun will grieve to learn that Mr. CAREW O'GRADY has no chance of a seat in Parliament this time. "*His Jaecit*," in other words, he lies by for the present in Aghamra Castle, a walking monument of neglected merit and unprized eloquence.

The following is a genuine copy of a letter presented to the Committee appointed by the Dublin Society for erecting a bust of the late Mr. KIRWAN, the Naturalist, who had been President of the Society:—

"To the Committee appointed to see Mr. KIRWAN'S bust done by the Dublin Library Society.

"Plase your Honors—I send no advertisement in the *Freeman's Journal* till yesterday, wherein I observed that all statues should send in their proposals for doing a bust of one Mr. KIRWAN, who died lately in the town. Now there's not a man in Dublin who could do it cheaper, nor neither than I myself, and why? because I am a boy that is just grown a man, and out of his time, named TRIN, and can work as well as myself; and if your Honors wants to see any of my work go any day to James's Church, where you see a bread stone whats lately put up over one Mister BANKS, with a dead on one side, and time with his our glass and sigh on the other. If Death, and Tim did Time, and I defie any man to do them better. If your Honors intend to employ me send to me at No. 23, Patrick's-close, one pair back, and if I or TIM be out Misses CASEE will take in any message."

At the close of the proceedings on Friday at the Cork election Mr. FERGUS O'CONNOR, as usual throughout the contest, addressed the

electors. He alluded to the members of his own family voting against him for the Conservatives, and said he owed his triumph over the aristocrats of the county to "the honest frieze-coated men of Cork." "Why," proceeds the report in the Cork paper, "I say, did not my family vote for me?" A person in the gallery—"I'll tell you, FERGUS; because you're going to marry Mrs. NISBETT. Is she an Irishwoman?" "She is, and a Repealer."—(Tremendous cheering.)

Mr. BARTON, it is said, will petition against the return of O'CONNOR DON and FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, in the county of Roscommon.

The Board of Controll in Cannon-row has been recently enlarged. It is, we believe, a fact, says the Post, that the Right Hon. ex-President of the Board, Mr. C. GRANT, shortly before his retirement from office, required from the Directors an increased room for the Board of Controll. It is not generally known that the nomination of Sir ROBERT GRANT to the government of the Presidency of Bombay was carried in the Court by a majority of three only.

THE GREAT SNORING COMMITTEE.—It is usual to designate Parliamentary Committees by the names of the Bills which they sit to consider. A few years ago a Bill was introduced into the House of Lords for enclosing lands in the parish of Great Snoring, in the county of Norfolk, and was in regular course committed to a Select Committee. It is sometimes a practice to move that on a Select Committee all the Lords who attend it shall have voices; and Lord ELDON, then Lord Chancellor, one day rose with the greatest gravity and said, "I request your Lordships' serious attention to the motion I am about to put; it is, that all the Lords who attend the Great Snoring Committee shall have voices."

Wednesday a Court of Directors of the East India Company was held at the East India House, which was attended by nearly the whole of the Directors, for the purpose of considering the appointment of a proper person to fill the high office of Governor-General of India, in the place of Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK. The Court sat in deliberation for a much longer period than usual, the Directors not separating until nearly half-past five o'clock. The Noble Lord named by the Government to the Court of Directors for the office of Governor-General was Lord HEYTESBURY, and after much deliberation the Court of Directors, unanimously, as is understood, agreed to appoint that Noble Lord to the high office.

The Chairman and a deputation from the Committee of excluded officers of the East India Company's maritime service, had an interview on Tuesday with the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Controll, on the subject of their memorial to the East India Company.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has expressed his determination that every article in his establishment, and capable of being procured in that country, shall be of Irish manufacture.

By the death of the Hon. P. H. ABBOTT, the Recordship of Monmouth, to which he was elected in September, 1831, on the death of the Right Hon. C. BATHURST, is again vacant.

In consequence of the vague clauses in the new Weights and Measures Act, and the doubt entertained on some of its provisions, several tradespeople in Westminster have incurred an expense from 11. upwards, amounting in some instances to 101., by having their weights and measures re-stamped, though it has been since discovered that the Act does not apply to Westminster.

Saturday being the day appointed at Cambridge for the annual conferring of degrees, the Undergraduates' Galleries were filled at an early hour with about 1500 young men. While waiting for the commencement of the ceremony, a voice from the galleries called for "Three cheers for his Majesty's Ministers;" an unanimous and enthusiastic burst of applause followed from all present, which lasted upwards of three minutes. The Cambridge Chronicle says:—

It was gratifying to notice the enthusiasm with which the names of Sir R. PEEL and the Duke of WELLINGTON were received, by the Undergraduates and Commencing Bachelors who were assembled in the Senate-House. Since it is from teachers and parents that the political opinions of early life are usually derived, such a demonstration of feeling is valuable as shewing the confidence placed in his MAJESTY'S Government by a numerous and intelligent class of his subjects, who have property to defend and a common Church to protect. The disapprobation which was so plentifully bestowed on the names of the Members of the late Government, proves that Whiggish principles have but little weight among the educated youth of this kingdom. We are happy to observe such a spirit so prevalent among those members of the University who are proceeding on to the degree which gives a vote for the election of Members of Parliament. But yet, in truth, the Conservative party in the University stands in little need of further aid. Since the contest which unsettled Lord PALMERSTON and Lord CAVENISH the Whig party have hardly been able to offer even the shadow of an opposition to a Conservative candidate.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—There was a grand display at the College on Monday night: never was so large an assemblage within its walls. The spacious library was thronged so as scarcely to leave standing-room for one individual more—the gallery itself being completely filled all round. It was the first of the evening meetings for the season, and Sir HENRY HALFORD did the honours with his usual tact and discrimination. He arrived, bringing with him his corps of distinguished at a quarter past nine, and was presently enthroned in his President's chair—having on his right the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Bishop of London, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Charles Manners Sutton, and some of the Judges; and on his left the Lord Chancellor, Lord Abinger, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Chief Justice Tindal, &c. Having waited a few minutes to see that all were properly seated and arranged, the Learned President rose and read a paper On the Deaths of Illustrious Persons. He alluded to one which he had formerly read relating to persons of antiquity; he now took the moderns for his theme—beginning with Cardinal Newman. The Cardinal died of dysentery, and was aware of the mortal nature of his complaint: the circumstances of his last moments were judiciously selected from Cavendish—not forgetting the beautiful touches of Shakspeare. The deaths of Edward the Sixth and of Queen Mary were then noticed; and the excellent account given of the last illness of Oliver Cromwell by Dr. Bates was quoted. Charles II. died of apoplexy, and the medical reader of Sir C. Scarborough's history of the case and post mortem examination can have no difficulty in explaining the otherwise curious circumstances related by bystanders, touching the King's alleged acquiescence in the Romish faith on his death-bed. In mentioning the death of the second Mary, from small-pox, Sir Henry vindicated Radcliffe from the censures of Burnett. Schomberg intimated this prelate never to give an opinion on a military subject—it were well he had never given a medical one. Dryden and Addison were not forgotten among the illustrious; but we are compelled to be brief. Swift's last melancholy affliction, wherein he died, "a traveller and a show," was traced by Sir HENRY, not to a disorder producing bodily disease, as the learned Sir George Baker argues, but to a disposition to palsy, which affected the Dean even from his youth upwards. In short it was corporeal malady that in his memorable epiphany lacerated and preyed upon his heart. The remarkable death of George II., who died suddenly from rupture of the right ventricle of the heart, was next alluded to; and finally, the recent decease of the Duke of Gloucester was touched on with much delicacy and discretion. There was no wanton raising of the veil from that which the physician is honourably bound not to the Royal sufferer, were feelingly portrayed. In conclusion, the history of the physician, the paper was loudly applauded, and seemed to excite much interest among the distinguished visitors.

ECCLESTIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. and Rev. JOHN FORRESTER, M.A., has been instituted by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Exeter, to the Rectories of Poltimore and Huxham, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Lord Poltimore, the true Patron.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been pleased to license the Rev. HOWEL JONES, Curate of Bradford, to the Perpetual Curacy of Excester, in Kent, on the nomination of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

At a chapter held on the 1st inst., at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, the Rev. WILBRAHAM JONSON, M.A., Incumbent of Marple, was appointed Deputy Chaplain.

The Rev. Mr. WRIGHT, Curate of Gosforth, has been appointed by the Rev. the Vicar, Curate of St. John's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, vacant by the death of the Rev. James Taylor.

The Dean of ARBAGH has been appointed a Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Rev. RICHARD JOHN BRADON, M.A., to the Rectory of Shirwell, in the county of Devon.

Well, in the county of Devon. The Rev. PATRICK JOHN MACFARLANE to the Church and parish of Dron, in the presbytery and county of Perth, vacant by the death of the Rev. Alexander Isdale.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. JAMES BRAG to the Church and parish of Libberton, in the presbytery and county of Edinburgh, in the room of Mr. William Purdie, deceased.

OBITUARY.

At Torquay, Devonshire, in the 25th year of his age, the Rev. Philip Pierpont Meadows, late of Great Bealings, in the county of Suffolk. At Reham, in the county of Lincoln, aged 88, the Rev. Edward Bromhead, for sixty-three years Vicar of that parish.—The living, which is of considerable value, is in the gift of the Merchant Tailors' Company, London. Suddenly, the Rev. F. Crose, Master of the Grammar School, Colchester, and Rector of Brewhurch, Essex.

At Chesterholme, the Rev. Anthony Hedley, aged 57. At Isleworth House, the Rev. Sir William Henry Cooper, Bart., aged 68, brother of Lieut.-Col. Cooper, of Barton Grange, near Taunton.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.—Jan. 30.—On the 14th inst. Philip Kelland, Esq., B.A., of Queen's college, was elected a Foundation Fellow of that Society.

At the congregation on Saturday last Richard A. F. Barrett, Henry Paul Measor, Edward S. Cressy, and Edward Reed Thred, of King's college, were severally admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The select preacher for the ensuing month, is the Rev. Richard Ward, of Trinity college.

ORDINATIONS.

The Right Rev. John Bird, Bishop of Chester, held an Ordination in Chester Cathedral, on Sunday last:—Deacons: Oxford—J. B. Bennett, A.B., P. M. Crossfield, A.B., Magd. hall; H. Hamer, A.B., Queen's coll.; H. Knowles, A.B., N. J. Merriman, A.M., Brasenose coll. Cambridge—J. J. Cundill, A.B., St. John's coll.; W. Hodgson, A.B., Sidney coll.; W. R. Keeling, A.B., St. John's; T. H. Steble, A.B., Queen's; T. Tate, A.B., Trinity, Dublin—J. T. Brown, A.B., R. P. Graves, A.B., W. Jamason, A.B., J. Kingsley, A.B., W. H. Massie, A.B., Trinity coll. By Letters Dimissory From Lincoln—H. Hebson, A.B., Queen's coll., Oxford. By Letters Dimissory From York—F. J. Higginson, A.B., Queen's; R. Dolson, A.B., Lincoln; T. R. Read, A.B., University; W. Houghton, Student of Brasenose college, Oxford.—Priests: Oxford—T. F. Barker, A.B., Brasenose coll.; T. Cooper, A.B., Magd. hall; F. G. Hopwood, A.B., W. Hornby, A.B., Christ Church; H. J. Swale, A.B., University coll. Cambridge—G. Dunning, M.A., Downing coll.; J. L. Fignis, A.B., T. P. Hiscok, A.B., Queen's coll.; R. Rigg, M.A., Caius; H. N. Walton, A.B., Pembroke. Students of St. Bees—J. Fox, C. Adams, W. Hastwell, G. Hayton, R. Polwhell, W. Burns. Dublin—R. W. King, M.A., R. Minnit, A.B., J. Taylor, A.B., F. Wade, A.B., Trinity coll. By Letters Dimissory From York—T. I. Stewart, M.A., Exeter coll., Oxford; T. Simson, Student Civil Law, St. Mary's hall, Oxford.

At an Ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells in the Chapel within his Lordship's Palace at Wells, the following persons were ordained:—Deacons: J. C. Bush, B.A., Pembroke coll.; W. C. Kingleake, B.A., Trinity coll.; C. Turner, B.A., St. John's coll. Cambridge, by letters dimissory from the Bishop of Norwich.—Priests: W. Buckler, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; C. F. Fisher, B.A., University coll., Oxford; J. Langdon, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; H. E. Whellan, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are sorry to announce that on Sunday during the morning service, whilst the Rev. Mr. SURTON was doing the duty at the altar of Westminster Abbey, as he pronounced the fourth Commandment he dropped down apparently dead. It appears that the Rev. gentleman was seized with a fit of apoplexy. He was removed to his residence, and about nine o'clock on Monday morning he expired.

The Camberwell Collegiate or Proprietary School, in connexion with King's College, was opened on Monday, in the presence of the Rev. J. C. SPOUR, Vicar, as President, the Committee, and Proprietors, and a company of 700 ladies and gentlemen. An appropriate prayer was in the first instance offered up by the Vicar, who also explained the design of the Institution; which was followed by an address from the Rev. J. A. GILES, the Head Master, detailing the scholastic plan which it was intended to pursue.

The Hon. and Rev. T. H. COVENTRY, at his audit last week for Severn Stoke, &c. remitted back five per cent. to each of his tenants; this was in addition to a permanent reduction he made last year of ten per cent.; thus making fifteen per cent.

At the tithe audit of the Rev. Wm. VERNON, held on Wednesday at Hanbury, a reduction of ten per cent. was made to all the tenants.

At the tithe audit of the Rev. H. SOUTHALL, Rector of Kington, Worcestershire, on Monday, that gentleman made an abatement on the amount of his tithes.

The Rev. Wm. VAUGHAN, Rector of the third portion of Pontesbury, Salop, returned, unsolicited, on his last tithe day, twelve and a half per cent. to those of his tithe payers who live by agriculture. He also offered the accommodation of a delay of payment to those who desired it on half their composition money.—Salopian Journal.

The Governors of King Edward's Free Grammar School, Birmingham, intend on the 4th of March to fill up the appointment of Second Master, which will become vacant at Easter, by the resignation of the Rev. RANN PENNENY. Besides a fixed salary of 300l. per annum, the Second Master will receive a contingent augmentation to arise from a capitation fee on every boy in the school, yielding probably another 100l. per annum, and considerably more on the completion of the new school buildings.

A subscription has been entered into to erect a Church, parsonage house, and Sunday school, at Hinchcliffe Hill, in Astonley, near Huddersfield. The estimated expense is 2,200l., towards which the Church Building Society have contributed 500l., the National School Society 100l., and 400l. have been subscribed chiefly in the neighbourhood.

The Incorporated Society for Building Churches have voted another 100l. towards the rebuilding of St. Michael's Church, in Stamford.

A handsome silver silver and seventy-five sovereigns were presented on Thursday to the Rev. JAMES CARR, Perpetual Curate of St. Hil'd's Church, South Shields, by the parishioners, as a tribute of respect and esteem for his unwearied exertions and Christian sympathy during the two awful visitations of cholera with which that town and neighbourhood have been afflicted.

A subscription has been set on foot by a few individuals in the parish of Chedale, Cheshire, for the purpose of erecting an Episcopal Chapel and national school, in the district of Handford, Chedale, Hulme, and Gill Bent, in that parish. The district comprises a population of 1,500 persons, at a distance from two to four miles from the parish Church, and the consequence is that the moral and religious state of the poor is most deplorable. It is estimated that the expense of the building will not be more than 600l., and as there are no resident gentry in the district, the amount must be raised from the benevolent at a distance.

The Anniversary of the Worcester Diocesan Association in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was held on Wednesday last, at the Guildhall, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese in the chair. The Report and Statement of Accounts were read by the Honorary Secretary, the Rev. W. Godfrey, and the various Resolutions were moved and seconded by the Lord Bishop of Rochester; J. Williams, Esq.; Rev. W. Digby, Prebendary of Worcester; Rev. H. J. Hastings, Rector of Arley Kings; T. Leonard, Esq., Mayor of Worcester; Rev. J. L. Willis; W. Rose Holden; J. M. Guich, Esq.; Rev. F. Gannett, Rector of Fladbury; Rev. T. Pearson, Rector of Great Witley; Rev. G. W. Kershaw, Curate of St. Nicholas; and H. Clifton, Esq.—It appears from the Report, that since the last meeting of this association, the annual subscriptions

had advanced very considerably. A large number of the Clergy and gentry were present upon the occasion, and the attendance of ladies was also numerous. It having been announced that, though on this occasion contributions could not of course be expected from the subscribers to the Society, yet that plates would be at the door for the reception of such sums as persons, not members, might please to give, the handsome amount of 18l. was collected.

One of the largest, but certainly the most respectable, meeting that ever was held at Birmingham took place at one o'clock on Tuesday last in the above town. The meeting was held in the Assembly Room of the Royal Hotel. There were a large number of fashionably-attired females present. Among the most distinguished persons who attended the meeting, we observed the Right Rev. the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Earl of Aylesford, the Earl of Bradford, Viscount Clifford, the Archdeacons of Salop, of Stafford, of Coventry, of Denbigh; the Dean of Lichfield, Sir J. Wrottesly, M.P., Mr. Dugdale, M.P., Mr. Hawkes, M.P.; the Rev. Messrs. R. Bedford, Bray, A. Clive, E. Burn, W. Marsh, T. Mosley, J. Corbett, Dr. June, J. Leigh, H. Poltney, and nearly all the resident Clergymen in Birmingham and the surrounding districts. There must have been about three thousand persons present. The object of the meeting was to promote the building of Churches in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, to extend religious instruction to the lower classes, and to call upon the kingdom at large to follow the example that was to be set them. The Bishop of LICHFIELD and COVENTRY presided. In explaining the object of the meeting, his Lordship said, he would take seventeen different parishes in his diocese, and he found that out of that number only the inhabitants of one were completely accommodated with a place of religious worship. Eighteen thousand persons wanted accommodation; but he was glad to see that 10,000l. was already subscribed for the building of Chapels. What had been already done, not only by the high but the middling classes, was a pledge that they would be able to attain their object—(Cheers)—and, under the blessing of God, the present meeting would be productive of the very best results. After some very able speeches in support of the object of the meeting, several large subscriptions were added to the list, and a collection to a considerable amount was made at the doors.

A public meeting was held at the Lion Inn, Shrewsbury, on Monday last, for the purpose of forming a Society for promoting the enlargement, building, and purchase of Churches and Chapels in connexion with the Established Church, in that diocese. The Earl of Shrewsbury took the chair, and the meeting was most satisfactorily attended by the nobility and gentry of the district. Donations were given in the room amounting to upwards of 1200l., exclusive of annual subscriptions.—On the same day, the Duke of SURREY presided at a similar meeting held at Newport, at which contributions towards the funds of the intended Society were entered into, amounting to 600l. independent of annual subscriptions. At this meeting the Noble President stated his intention of giving one thousand pounds to endow a new Church at Kettleby, in addition to a donation towards its erection; and the Bishop mentioned that the Countess of BRIDGEWATER had undertaken to build a Chapel of Ease at Whitchurch at her own expense.

BARNSTAPLE.—Thursday, pursuant to a requisition that had been presented to the Archdeacon of Barnstaple, the Rev. GEORGE BARNES, a meeting of the Clergy took place at the Golden Lion Hotel, for the purpose of considering some questions most important to the interest of the National Church, and of expressing entire confidence (if it should be deemed advisable) in any measures which, in co-operation with his Majesty's Government, the Bishops of our Church may think fit to pursue, for the rendering more effective its discipline, for the equitable adjustment of all questions relating to its property, and the religious instruction of the people. Among the Rev. Gentlemen present were—The Archdeacon; the Rev. H. Luxmore, Vicar of Barnstaple; Rev. R. Bryan, Vicar of Westdown; Rev. J. L. Harding, Vicar of Monkleigh; Rev. W. C. Hill, Vicar of Fremington; Rev. G. Morgan, Vicar of Torrington; Rev. S. T. Gully, Rector of Barrynourbour; Rev. J. Dene, Rector of Horwood; Rev. C. Drake, Rector of Hanishaw; Rev. C. P. Coffin, Rector of East Down; Rev. S. T. Illoud, Rector of Instow; Rev. P. Kelland, Rector of Landraes; Rev. John Harding, Rector of Goodleigh; Rev. P. Johnson, Rector of Wembworthly; Rev. W. Walter, Rector of Bideford; Rev. Richard Walter, Rector of Parkham; Rev. P. T. Clay, Rector of Chawleigh; Rev. G. Hole, Rector of Chulmleigh; Rev. J. St. Vincent Bowen, Curate of Hinton; Rev. M. Mundy, Perpetual Curate of Hinton; Rev. H. Drake, Curate of Hinton; Rev. H. Helder, Curate of Westleigh; Rev. H. Gamble, Curate of Newport; Rev. J. M. Chanter, Curate of Pilton, &c.—Resolutions and an address to the Bishop, in accordance with the views of the meeting, were passed.

On Tuesday last an important meeting of the Clergy of this Diocese was held at Garstang. It was called for the purpose of making known to the Bishop the sentiments of the Clergy on the subject of Church reform. We have understood that it was numerously attended, and that an address to his Lordship was unanimously agreed upon. The address has not as yet been made public, but we have heard that it was expressive of the Clergy's attachment to the doctrines and polity of the Established Church, and of their earnest wish it should be rendered as effective as possible for the extension of Christian principle. It mentioned also their wish that the King should issue a commission of inquiry, with a view to the remedy of all evils, which through time or change in circumstances might have arisen, and to put the Church in as efficient a condition as possible for the propagation of good.—Lancaster Gazette.

SIR R. PEEL AND THE DUBLIN DISSENTERS.

The following is Sir R. PEEL'S reply to the resolutions passed by the Rev. Mr. CREA'S congregation in Dublin:—

"Drayton Manor, Jan. 14. "Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th of January, transmitting to me a copy of the resolutions entered into unanimously by the congregation of which you are the Minister, disclaiming any participation in the sentiments recently expressed at a meeting of the Dissenting deputies in Birmingham, with regard to the King's Government, and the light in which measures of relief originating with that Government ought to be viewed by the Dissenting body. I am gratified by the assurances conveyed in your resolutions of your disposition to ascertain the intentions of the King's Ministers, and to understand their measures before you condemn them; and, above all, by the just and liberal opinions you express with regard to the Established Church and its intimate connexion with the true interests of civil and religious liberty in Ireland. I am bound at the same time to state explicitly that I wholly differ from you as to the policy of curtailing the privileges which the Act of 1829 conferred on our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, and that I consider it indispensable to maintain the great principle which has been practically incorporated into the constitution of the country—the equality of civil privilege and civil capacity among Churchmen, Roman Catholics, and Dissenters.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient and faithful servant, "ROBERT PEEL.

"The Rev. J. B. McCrea, D'Olier-street Chapel."

The following is the reply of Sir ROBERT PEEL to the Address of the Rev. Mr. STEUART'S congregation, in Dublin, which appeared in last week's paper:—

"Whitehall, Jan. 22, 1835. "Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., and of the address which accompanies it, from the congregation of Orthodox Presbyterian Dissenters worshipping in Union Chapel Dublin.

"I cannot regret the publication of the resolutions of those who called themselves the Dissenting deputies, at Birmingham, since they have called forth the expression of sentiments like those which this address conveys.

"When, in answer to the resolutions of the Dissenting deputies, I ventured to predict that these resolutions would not justly represent the opinion and feelings of the great body of Dissenters of the United Kingdom, I bore in mind the relation in which I stood during the six years of my official connexion with Ireland, towards that most respectable, most intelligent, and most loyal class, of which you form a portion—the great Presbyterian community in Ireland. I bore in mind that I had had constant intercourse with many of its members, as well as with the authorities through which more formal communications are conveyed—and that that intercourse had continued from its commencement to its close, in uninterrupted harmony, and with feelings of reciprocal confidence and a good will.

"I felt, therefore, a perfect assurance, that there were many among the Dissenters, and particularly among those with whom I have had the most opportunities of friendly communication, who would disclaim (or at least who would not share in), the intemperate hostility of the Dissenting deputies at Birmingham.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, "ROBERT PEEL.

"The Rev. David Stewart, Minister of Union Chapel, Dublin."

STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING.
 During the week, the Consol Market has been very buoyant, and the quotation for the Account yesterday was 92½. To-day the accounts from China have had some little effect on the Market, and the quotation closed at 92¼. Exchequer Bills are 42 43, and India Bonds, 20 22.

In the Foreign Market, the Settlement of the Account took place yesterday, and one defalcation was declared. During the week, the speculation in Portuguese Bonds, and in those of the New World, has been very extensive. The advance in Portuguese during the last Account was about 4 per cent., from 88 to 92; and that of Chilean near 10 per cent., namely, from 34½ to 44.5. Colombian also rose about 3 per cent., being yesterday as high as 36½. Brazilian advanced about 6 per cent., being yesterday at 87. The Market has not closed so good to-day for any of these Securities, Chilean leaving off at 43¼, 44, Colombian at 34½ 5, Spanish at 84½ 85. The closing price of Mexican was 42½ 43½. Spanish Bonds left off at 55½ 56, and the New Scrip at 23½ 24; Portuguese Bonds are 92¼ 5. The Northern Bonds are from 4 to 5 per cent. under their extreme price of yesterday, Russian being 108¼ 9¼; Belgian, 99½ 100; Dutch Five per Cent. 101½ 5, and the Two per Cent. 54 55.

In the Share Market Real del Monte have risen to £35 10. 36 10. Consols for Account, 92½ 5. Bank Stock, 223½ 224½. 2 per Cent. Consols, 92½ 5. Ditto for Account, 223½ 224½. 3 per Cent. Reduced, 100½ 5. Ditto for Account, 260½ 5. New 3½ per Cent., 99½ 100½. India Bonds, 20 22 pm. Bank Long Annuities, 17 3-16 7-16. Exchequer Bills, 42 43 pm.

By the Paris papers of Thursday great activity appears to have been observable in the Cabinet and the Corps Diplomatic. On Tuesday night M. de Talleyrand had an interview with Louis Philippe's Cabinet and three councils were held on the same day. The removal of Count Pozzo di Borgo from Paris to London is a subject of comment and conjecture with most of the French prints. The Count is stated not to have been approved of his change before Monday last, and to have informed the Foreign Minister of it on the following day. He intends, it is added, taking his departure on the 7th of February.—The *Journal des Debats* announces that General Sebastiani, who is appointed to succeed M. de Talleyrand at the British Court, passed through Aix (Bouches du Rhone) on the 25th of January, on his way from Naples to Paris, which latter capital the General was expected to reach on Thursday at the latest. According to the *Renouveau* General Sebastiani is to be accompanied to London by M. Borquency, a *Maitre des Requêtes*, and one of the editors of the *Journal des Debats*, who is to act as his Mentor, under the denomination of First Secretary of Embassy. The House of Deputies had no public sitting on Wednesday and Thursday. Their bureaux had not yet appointed the Committee which is to examine into the American Claim Bill, nor had Ministers yet communicated all the documents connected with that important question.

It is said that the Russian nobleman upon whom it has been determined to confer the important trust of permanent Ambassador at the Court of London, is Count Woronzow, the late Governor of Odessa, who is well known in Great Britain, and closely connected with the noble families of Pembroke and Clanwilliam.

The Lord President of the Council (the Earl of Rosslyn) grand official banquet to Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues in office, is fixed for Wednesday next, when the roll of Sheriffs will be arranged, preparatory to its being gazetted on Friday.

The Dukes of Hamilton and Sutherland have sent in their address to the present Ministry.—*York Chronicle*.

Mr. Goulburn, of Trinity College, whose name appeared as second Wrangler in the Cambridge list of honours, is the son of the Right Hon. Secretary for the Home Department.

Percival Banks, Esq., M.A., and J. B. Ferwest, Esq., were on Friday called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn.

The following Gentlemen were on Friday called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn:—James Mitchell, Esq., Thomas Martin, Esq., Arthur James Johns, Esq., the Hon. Henry Barrington, Charles Otter, Esq., Joshua Ryland Marshman, Esq., Wm. Cayley, Esq., and John Peter de Gex, Esq.

Thomas Wood, Esq., Deputy Alderman of Cordwainers Ward, was on Friday unanimously elected Alderman of the same Ward, vacant by the death of Christopher Smith, Esq.

M. Laporte has announced that the King's Theatre will open towards the end of next month, and that in addition to Mademoiselle Grisi, Mademoiselle Tasson, Signor Rubini, Monsieur Ivanhoff, and Signor Labache, other engagements are pending with various eminent artists, which will be concluded shortly, so as to produce an unrivalled opera and ballet.

Mr. John Green, the proprietor of the *Wexford Independent*, was sentenced on Wednesday last, in the Dublin Court of King's Bench to three months' imprisonment, for a libel upon Henry Lambert, Esq., late M.P. for the county of Wexford. The libel was contained in the speech of a very young person, delivered at a Repeal meeting in one of the parish assemblies of Wexford in the course of last year.

MIDDLESEX ELECTION.—On Friday the admirers of Mr. Joseph Hume, in Uxbridge and its vicinity, got up a dinner to celebrate the return of that gentleman for Middlesex. It is somewhat singular that Uxbridge should have been the spot fixed upon for this purpose, because in this district Mr. Hume had a smaller number of votes than either of the other candidates. The dinner took place at the Market-house in Uxbridge, and about 120 persons sat down to partake of it, amongst whom, the only persons publicly known, besides the Hon. Member, were Sir John Scott Lillie and Mr. Barclay, his proposer and seconder on the nomination-day. Mr. T. Murray presided. Mr. Hume made a long, and even more than usually dull speech, to which, however, the company listened with exemplary patience.—*Standard*.

Mr. J. A. James, minister of the Independent Chapel in Can's-lane, Birmingham, has disclaimed for himself and congregation any connection with the Birmingham Dissenting Deputies, whose resolutions were recently transmitted to Sir R. Peel.

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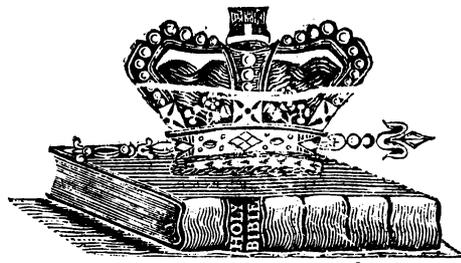
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TO QUOTABLE POLICY HOLDERS. ASYLUM LIFE OFFICE, 70, Cornhill, and 5, Waterloo-place.—The Directors of this Establishment (Capital of £500,000) in favour of Members of the Equitable Society to the necessity of securing the advantages presented by their peculiar situation.—Those who live until January, 1840, will be further large additions to their Policies.—The representatives of those who die annually, would merely obtain a return for the current years of the Decennial period.—To facilitate the operations of the fortunate holders, the Asylum will grant Assurances for the whole of life, for a smaller advance of money than is necessary for a term of five years, in the general rate of interest.—Two-thirds only of the full premium will be required to be paid, annually, leaving the balance to be deducted from the sum assured on a scale of interest at 4 per cent.

PREGNANCY, INFIRM HEALTH, AND OLD AGE. Females need not appear; the rates for diseases are moderate, and Policies are granted in persons of advanced age. GENERAL CLASSES TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Distinct classifications of places, according to salubrity of climate, have been arranged at general rates of premium. A specific price for any particular place, or for a single voyage, may be obtained by application at either of the Company's Houses, where insurances may be effected without delay.

DIRECTORS. The Honourable William Fraser, Chairman. Colonel Lushington, C.B., Deputy Chairman. Foster Reynolds, Esq. John Pratt, Esq. John Kymor, Esq. Francis Kemble, Esq. G. Farrer, Esq., Resident Director.

BURGESS'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES. Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London. JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous and incumbering upon many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, which they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and Address, corresponding with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unwaried, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following Caution: some are in appearance at first sight "The Genuine," but without any name or address—some "Burgess's Essence of Anchovies"—others "Burgess," and many more without address. JOHN BURGESS and SON, having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect toward the Public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels previous to purchasing what they conceive to be their make, which they hope will prevent many disappointments. BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE, for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient Sauce, which will keep good in all climates. Warehouse, No. 107, Strand (corner of Savoy-steps), London. The original Fish Sauce Warehouse.

THEATRES.—PRIVATE BOXES, Covent Garden, Drury Lane, Madame Vestris, and French Plays. ANDREW'S Library, 167, New Bond-street.—At this Establishment the best PRIVATE BOXES at the above Theatres may be secured nightly at moderate prices for large or small Parties. Subscribers to this Library are regularly supplied with the New Publications, which are forwarded to them in town and to all parts of the United Kingdom, or to the Continent.

SINGING and the PIANOFORTE.—Mr. JOSEPH DE PINNA, (Composer of "What fairly-like Music," &c.) Gaily chant the summer birds, "When rosy daylight flies," &c. &c.) begs to announce his recent removal to No. 184, ALBANY STREET, REGENT PARK, where he continues to give instruction in the above branches of education and accomplishment.—A long experience in qualifying Vocalists and Pianists for the Stage, the Concert-room, and as Teachers, and in instructing Amateurs, enables Mr. de Pinna, by adapting his system of tuition in each instance to the particular views of his Pupils, to insure their progressive and permanent improvement.

MR. BENNETT begs to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he is returned from the Continent, and has resumed his INSTRUCTIONS in SINGING.—Application to be made at Messrs. Cramer, Addison, and Beale's, Regent-street; or, S. Adams-street, Adelphi.

PREPARATION for ORDERS.—A BENEFICENT CLERGYMAN, of considerable experience, and of serious habits, would be happy to prepare any Gentleman for Examination for Holy Orders. His residence is in a retired part of Somersetshire, and comfortable lodgings may be procured in the village. The most satisfactory references will be given.—Address (post-paid) to the Rev. A. Z., Hookham's Library, Bond-street.

TO THE WELSH CLERGY.—THE INCUMBENT of a VICARAGE (worth about 370l. a year), in the Vale of Glamorgan, wishes to EXCHANGE it for a Vicarage, Rectory, or Perpetual Curacy, within fifteen miles of London. A clear income of 150l. would be considered an equivalent. The Service is never performed in Welsh, but a moderate colloquial knowledge of that language is indispensable.—For particulars apply (post paid) Rev. S. M., Torquay, Devon.

MONEY for INVESTMENT.—Several SUMS are ready to be LENT on MORTGAGES or laid out in the purchase of well-secured Annuities and Life Interests in the Funds.—Apply personally, or by letter (post paid), to Messrs. Carr and Kirby, 2, Church-yard-court, Temple.

THE NOBILITY and GENTRY are most respectfully made EDWARDS will present, during the approaching season, the most effective Display of useful and elegant FURNITURE, suitable to every description of building, which has ever been exhibited at one Establishment in this metropolis. Their ECONOMICAL SYSTEM of FURNISHING, so generally known and approved, will be continued by them, and in no instance will they permit any but their own manufactures to be introduced. Their elegant and splendid CHINTZES they are now introducing, they flatter themselves will meet with the approbation of the Public: at the same time they consider it necessary to say they are not responsible for any inferior imitations of their designs which are selling by other houses in London as the production of Miles and Edwards.—No. 134, Oxford-street, near Hanover square.

CARPETS.—LAWFORTH and RILEY, Manufacturers to the King and the Duchess of Kent, respectfully invite the Nobility and Gentry to inspect their select assortment of Axminster, Edinburgh, Royal Velvet, Saxony, and every other description of Carpets of British manufacture, of superior fabrics. TOURNAI CARPETS.—Being the appointed Agents for this celebrated and beautiful article, they are enabled to execute orders to any dimensions or design. ORIENTAL CARPETS.—Their collection is of the greatest variety and of the most superb character. Warehouse, 19 and 20, Old Bond-street.

FEMALE EMIGRATION to AUSTRALIA.—The new Ship "ANTONIO," of 510 tons, fitted up under the direction of the EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS, expressly for the conveyance of FEMALES, will sail from the Thames for SYDNEY on the 30th April next. His Majesty's Government, in order to encourage the Emigration of Single Women to the Australian Colonies, with the view of reducing the great disparity which exists there between the sexes, and of improving their social condition, has authorised the EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS to grant a FREE PASSAGE to such SINGLE FEMALES, from 15 to 30 years of age, as the Commission shall think to be of good health and morals, and likely to conduct themselves with discretion and usefulness in the Colonies. They will be accompanied by a carefully-selected Surgeon and Matrons, to watch over their health and comfort on the voyage, and will be received and protected by the local Government on their arrival, until placed in suitable situations.—All particulars may be known on application to Mr. John Marshall, Agent to the Emigration Committee, 26, Birch-lane, Cornhill. Applications from the Country, by letter, to be sent, under cover, addressed to "The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Department, London."

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT, Bazaar, Baker-street and King-street, Portman-square, established 1822.—This Department has been remodelled and greatly extended, and the principle of selling furniture upon commission, as heretofore discontinued. The Proprietor having found it expedient to establish a manufactory upon the Premises, every article now on sale is warranted, the very best materials only are used, and the most experienced workmen are employed. The prices, which are for cash only, are affixed, and will be found upon inspection scarcely to exceed half the usual trade charges. The Stock exhibits one of the largest in the kingdom, and combines the newest designs in every description of elegant and fashionable furniture, and, from its magnitude, houses of any dimensions can be completely furnished in a few days.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT, Bazaar, Baker-street, and King-street, Portman-square.—The time and attention of NEW and SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES on sale at this establishment affords to purchasers the most ample choice: a succession of new and elegant vehicles is constantly kept up by many of the most eminent and respectable carriage-builders in the metropolis, which they continue to sell very reasonably. These carriages are especially worthy attention, and may be depended upon for durability and excellency of workmanship, and the good taste displayed in their getting up. All new carriages warranted for one year. Advance and General Carriages having carriages to dispose of, find their ready market either for public or private sales. Auction days every Saturday, commencing at one o'clock.

BEST BEAVER HATS, TWENTY-ONE SHILLINGS.—HATS of the most approved qualities, superior colours, elegant shapes, which never stop with rain, of unequalled fineness and durability, wholesale and retail. Manufacturers and Patentees, ROBERT FRANKS and Co., London, 2, 40, Regent-street, City.

CAUTION.—EAU DE COLOGNE.—J. and E. ATRINSON beg respectfully to caution the Nobility and Gentry against the numerous Articles sold under this name. By a reference to the Import List, it appears that in last year (1834) only four houses in the City of London imported more than 500 dozen boxes; and it is computed that nine bottles out of ten are made in this country, where it is composed of strong alcohol, generally mixed with prussic acid and hot essential oils, which, if used internally, are highly dangerous. The genuine Eau de Cologne owes its superiority to the grape spirit, from which it is distilled, with various salutary herbs indigenous to the borders of the Rhine.—They beg to add, they have always a large Stock on hand.—Also, NAPLES SOAP. This celebrated Shaving Soap they import from one of the first Manufacturer's in Naples, and it is of a very choice kind. As nothing varies more in quality than Naples Soap, they respectfully solicit a comparison with others.—24, Old Bond-street.

ALE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—W. G. FIELD and Co. beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine BURTON, EDINBURGH, and BOSTON ALES, PALE ALE, and CIDER, for India, Dorchester Beer, London and Dublin Brown Stout, and Cider, and Perry, are of a fine order for use, and, as well as their FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS, of a very superior class.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

LOPresti's DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S SAUCE.—The finest Sauce known for general use.—LOPRESTI'S ANCHOVIES for Fish, of exquisite flavour, and wholly superseding common "essence."—Prepared only by C. W. LOPRESTI (see labels), 22, Mount-street, Berkeley-square; where may be had Lopresti's various celebrated Sauces, choice piquant Seasonings, and other economical wholesome Condiments, &c., with useful gratuitous culinary information whenever required. LOPRESTI'S RECIPES and Directions for preparing expeditiously, and without waste or extravagance, many excellent Dishes, delicious Gravies, Soups, Hashes, Pies, Curries, &c. Price 1s.

DAVIES'S CANDLES, 5d. per lb.; Soap, 4d.; fine Wax-candle, 6d.; 1s. 1d.; 1s. 2d.; 1s. 3d.; 1s. 4d.; 1s. 5d.; 1s. 6d.; 1s. 7d.; 1s. 8d.; 1s. 9d.; 1s. 10d.; 1s. 11d.; 1s. 12d.; Mottled 5s., 5s., and 6s.; Curd 7s.; Windsor, and Palm 1s. and 1s. 4d. per packet; Old Brown Windsor 1s. 4d. and 1s. 9d.; Rose 2s.; Camphor 2s.; Oil 2s. 6d.; Sealing-Wax 4s. and 4s. 6d. per lb.; Sperm Oil 5s. 6d. and 6s. per gallon; Lamp Oil 3s. and 3s. 6d.—For Cash, at DAVIES'S Old Established Warehouse, 63, St. Martin's-lane, opposite New Slaughter's Coffee-house, who will meet the prices of any other house with the same quality of articles.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CV. was PUBLISHED YESTERDAY.

CONTENTS: I. BENNETT'S WANDERINGS in NEW SOUTH WALES. II. JACQUEMONT'S LETTERS from INDIA. III. POPULATION RETURNS of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND. IV. TABLE-TALK of S. T. COLERIDGE. V. EGYPT and THEBES. VI. ENGLAND, FRANCE, RUSSIA, and TURKEY. VII. KEITH on the PROPHECIES. VIII. RECENT GERMAN BELLES-LETTRES. IX. CHURCH REFORM—the VOLUNTARY SYSTEM. X. SIR ROBERT PELL'S ADDRESS to the ELECTORS of TAMWORTH.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MAGAZINE. No. 38, for February, price 2s. 6d., of the BRITISH MAGAZINE of RELIGIOUS and ECCLESIASTICAL INFORMATION, &c., contains: Rabbini considered as a Religious System—Parish Churches: The Doorway of Barfreston, Kent (with an Engraving); St. Martin's, Canterbury—Antiquities; Extracts from the Harleian Manuscripts—Devotional—Sacred Poetry—Church Matters, &c.

REVIEWS of NEW WORKS.—Correspondence, on S. P. G.—Public Schools.—The Rubric.—Pontius Pilate.—School at Liverpool.—The Convocation.—Disent.—Disenters speaking out; the deficiency of Candour manifested by—Church Reform.—Testimony to Waterland—Church of Ireland.—National Schools.—Office of Private Baptism.—The 29th Canon, and Church Discipline.—Ordination Service.—John Whittaker, &c. &c.

MICROSCOPIC SCIENCE.—Voluntary System.—The Patriot, &c. &c. DOCUMENTS.—Disenters' Subscriptions to Charities—Church Building Society—Voluntary System—Emigration, &c.—University News—Preferences—Clerical Appointments—Ordination—Clergy deceased—Marriages and Births—Events of the past Month throughout the Kingdom—New Books, &c. * Six Volumes are now completed, price 4l. 7s. 6d., and any Volume or Number may be had separately. J. G. and F. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard and Waterloo-place; J. Turrill, 250, and T. Clerc Smith, 287, Regent-street.

Just published, price One Shilling. A LIST of TWO THOUSAND MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS; with Remarks on the Circulation in Animals and Plants; on Viewing Crystals by Polarized Light, &c. Forming a Guide for Selecting and Labelling Objects of Natural History, Botany, &c. By ANDREW PRITCHARD, Esq. In 8vo., with 300 figures on steel, price 8s. 6d.

THE NATURAL HISTORY of ANIMALCULES, containing descriptions of nearly 500 species, with full instructions for procuring and viewing them; and above 300 magnified figures. By Andrew Pritchard, Author of the "Microscopic Cabinet." Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

Just published, in two large vols. 8vo., price 1l. 10s. THE HISTORY of EUROPE during the FRENCH REVOLUTION. Volumes III. and IV. Embracing the period from the Rise of Napoleon in 1795, to his Assumption of the Imperial Crown in 1804. By ARCHIBALD ALISON, F.R.S.E., Advocate.

Lately published, Vols. I. and II., price 1l. 10s. Embracing the period from the Assembly of the Notables in 1789, to the Establishment of the Directory in 1795. William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

In two vols. 8vo., price 28s. bound. THIRTY YEARS' CORRESPONDENCE between JOHN JEBB, D.D., F.R.S., Bishop of Limerick, Ardret, and Aghadoe, and ALEXANDER KNOX, Esq., M.R.I.A. Edited by the Rev. CHARLES FORSTER, B.D., Perpetual Curate of Ash next Sandwich, formerly Domestic Chaplain to Bishop Jebb. Also, just published, REMAINS of the late ALEXANDER KNOX, Esq. of Dublin, M.R.I.A., containing Letters and Essays on the Doctrines and Philosophy of Christianity, and the distinctive Character of the Church of England; with Portrait, from a bust by Chantrey. Two vols. 8vo., 24s. boards. London: James Dunoon, 37, Paternoster-row; and John Cochran, 108, Strand.

In four large volumes 8vo., price 2l. 2s. boards. HISTORY PHILOSOPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED, from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the French Revolution. By GEORGE MILLER, D.D., M.R.I.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. * This is a work of very considerable research, much philosophical acumen, and great utility.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Printed for James Dunoon, 37, Paternoster-row. In 1 vol. 8vo., price 10s. 6d. boards. THE LAST DAYS of our LORD'S MINISTRY; a Course of Lectures delivered in Trinity Church, Coventry. By the Rev. WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, M.A., Preliminary of Lincoln, Vicar of the Parish of the Holy Trinity, Coventry, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty. Printed for James Dunoon, 37, Paternoster-row; and John Cochran, 108, Strand.

In one thick volume, 8vo., price 15s. boards. DIVINE PROVIDENCE; or, the Three Cycles of Revelation; showing the perfect parallelism, civil and religious, of the Patriarchal, Jewish, and Christian Eras: the whole forming a new Evidence of the Divine Origin of Christianity. By the Rev. GEORGE CROLY, LL.D., Rector of Bond-ligh, Devon.

Printed for James Dunoon, 37, Paternoster-row. In nine vols. 8vo., with Portrait, uniform with the Works of Jeremy Taylor, 8s. boards. THE WORKS of the Right Rev. WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, B.D., Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, now first collected. With a Memoir of the Author, and a Critical Examination of his Writings, by the Rev. THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, B.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Author of the "Introduction to the Holy Scriptures."

Also may be had, by the same Author, EXPOSITION of the THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES. 8vo. 12s. boards. THE WHOLE WORKS of the Right Rev. JEREMY TAYLOR, D.D. &c. With a Life, &c. By the Rev. Reginald Heber, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Calcutta. In 15 vols. 8vo. 9l. boards. Printed for James Dunoon, 37, Paternoster-row.

In 2 vols. 8vo., price 28s. boards. AN ESSAY upon NATIONAL CHARACTER; being an Inquiry into some of the principal Causes which contribute to form and modify the character of Nations in the state of civilization. By RICHARD CHENEVIX, Esq. F.R.S.L. and E., M.R.I.A., &c.

* To work a noble legacy for a man to leave behind him! In these volumes are garnered the labours of a life—a life of profound investigation and of immense energy, digested by a singularly clear and contemplative mind. It is a work put forth too in the noblest spirit of literature—that which looks to the future, and builds up, not a palace for self to dwell in, but a noble and enduring monument for the instruction of ages yet to come.—Literary Gazette.

Printed for James Dunoon, 37, Paternoster-row. MIL COURTHOPE'S IMPROVED EDITION of DEBRET'S PEERAGE. In one large and handsome volume, price 1l. 8s. in cloth boards. DEBRET'S COMPLETE PEERAGE of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND. The Twentieth Edition, edited by WILLIAM COURTHOPE, Esq.

* This Edition may be considered an entirely new book, every part having been scrupulously corrected after the most diligent inquiry and research. The Arms are all newly drawn by Harvey, with the utmost attention to the most minute Heraldic distinctions. A new and complete List of the Dormant and Extinct Peerage is now first added to the Work. London: printed for J. G. and F. Rivington; Longman and Co.; J. and W. T. Clarke; T. Cadell; John Richardson; J. M. Richardson; Baldwin and Cradock; S. Baister; J. Booker; J. Booth; Halcrow and Son; R. Scholey; Hamilton and Co.; Sherwood and Co.; G. and J. Robinson; E. Hodgson; W. Pickering; E. Lloyd; T. and W. Boone; Houlston and Son; and J. Tempieman.

NEW EDITION of OWEN'S FAIRS. Just published, done up in marble paper, price 1s. 9d. OWEN'S NEW BOOK of FAIRS, published by the King's Authority; being a complete and authentic Account of all the Fairs in England and Wales, as they have been held since the alteration of the Style; noting likewise the Commodities which each Fair is remarkable for furnishing; Market Days; Distances from London; and the number of Members which each place now sends to Parliament.

* For the purpose of rendering this Book of Fairs as correct as possible, this new edition has been throughout minutely examined and compared with the best authorities. London: printed for Longman and Co.; Baldwin and Cradock; Darton and Harvey; Sherwood and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; T. Allman; Simpkin and Marshall; Houlston and Son; and Dean and Munday. An improved edition of OWEN'S BOOK of ROADS, as a useful companion to the above, is in the press, price 1s. 6d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the copy of the letter transmitted to Sir ROBERT PEEL and the Duke of WELLINGTON. The topics to which it refers have been so universally discussed, that its publication would scarcely be useful.

The verses on the late Admiralty Board are too good! Mr. B. will see that we had, before receiving his communication, noticed the subject to which it refers.

There are great difficulties in the way of the arrangement which ANICUS suggests, which we fear cannot be overcome so long as it continues necessary to retain the stamp duty on Newspapers.

VERITAS may be assured that we have no object in view but the conscientious support of those principles upon which we first started, and from which, let others have varied as they may during the last fourteen years, we have never changed.

V. H. is thanked; we will turn to the passages to which he refers. A Parochial Clergyman shall be noticed.

We are compelled to postpone until next week the powerful communication of P.E.T.

The observations on the Bankruptcy Court next week.

The Conclave and its Members, also in our next number. Ditto.

A LAYMAN—ditto, NAUTICUS—ditto, the letter from Brighton.

The TITLE and INDEX to the last year's volume are ready for delivery, and may be had at the Office, or of any Newsvender.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue at Brighton—we rejoice to say, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The KING held a Council yesterday for the nomination of Sheriffs.

The reports which have been recently generally in circulation, respecting a probable highly-interesting event, appear to have received something like official confirmation. It may be recollected that we announced the fact several weeks since.

THE Gazette of Tuesday announces the issuing of a Commission, the character and powers of which, we believe to be of greater importance to the welfare of the State—we will say, to the existence of the Constitution itself, than those of any Commission that has passed under the Great Seal since the time of the Reformation.

The declared objects are, first, the consideration of the state of the several Dioceses in England and Wales, with reference to the amount of their revenues, to the more equal distribution of Episcopal duties, and to the prevention of the necessity of attaching by commendam to Bishopricks, benefices with cure of souls.

Secondly, the consideration of the state of the several Cathedral and Collegiate Churches within the same, with a view to the suggestion of such measures as may render them most conducive to the efficiency of the Established Church; and for devising the best mode of providing for the cure of souls, with special reference to the residence of the Clergy on their respective benefices.

It is most gratifying to find, amongst the high and honourable names of the Commissioners, those of Prelates, to whom the members of the Church of England can with confidence and security trust her rights and interests. The talents, orthodoxy, and integrity of such men as the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, the BISHOP of LINCOLN, and the Bishop of GLOUCESTER, are the surest guarantees for the safety of the Establishment, of which they are such distinguished ornaments.

It would be in the highest degree indelicate, at this moment, to offer any remarks upon the modes by which we hear the proposed Church Reform is to be carried into effect; we therefore reserve ourselves for the first visible movement of the noble and learned body to whom our fate is entrusted, to submit such observations as we may from time to time consider necessary.

THE conduct pursued by the Whigs and Radicals towards Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON is, we think, wholly without precedent, and will remain for ever without parallel. Its folly and madness are equal to its meanness and baseness; because, by the exertions the Opposition are making to defeat him in his re-election to the Chair, they exhibit to their wondering supporters and admirers the naked fact, that principle has nothing to do with their political proceedings, and that the moment the pigmy leader of their faction has whistled out his war-whoop from Woburn, all considerations are to be abandoned, all declarations invalidated, all opinions denied, all feelings perverted, praise turned to censure, compliment to invective, and truth to falsehood.

The rage of the Destructive party has led the "head and front of their offending," Lord JOHN, to seize upon what he fancies a favourable opportunity of defeating the Ministry even before the fight begins; and in order to carry this point, they think fit to sacrifice everything like consistency, eat their words, deny their statements, and disavow their declarations with regard to the incomparable fitness of Sir CHARLES SUTTON for the Speakership—all of which are recorded in their speeches on the occasion of Sir CHARLES SUTTON's return to the House of Commons, after he had retired from the Chair with the highest possible testimonials to his ability, services, and integrity, and when he suffered himself, at the earnest solicitation of Lord ALTHORP, to be persuaded to resume it, upon the motion of Lord MORPETH, seconded by Sir FRANCIS BURDETT.

What the Whigs and Radicals said two years ago of Sir CHARLES SUTTON, we think we ought here to state—in order to show either what their real opinions of him are, or what their duplicity and hollowness must have been, in expressing such opinions, when they were told by the cake-fed Bellwether of the flock, how absolutely necessary to the existence of the Government—through even one Session of the Reformed Parliament—the presidency of Sir CHARLES SUTTON actually was.

Mr. HUSE said—"In mentioning that Gentleman, I can only say that there is no man in this House who has more right to feel towards him all that one Gentleman ought to feel towards another than I have, for the uniform kindness and urbanity of his manner; and, I will add, for all that attention which he has constantly bestowed on the duties of his station, so highly honourable to himself and so eminently useful to this House and to the country."

Lord MORPETH—"I turn to the Right Hon. Gentleman, who for sixteen years has filled the arduous post in question with so much credit to himself, so much satisfaction to Parliament, and so much advantage to the public, and I call upon the House to secure to itself the benefit of a continuance of those services which have been already so fully appreciated and so warmly recognised. The Hon. Member for Middlesex has himself admitted that the Right Hon. Gentleman is actuated by a sincere desire conscientiously to discharge his duty. That duty is to preside fairly, candidly, and impartially over the business of this House; and, therefore, I cannot think the solitary objection urged by the Hon. Member for Middlesex, 'that the Right Hon. Gentleman is not a partisan of that line of opinions which I profess myself,' can be a very appropriate one in the present instance."

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT—"Let the merits of the Hon. Gentleman

whom the Hon. Member for Middlesex would substitute as Speaker for the Right Hon. Gentleman be what they may, still he is not a fit competitor with that Right Hon. Gentleman. I mean not to disparage that Hon. Member's abilities; but I will say that neither he nor any other person under Heaven can be a just competitor with the Right Hon. Gentleman, because the Right Hon. Gentleman's long practical experience PUTS ALL COMPETITION QUITE OUT OF THE QUESTION."

Mr. LITTLETON—"It is not only on the ground of past services that I take the claims of the Right Hon. Gentleman to be founded; but we may fairly urge the experience of the past as a safe guarantee for future conduct. It would be highly presumptuous in me to put myself in competition with such a Gentleman."

Mr. O'CONNELL—"I admit the extreme fitness of the Right Hon. Gentleman."

Lord EBRINGTON—"I am happy to bear my testimony as well to the ability with which the Right Hon. Gentleman has discharged the important duties of his office as to that uniform candour, that strict impartiality, and that uniform courtesy evinced in their discharge—qualities which have secured for him the approbation of all parties in this House—of his political opponents as well as of his political and personal friends."

Mr. TENNYSON—"Undoubtedly it struck me with great surprise that the Right Hon. Gentleman should again appear amongst us; but finding him here I feel it to be impossible to compare the qualifications of ANY UNTRIED MEMBER with those which he possesses for presiding over the deliberations of this House."

Lord ALTHORP—"When I found that the Right Hon. Gentleman was again returned to this House, I felt the great advantages which would result from our possessing the benefit of his experience; and, knowing, as we do, how he has always performed the duties of Speaker, I think we cannot but admit that his qualifications are pre-eminent, and that he is infinitely better fitted for that high situation than any other Member of this House can possibly be."

Mr. WARBURTON—"I am satisfied, by the whole conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman, that he will never allow his political opinions to bias, in the slightest degree, his conduct as Chairman of this House."

These are the declarations and avowals to which we allude, and which are, as all these people know, precisely as applicable to Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON at this moment, as they were then; but as it would be impossible, even for the most debased of the Destructive faction, to turn smack round upon themselves, without some shadow of a shade of an excuse, two months have been spent by the most active of the party in spreading reports, and advancing falsehoods with the most unblushing effrontery, in order to make their dupes believe that Sir CHARLES SUTTON was a party to the expulsion of the late Ministry, and in constant communication with the present one. They, day after day, caused paragraphs to be inserted in their newspapers, announcing the Right Honourable Gentleman's daily visits to Sir ROBERT PEEL, when he never saw or went near him. At the time when they allege he was actively employed in turning out the late Government, the Right Honourable Gentleman was daily labouring to recover, if possible, some portion of the destroyed papers and documents belonging to the House of Commons, and engrossed in business in London, while the Sovereign, with whom he is stated to have been intriguing and manoeuvring, was at Brighton.

And here we cannot help mentioning an article in *The New Monthly Magazine* for the present month, which mentions two circumstances, one of which never struck us, and of the other of which we were ignorant. It says, with respect to the recklessness of the Opposition in endeavouring to foist an untried man into the Chair:—

"Yet, as he (Sir C. SUTTON) is proposed by the Ministerial party, he is to be opposed by the Destructives, without any other earthly view than to beat Ministers in the very outset of their career, utterly careless of the prejudice and danger to the public service which must accrue from putting a novice into the chair at a moment when a new Parliament is assembled, without one record to refer to, without one precedent existing, by which to shape their conduct or regulate their proceedings. The fire has destroyed all those documents which must be absolutely necessary to the guidance of the House under the rule of a new President. What signifies the public welfare? what matters the confusion into which the House of Commons must be thrown, provided PEEL and his colleagues are discomfited before they have begun their arduous campaign?"

The other passage is this:—

"But then he (Sir C. SUTTON) had a hand in removing the late Ministry, and he had frequent audiences of the KING. Considering that both Houses of Parliament had been burned, and that the KING took, as everybody knows, a strong and gracious interest in the affair, nothing could be more natural than that the Speaker should be honoured with his MAJESTY'S commands upon the subject. The KING proceeded to Brighton, the Speaker remaining in London, occupied in getting a few rooms prepared in his half-demolished residence, to which he and his family in a few weeks returned, Sir CHARLES SUTTON patriotically preferring to live in a portion of his ruined official dwelling to saddling the country with a charge for rent for a mansion in St. James's-square, which the late Government proposed to take for his occupation until the rebuilding of the Parliament Houses should be completed."

To be sure, the particular period at which, and the particular circumstances under which, this most heartless Opposition has been organized against Sir CHARLES, place its morals and virtues in the strongest possible light.

But then, after this period, Sir CHARLES SUTTON took an active part in the election, or attempted election of a gentleman of the name of MARTYN, at Bridgewater. Mr. MARTYN has, in a letter published in the *Chronicle*, distinctly denied this history, which is of a piece with all the rest.

Nothing that ever yet occurred in the annals of our history, has so completely proclaimed the total absence of right feeling or honourable principle from the Whig-Radical party, as this irresistible impulse upon which they have acted in every possible way. At clubs, and in committees composed of three several classes of politicians, amongst whom may be seen not only men who have publicly declared their opinions of Sir CHARLES SUTTON's merits and claims, but some whom he numbers amongst his particular and personal friends, are the measures for his defeat planned. To these are joined—happy mixture—the Repeaters, with O'CONNELL at their head, who has, in a speech in Dublin, denounced every man who does not vote for Mr. ABERCROMBY. He pronounces the question of the Speakership to be a vital one, and declares that Ministers must resign if they are beaten upon it; and, moreover, vows that he will be in town on the first day, at the struggle. Should Mr. O'CONNELL vote for the Speaker BEFORE HE IS SWORN—as he is remembered, under the Reform Act, all Members do—and then vacate his seat as soon as possible after he has taken it (because he knows he cannot keep it), his conduct will, we think, be made to appear even more noble and exemplary than it does at present. Will Lord MORPETH vote for Mr. ABERCROMBY?—will Sir FRANCIS BURDETT?—For the latter, we believe him too honourable to do so; for the former, we are told he will—we will not yet believe it.

As for anything like fair discussion,—as for a chance of altering the opinions of men blinded by their leaders, and reckless of everything like consistency or a sense of honour or duty, by distinct and authentic disapprovals of all the calumnies and falsehoods raised against Sir CHARLES SUTTON,—it is hopeless. Action is the only thing; and we beg to impress upon the minds of Members out of town (as we have done also in another part of to-day's paper), that the election

of SPEAKER is the first act of the Members after assembling at noon on the first day of the Session, to which they proceed forthwith, BEFORE THEY ARE SWORN. This, we repeat it is most necessary to impress upon those who are at a distance, and who might otherwise imagine that the swearing-in, was, as formerly, a preliminary ceremony, or that the election of SPEAKER did not take place until the usual hour for public business.

SOME reports of a breaking-up, or division, in the Government, were circulated during the early part of the week by certain persons who knew better, and easily swallowed by others, "who always believe what they wish to be true." The only foundation for the rumour was the fact, that Sir GEORGE MURRAY, not being a Member of either House of Parliament, is at present incapacitated from having a seat in the Cabinet.

For our own parts, we see no reason why Sir GEORGE MURRAY should be excluded from Cabinet for such a cause. Sir GEORGE MURRAY we believe to be as well entitled to a Peerage as any man living—He was present at the siege of Valenciennes—served in Holland and the West Indies—was wounded at the Helder—was in both the great battles in Egypt, in the expedition to Rosetta, in the battle of Rhamanie, and in the sieges of Cairo and Alexandria. From 1803 to 1808, he was employed in the West Indies, Hanover, Ireland, Copenhagen, and Sweden—he was at the battles of Vimiera, Lugo, Villa Franca, and Coruña—he was at Oporto, the passage of the Douro—at the battle of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, the Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He then went to Canada, and on his return, was nominated Lieutenant-Governor of Edinburgh Castle. These are services enough surely, to entitle him to a Peerage—but then, perhaps, creating him a Peer would look like an attempt to bring him into one House of Parliament because the electors of a county have prevented his return to the other. That would be wrong—and unprecedented. For this, we only refer the reader to the patent of the Right Honourable CHARLES CALLIS WESTERN, BARON WESTERN, of Rivenhall, in the county of Essex, so created by the last Ministry, for no other earthly reason than because he was rejected by the electors of his own county when he stood a contest.

POPE has so admirably described the effects of the "Ruling Passion strong in death," that nothing in these days is required to confirm the truth and naturalness of his illustrations, except a watchful notice of events as they are daily occurring. We have, however, discovered that the "ruling passion" is equally strong in defeat as in death: a fact, at the knowledge of which we have within the last few hours arrived, by reading the report of a dinner given on Thursday at Portsmouth to celebrate the return of the Radical Members for that town, and which Lord Viscount PALMERSTON, the beaten candidate for South Hampshire, honoured with his presence.

It will be recollected that all through the bright career of the Ultra-Tory Viscount, the envy of men, and the beloved of women, one of his great points—in fact, the leading trait in his character, was his unvarying, studied want of punctuality at dinner. His success in being always too late, became the admiration of society, and he at length secured to himself the enviable distinction of being the man who never saw soup or fish except upon his own table.

In the report of the grand Reform banquet in Green-row, Portsmouth, which appears in yesterday's newspapers, we find this passage—"Besides the candidates, Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. HECTOR, M.P. for Petersfield, were present—His Lordship did not arrive until the cloth was about to be removed!"

Now, this is as it should be. Lord PALMERSTON was a Tory—has been a Whig—is a Radical. Lord PALMERSTON has been in office under various Ministers—he is now out of office. He was young, and has been gay—he is now elderly, and looks, as the report says, "pale and care-worn." Still the one never-fading passion remains in all its pristine vigour and beauty; and courted, and invited, and feted as he was by the Portsmouth Radicals, his Lordship, true to his ancient principle, "did not arrive until the cloth was about to be removed."

This, we consider powerful evidence of the "ruling passion strong in defeat." That his Lordship's intentional tardiness had its usual effect, it must be gratifying to his Lordship to know; and that it had, we gather from the fact that the Chairman, in proposing the Noble Viscount's health, gave, "The late Member for the Southern Division of the County."

This seems to be the only circumstance connected with the dinner worthy of notice, except that the company in general appeared to have as little respect for "the Cloth" as their noble guest; since, from the absence of any Clergyman of the Establishment, grace was said by a Dissenting Minister.

WE last week cursorily noticed the splendid exploits of my Lord NAPIER, performed in return for the trifling consideration of ten thousand pounds per annum bestowed upon him in his newly-made office, by the late wise, impartial, and economical Government. We have to submit a few more details of the gratifying results of his evolutions; which will afford, for our Oriental interests, advantages, just fit to serve as a set-off to the prosperity of those in the west.

Lord NAPIER's brusque proceedings, contrary to the well-known and time-immemorably established customs of the Chinese Empire, have, as we last week stated, produced the suspension of the Tea-trade with England—which suspension has already had the effect of raising the price of the commodity, and will, in all probability, drive us to the necessity of buying our tea from America, or whatever other country may be good-naturedly inclined to sell it to us, at what may be called a "fancy price." We now select one or two passages from the letter of Governor LOO to the Hong merchants, descriptive of the outrage committed by the Northern Laird upon the rights, dignity, and privileges of the empire—upon whom, the said Governor has bestowed the epithet of "Barbarian Eye," a title which his Lordship will not be able, for twice the sum he is receiving annually for doing mischief, to shake off.

LOO says:—"On examination I find that the trade from the English nation to Canton has been carried on for a hundred and some tens of years. In this long period, all regulations have from time to time been reported and established. Whether the said barbarian eye (Lord NAPIER) be an officer or a merchant there are no means of ascertaining; but having come for affairs of commerce to the Celestial Empire, it is incumbent on him to obey and keep the laws and statutes the old saying, 'When you enter the frontiers, inquire about the prohibitions; when you enter a country, inquire into its customs.' The said barbarian eye, having been sent by the said nation's KING from a great distance, is undoubtedly a man who understands things; but

his having precipitately come to the provincial city, without having made a full report of the circumstances of coming here, was indeed a want of decorum. I, the Governor, considering that it was his first entrance into the inner dominions, and that he was yet unacquainted with the established laws, commanded the said merchants at that time to enjoin orders on him, and to inquire and ascertain for what he had come to the provincial city; that if it were that, on account of the Company's dissolution, it had become necessary to establish other regulations, he should immediately inform the said merchants, that they might make a report, so as to give me data for forwarding a memorial by the Government post; and that the said barbarian eye should meanwhile return to Macao, to await the will and mandate of the great Emperor being received, and published to demand obedience. Thus the business would be altogether managed in perfect accordance with dignified decorum, rendering change needless."

Nothing can be more reasonable;—but only to think that the Governor LOO is unable by any means in the world to ascertain whether the Right Honourable WILLIAM JOHN LORD NAPIER "is an officer or a merchant." This seems a dreadful insult upon the vast importance of the British Empire, its influence, its wealth, its character; but this is nothing to the contemptuous manner in which Governor LOO treats our commercial consequence, and our mercantile engagements.

After proceeding through some more paragraphs of a similar character, Governor LOO says—

"The said merchants, because the said barbarian eye will not adhere to the old regulations, have requested that a stop should be put to the said nation's commerce. This manifests a profound knowledge of the great principles of dignity. It is most highly praiseworthy. The circumstances of the said barbarian eye (Lord Napier's) perverse opposition necessarily demand such a mode of procedure. It would be most right immediately to put a stop to buying and selling; but, considering that the said nation's King has hitherto been in the highest degree reverently submissive, he cannot, in sending Lord Napier here at this time, have desired him thus obstinately to resist. The some hundreds of thousands of commercial duties yearly coming from the said country concern not the Celestial Empire to the extent of a hair, or a feather's down. The possession or absence of them is utterly unworthy of one careful thought. Their broadcloths and camlets are still more unimportant, and of no regard; but the tea—the rhubarb—the raw silk—of the inner dominions, are the sources by which the said nation's people live, and maintain life. For the fault of one man—Lord Napier—must the livelihood of the whole nation be precipitately cut off. I, the Governor, looking up and embodying the great Emperor's most sacred, most divine wish, to nurse and tenderly cherish, as one, all that are within and that are without, feel that I cannot bring my mind to bear it. Besides, all the merchants of the said nation dare dangers and cross the seas, in myriads of miles, to come from far here. Their hope is only in the attainment of gain by buying and selling. When, the other day, being summoned by the said merchants to a meeting for consultation, they did not attend, it was because they were under the direction of Lord Napier. It assuredly did not proceed from the several merchants' own free will. If in one morning (the trade) should be wholly cut off, it would cause great distress to many persons, who having travelled thither by land and sea, would by one man—Lord Napier—be ruined. They cannot but be utterly depressed with grief. In commiseration I again give temporary indulgence and delay. Let the said merchants again immediately enjoin particularly and minutely the orders requiring the said barbarian eye, with an unruffled mind, to consider thrice. He should know that the said nation trades here, and annually unmisses great gain, entirely in consequence of this sacred dynasty's extreme wish to cherish tenderly (those from far). It in no way regards (the trade) as an advantage, and cannot be confined and constrained by any consideration for it."

It is clear that the Governor LOO, implicitly believes that the English people live entirely on tea and rhubarb, and that utter ruin must follow the stoppage of the trade,—much after the example of the belle of St. Helena, who inquired if London was not wretchedly dull, after the East India fleet had sailed. But, wrong or right, enlightened or blind as the vast Empire, its Monarch, and its Governors may be upon these points, it is that very blindness, and those very prejudices, which render the dealing with them the more delicate and difficult; and what LOO says touching this part of the affair, has much wisdom in it—"When you enter a frontier, inquire about its prohibitions; when you enter a country, inquire about its customs."

We have not space for the whole of the letter, which is highly characteristic of the magnificent, and abundant LOO, LOO, or Poo, Poo style of calculation; but we must find room for one of the most striking political prophecies relating to the effects produced by the "BARBARIAN EYE," that ever appeared in print, and which will be found in the hundredth number of the Quarterly Review, published in January, 1834:—

"**LORD NAPIER AND THE CHINESE.**—We will now state our notion of what will happen on the first opening of the trade to Canton. We shall suppose a King's Superintendent or Commissioner to be sent on from England to act on his own individual responsibility, which is always better than a divided one. He will go probably in a ship of war, to save his dignity, which the Chinese will not care one farthing about, and do not in the least understand; she will proceed up to Whampoa, her arrival will be announced, and the King's Representative will demand an interview of the Viceroy to deliver his credentials. The Viceroy in the first place will order the ship immediately to leave the river, and the superintendent may be told that whatever he may have to deliver must come through some Hong merchants. His dignity will probably be offended, and remonstrance made, accompanied by a demand to present his credentials in person. This will be as peremptorily refused—perhaps Chinese courtesy may go so far as to allow the King's Representative to wait an hour at the citadel gate, and then hand his credentials over to one of the Viceroy's runners; a long, and perhaps an angry correspondence will ensue, but the Chinese will not give way. As a last resource he may, perhaps, be driven to invite the captain of the ship of war to bring up a party of seamen, and then all trade will be forthwith suspended.—Something of this kind will probably happen unless the Chinese are previously prevailed on by negotiation to concede the point of a personal interview, which we do not think they will do. In what a lamentable situation, then, will a King's Representative be placed, a stranger to the customs and the language of the people, and appealed to on all sides by the disappointed and dissatisfied freetraders."

The foresight, knowledge, and wisdom contained in these few lines, events have fully proved. What will the GRANTS, the THOMSONS, and the rest of the wisacres, say to this?

On the Gentleman who walked into the Loulon Docks, on the 29th of January, whilst reading the Morning Chronicle:—

Oh! direful example of being misled!
Attend! none can tell it you shorter;
In politics aiming to seem deeply read,
He found himself deep in the water!
Sad damp to his zeal! yet a moral we reap,
To keep upon sanity's border;
Least reading the same, we're propell'd into sleep,
And wake with a Chronic disorder!

January 31, 1835. X. Y.
We suspect things will not go altogether so smoothly amongst the gentlemanly part of the Opposition as some people imagine. What will Mr. LITTLETON say to being thrown over, as to the Speakership? What will Mr. SPRING RICE say?

Mr. SPRING RICE suffers doubly—because even if he were not the most eligible man of their party to be set up for the Chair, there can be no question that he is the fittest

for leader; and we cannot quite comprehend how, after having been Secretary of State for the Colonies, and after having declared his determination to resign that office if Lord JOHN RUSSELL assumed the leadership of the House of Commons, he can now tamely submit to that person's occupation of the post of honour, the first evidence of his possession of which is his letter entreating Mr. ABERCROMBY to supersede Mr. SPRING RICE as candidate for the Speakership.

CHURCH AND STATE.

A NEW SONG ON AN OLD SUBJECT.

Tune—"The Roast Beef of Old England."

Time was when a Baron might cut people's throats,
Or hang up his vassals like weazles and stoats,
And buy the Pope's pardon and praise for three groats,
Before the good times of Old England,
The times of the Bible and Church.

Then dog-Latin jargon was mumbled for prayer,
Club and sword were the law, and resist them who dare:
And to study God's Word was a sin past compare
In the eyes of the Friars of England,
Before the good times of the Church.

Then WICKLIFFE arose, and our stout JOHN of GAUNT,
Whom "bell, book, and candle," and steel could not daunt,
And they cried to the Pope and the Devil, "Avaunt!"
"We'll pray in the tongue of Old England!
"And have our own PROTESTANT CHURCH!"

Time passed, and the eyes of the land were awake,
True men perish'd boldly for conscience's sake,
And defied bloody MARY, with faggot and stake!
Oh, the brave hearts of Old England,
Who battled and died for their Church!"

Queen BESS was not one to be beat or trepann'd—
She restored us the Bible, and law of the land,
Trounc'd the Dons and the Papists with termagant hand,
And brought back the Church of Old England!
Our glorious PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Then prosper'd the country in peace and renown,
Till fanatical Roundheads kick'd everything down;
Each rogue lent a hand against ALTAIR and CROWN,
All agog for the spoils of Old England—
The spoils of the STATE and the Church.

They cut the King's throat, with a text in their mouth,
Said grace o'er the brandy that tickled their drowth,
And plunder'd men's lands from the north to the south,
And gallop'd rough-shod o'er Old England,
O'er Reason, and Law, and the Church.

But alack! still the taint of the Devil was strong,
Vice and oaths replac'd cant, and all matters went wrong,
And scape-grace, King CHARLES, would have sold for a song
The honour and laws of Old England,
The rights of her PEOPLE and Church.

King JAMES was for tyranny, Popedom, and blood,
Till our sev'n noble Bishops his mandates withstood;
The nation took heart at example so good,
And turn'd him adrift from Old England,
To the joy of the PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Our Brunswicks completed the work that began
With the times of KING WILLIAM and noble QUEEN ANNE;
For freedom, and truth, and whate'er makes a man,
Still flourish'd apace in Old England,
Hand in hand with our PROTESTANT CHURCH.

She sifts all imposture like chaff in a sieve,
Her straight-forward doctrine is "LIVE, and LET LIVE!"
"Love your God, and your neighbour! Forget and forgive!"
And fight for your King and Old England!"
So says our old ORTHODOX CHURCH.

'Twas thus that the world we could boldly defy;
Our arms were triumphant, our honour stood high:
But old notions are chang'd, and old times are gone by,
When the rallying word of Old England
Was "GOD SAVE THE KING AND THE CHURCH!"

But Bull-beggar DAN, and his desperate crew
Have leagu'd with Pope, Infidel, Jumper and Jew,
And the Devil laughs loud at a friendship so new,
As he throws a sheep's-eye at Old England,
And hopes for the spoil of her Church.

DAN's "Tail" would as soon stab a man as a mouse—
They first burn your Bible, and then burn your house;
Then wipe clean the conscience with masses and vows,
As the Papists did once in Old England,
Before the good days of the Church.

There's your Unknown-tongue people, with gibberish and hum,
Blaspheming and wrangling,—'twould strike a man dumb
To hear their "Rombostrio-foozledunn-fum,"
And astonish the Church of Old England,
Our plain-spoken, honest old Church.

Says your patent-steam-intellect jobber from France,
"Teach all to work engines, chop logic, and dance!
But leave honesty, truth, and the Bible to chance!"
And a fig for the Church of Old England,
Your old-fashion'd, IGNORANT CHURCH!"

Your starch "Independent," for aye on the sly,
Joins the rogues from CARLILE in the levelling cry,
And shall we, like slygarrly cowards, stand by,
And call ourselves Churchmen of England,
While we stir not a step for the Church?

No! let all who hate cant and pragmatismal pride,
Keep both eyes awake, with the right on their side,
In the cause for which heroes and martyrs have died,
Like true-hearted men of Old England,
Who stuck to their FAITH and THEIR CHURCH.

THE Morning Chronicle, in its zeal for the defeat of Sir CHARLES SUTTON, gives us on Wednesday the following extract from a paper called the Scotsman, which, for two or three reasons, we take the liberty of transferring to our columns:—

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—HINTS TO MEMBERS.—That steady friend to the good cause, Mr. WALLACE, of Kelly, has published a letter in the Greenock paper, containing suggestions well worth attention at this moment. It is pretty certain that a contest will take place for the Speaker's chair. The Tories have been canvassing zealously for Sir

CHARLES SUTTON, and his own exertions have not been wanting. Now it should be known that the election of the Speaker will take place on the 19th, that the swearing in commences some days before, and that only those members who are previously sworn in can vote. The Tories, who are well organised, and act in concert, are expected to muster their whole strength on the occasion, and it may therefore be proper for the managing committees of liberal constituencies to remind their members of the duty of being early in London, and taking the oaths in time. We understand that the Liberal election committee in this city intend immediately to address Mr. ABERCROMBY and Sir JOHN CAMPBELL on the subject, respectfully requesting their early attendance. The hint may not be necessary in this instance, but the example may not be without its effect in exciting other constituencies to do their duty.

The falsehoods contained in this paragraph, as to the late SPEAKER'S canvassing, it is not our object to contradict here; but as we are equally anxious with the Chronicle, and its sapient friend in the north, that there should be an early attendance on the day of the meeting of Parliament, we beg merely to observe—in answer to the two lines which that paper has printed in italics—that the very first act of the Members of the House of Commons (according to the Reform Act) is the election of a Speaker; that it takes place on the 19th inst., the day of assembling, at noon, and before any one single Member is sworn in. So much for the knowledge and intelligence manifested in this appeal to the activity of the Destructives. As to the necessity of urging the early attendance of Mr. ABERCROMBY, who intends to be the new Speaker, it appears almost superfluous. A man who was going to be hanged, when he saw the crowd pressing forward to the scaffold, called out to them "not to hurry, for there would be no fun till he came." Rely upon it, the Right Honourable Gentleman will be in time—and so, we trust, will those Members who are at a distance, and who, without the notice we now give, might believe with the Scotsman, that the election of SPEAKER did not take place till after the swearing in, nor until the usual hour of commencing the business of the House.

WE extract the following from the Dublin Warder of last week:—

Thank God! we have lived, again to see the day, when tributes from public bodies to those eminent personages who administer the King's Government in Ireland, are free from the imputation of unworthy servility and prostituted praise.

On Thursday the Corporation of Dublin voted the freedom of the city with a suitable address to the Right Hon. Chief Secretary, Sir HENRY HARDINGE, and yesterday the presentation of the freedom took place. The deputation consisted of the LORD MAYOR, Aldermen Sir J. K. JAMES, SMITH, WEST, MORRISON, FLEMING, LAMPRET, WARREN, MONTGOMERY; the HIGH SHERIFFS; Sirs W. SMITH, W. LYNCH, and DRURY JONES DICKENSON; Messrs. SPUDDART, LONG, HONE, W. RING, &c. &c. The following Address was read by Mr. ARCHER, the Town Clerk:—

"TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR H. HARDINGE, &c. &c."

"Sir,—We, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the city of Dublin, in Common Council assembled, beg leave to congratulate you on your appointment to the important office of Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

"Impressed with sentiments of the highest respect for your character and tried talents and integrity, we entertain an anxious expectation that, under the administration of which you are so distinguished a member, our established institutions will be protected from reckless innovation, and that the most strenuous efforts will be employed to secure the peace and to promote the prosperity and happiness of Ireland.

"We have the honour to present you with the freedom of our ancient and loyal Corporation, and we feel an honest pride in having so eminent a character enrolled amongst the citizens of Dublin."

The following is Sir HENRY HARDINGE'S reply:—
"MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN—I am very sensible of the honor you have conferred upon me, in presenting me with the freedom of your ancient and loyal Corporation; I can assure you that any act of yours, by which I am connected more closely with the city of Dublin, and with Irish interests, is to me a source of the highest gratifications.

"The expressions of your good opinion are very grateful to me, and no efforts on my part shall be wanting to secure a continuation of your approbation.

"I have undertaken the arduous duties of my office from a sense of public duty, and not on any personal pretensions of my own; I am most deeply impressed with the responsibility of the duties I have to perform, at a period of no ordinary crisis; and I cordially concur with you, in the very words of your address, that every loyal subject is required 'to protect our institutions from reckless innovation, and to employ his most strenuous efforts to secure the peace and promote the prosperity and happiness of Ireland.'

"These are the objects of the Government with which I have the honour to be associated; and I feel persuaded that they will fulfil, by their acts, the expectation of the public, by adopting a judicious system of administration in every department of the State—by firmly maintaining the laws, and vigilantly protecting the institutions of the country, at the same time that they will endeavour, prudently and sincerely, to effect as much improvement in those institutions as is compatible with the true principles of our Constitution.

"The prosperity and welfare of Ireland are essentially necessary to promote the interest, security, and power of Great Britain; all the motives by which human actions can be estimated irresistibly demand from his Majesty's Government measures which may advance the prosperity, and secure the peace of Ireland. If measures calculated to produce this effect can be accomplished, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, my colleagues, and myself, will feel that such a happy result is the highest reward that public men can receive."

We are not disappointed in the Chief Secretary's answer. It breathes all the consoling spirit of Sir R. PEEL'S avowed policy, and that of Earl HADDINGTON, expressed on a recent occasion. We fully rely upon the constitutional firmness and justice of the present Irish Government.—We claim to it the support of every loyal and good man, and those sacrifices (if sacrifices shall be required), which shall restore the peace of the country without conceding the essential principles of our Protestant Constitution. Sir HENRY truly says that we are "in a period of no ordinary crisis"—it is one pregnant with eminent danger and unexampled difficulty, all which will give way to the cordial union of a wise Government and a loyal people.

It is not many months ago since Sir J. M. DOYLE distinguished himself in an affair with Captain SARTORIUS. The following correspondence, in which the former gallant officer shines conspicuous, has been published in the Times:—

It is now more than seven or eight months since it became my duty to forward to you some unpleasant correspondence which had passed between Sir John M. Doyle, K.C.B., and Brigadier General Bacon; every one considered that the matter was at rest, when on the 15th inst. a most scandalous and unbecoming scene was witnessed by the inhabitants of this capital, between the above gentlemen. It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to make a single remark upon the subject; every individual who feels like a gentleman, must come to the same conclusion, viz., that the occurrence was disgraceful. It appears that in consequence of a petition to the Chambers from Sir J. M. Doyle, wherein he made certain charges against Brigadier General Bacon and Colonel Shaw, of the Scots Fusiliers, the same was referred by the Legislature to the Duke of Teicera, Minister of War, who has, in consequence, directed a court of inquiry to be instituted on the above-mentioned officers, in consequence of which, Brigadier General Bacon assumed Sir John M. Doyle in the manner pointed out in document No. 1, which corres-

pounds in the principal points with document No. 2,—the first being Sir John's account of the transaction, and the last General Bacon's.

No. 1.

"Sir,—As the correspondent of the Times, I take the liberty, in order to prevent misrepresentation, to enclose you a copy of a letter which I addressed yesterday to the Governor of this province, and which will put you in possession of the circumstances to which it relates. I have the honour, &c.

"J. M. DOYLE, Major-General.

"Most Excellent Sir,—I beg leave to report the following circumstances, which occurred this day at 2 1/2 p. m. in the Rue Arsenal, near to the door of Mr. Gould, apothecary.

"I was quietly riding by the above named gentleman's house, unaccompanied, when I was met by Brigadier-General Bacon, who approached me and made use of the following language—'So you damned informal old scoundrel, you are still making recriminations about me?' I replied, 'General Bacon, I have nothing to do with you: I shall make what recriminations I like without consulting you, and I am determined the law shall take its course; with this General Bacon immediately raised his hand, having in it an immense black Brazil wood stick, with which he attempted to break my head, and which blow, having only a small whip in my hand, I luckily parried, but my hat was knocked off, and the blow fell on my arm, which is much bruised. Of course after this ruffian-like proceeding, I raised my whip, and endeavoured to use it, but its small size when compared with General Bacon's murderous weapon gave him the advantage. I called the Arsenal Guard to assist me, but they not obeying the call, General Bacon galloped off.

"I have now to request that your Excellency will give the necessary directions, in order that the proper authorities may be aware of this proceeding, and the requisite steps taken to prevent its recurrence, and that Brigadier-General Bacon may be instantly placed under arrest, and brought to a public trial for this act so contrary to the laws, both civil and military, in all civilized countries.—I am, &c.

No. 2.

"My dear A. O.—As you may hear various reports about my assault and battery yesterday, I give you the particulars as they occurred.

"Some four months since I met Sir J. M., and told him, in presence of many people, that if he dared to make any more use of my name, my promise to the Emperor not to flog him would be cancelled, and that I would take an opportunity of flogging him publicly. Last Saturday I heard from good authority that he had presented a petition to the Cortes, demanding a court-martial on me. Yesterday was the first time I met him, close to the Arsenal, on horseback. I rode up to him, and reminded him of my promise, and then hit him over the back; he attempted to return it with a brass-mounted whip which he had, as was natural enough. After giving him what I considered sufficient punishment, I knocked his hat off, and himself on to his horse's neck. He then dismounted, and called for the guard, and I rode off and left him. I have waited at home for him until this minute (8 o'clock), and as he has not called me out, I conclude he means to submit tamely to his disgrace. I send you this, that you may know the truth. Many people were present; but as he is in the habit of inventing so many lies, it is well you should know the case as it took place.—I, e. if you require it.—Yours as ever,

"A. BACON.

"No. 7. Rus das Gavias, Jan. 16. 'I just hear, that after being thrashed he went into an apothecary's shop to have his back examined, and to get a certificate of his injuries, and has been collecting witnesses. I shall give him to-morrow to retrieve his reputation."

The following is the sequel to the adventure, from the Morning Herald:—

I enclose you a valedictory address from General Bacon to Sir John Milley Doyle. The latter has also picked a similar quarrel with Colonel Shaw, of the Scotch Fusiliers, against whom he got up charges of the same kind, a running commentary on which is said to be in the press, the whole originally preferred at Cartaxo. The following extract from a letter of Marshal Saldanha might have rendered that step unnecessary.

"My dear Shaw,—You have received so many proofs of the high opinion our Government entertains of your valuable services, and enjoy to such a degree the esteem and friendship of all our good officers, that your character is above all suspicion, and therefore it ought not to make any impression upon your mind.

"Believe me, my dear Colonel, truly yours,

"C. SALDANHA."

But as Sir John M. Doyle has lately made a recrimination to the Cortes against Colonel Shaw, after attempting to bind him over to keep the peace, they may again come into hostile contact with each other.

TO SIR JOHN M. DOYLE.

"Lisbon, Jan. 21, 1835.

"In April last—you being at Lisbon, and I on service at Cartaxo—you wrote to me, professing to be moved by Christian love, employing terms of friendship, telling me that some 'vile reports' concerning me had been circulated at Lisbon, and urging me to punish the authors of them, with whose names you promised to furnish me.

"Never suspecting your hypocritical malignity—without the least doubt of your sincerity I immediately wrote to you, thanking you warmly for the kindness of your friendly letter, and begging that you would not lose a moment in giving me names of those who had slandered me, in order that I might refute their calumnies and punish themselves.

"To this letter you returned no answer, thus confirming the proverb—'I can take care of my enemies—Heaven defend me from my friends!'

"In order to defend myself from such friendship as yours, I was compelled to treat you as an enemy. I charged you with having invented the reports in question, and demanded satisfaction.

"You obstinately refused me every kind of redress. In my own defence again—in order to set you at defiance, and to show you how I despised your miserable slander—I threatened to flog you. For leaving this terrible affront without notice, Don Pedro dismissed you from his staff, exacting from me a promise that I would consider such a disgrace a sufficient punishment for your absurd attack on me.

"But I told you distinctly that if ever you should repent the falsehoods of which I then knew you to be the author, I would give you a sound beating. You have been at your dirty work again, and—I have kept my word. Knowing you must have smarted from the effects of my stick, I have waited at home till now, six days, thinking it possible that even you might pluck up courage to demand satisfaction. But it seems that you are without one grain of the spirit of a man. I have done with you.

"Having degraded a slanderer below contempt, and so obtained all the redress I could get from one so base, I now tell him, to comfort his cowardly heart, that he has nothing more to fear from

"ANTHONY BACON."

DR. ARNOLD.

We have no hesitation, acting upon our constantly adopted principle of audi alteram partem, in inserting the following remarks upon an article which appeared in our last number:—

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—In your paper of February 1st, I read an article condemning Dr. ARNOLD's opinions on various points—political and religious. With respect to the latter, you made the following statement:—"Dr. ARNOLD there (that is, in the Appendix to the third volume of his Sermons) tells us that the Church doctrine which insists upon an ordained minister as the only proper person to administer the Holy Sacrament, is all humbug—nay, worse than humbug—and, consequently, that Dr. ARNOLD's butler is as duly authorised to administer the Sacrament to Dr. ARNOLD, as Dr. ARNOLD is to administer it to his butler."

Now, Sir (to say nothing of the style of levity in which the above statement is clothed), the statement itself is without foundation. The true state of the case is this:—

In the course of combating the notion, that there is in the Christian Church any Priest—except Christ, Dr. ARNOLD has these words—(page 410): "It is sometimes maintained, that the Sacraments have no virtue unless administered by a regularly or-

dained Clergyman. Now, if the Sacraments are held to be essential means of grace, the position is this, that to the moral improvement and consequent salvation of mankind, something else is necessary, in addition to Christ's merits and promises on the one hand, and men's faith in them on the other. Christ commands us to eat bread and drink wine in remembrance of his death. A number of Christians assemble to fulfil this command, and to refresh their remembrance of Him by the means He has directed. Can they not eat the bread and drink the wine; can they not remember, believe, love, exercise every moral and spiritual feeling which the Communion was designed to cherish, without the repetition of a particular form of words by one particular individual?"

Again—(page 411): "It is one thing to ordain that, in the public and common service of the Church, prayers should be offered and the Sacraments administered only by those whose particular business it is to minister in the congregation; and another to assert, that essentially, and not as a matter of order, but really and spiritually, there can be no true sacramental commemoration of Christ's death, without the presence of a minister."

And to quote from the sermon (the 11th in the volume) to which this Appendix belongs—(page 138): "Nor let any confound with the profane superstition of a priesthood, the reverent ordinance of our Church, and all other Christian Churches, that the ordinary ministrations of the Communion is committed to Christ's ministers. That is most fit, most excellent, as a rule of order and decency, that they who minister should especially wait on their ministry in the very holiest act of our Christian brotherhood."

It is perfectly clear to any one who reads these passages without prejudice, that Dr. ARNOLD's assertion is this:—That the ministrations of the Clergy is not essentially necessary to, nor essentially a part of, 'the true sacramental commemoration of Christ's death,' abstractedly considered; although it is most fit, most excellent, as a rule of order and decency, that the reverent ordinance of our Church should be ever observed, which confines the ordinary ministrations of the Communion to Christ's ministers. And that, in the words of our 23d Article, "It is not lawful" (as a point of order in our Church) "for any man to take upon him the office of ministering the sacraments in the congregation, before he be lawfully called and sent to execute the same."

As you have published the misrepresentation on which I have commented, I trust that you will give the same publicity, in your next paper, to this contradiction of it.—I am, Sir,

ONE WHO THINKS THAT THE CAUSE OF "GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE" WILL BE BEST PROMOTED BY TRUTH AND CHARITY.

Rugby, Feb. 5, 1835.

In aid of the Artist's Fund—a very benevolent and beneficent charity, incorporated under the patronage of his late MAJESTY, GEORGE THE FOURTH, about, we believe, the year 1810—Mr. SCORNEY, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, has published a fine line engraving, by TAYLOR, after that most elegant, classical, and poetical composition, The Pleiades Disappearing; exhibited, several years ago, at the Royal Academy, by Mr. HOWARD, the present Professor of Painting to that excellent and useful institution.—The original picture, from which the print is taken, was there purchased at the opening of the exhibition, by the late Duke of SUTHERLAND, then Marquis of STAFFORD; and with the Marquis's permission the late Lord DE TABLEY commissioned Mr. HOWARD to paint a duplicate: such was the great and general admiration of the composition amongst connoisseurs, that the original had the honour of being placed in the STAFFORD, the duplicate in the DE TABLEY Gallery!—The taste, judgment, and minifucence of those two noblemen in the encouragement of art, British art especially, were so great, and are so well known to have been so, that it is unnecessary, indeed it would be presumptuous, to add anything from ourselves; except that the engraving is worthy of the picture, and ought to be in the possession of every patron of poetry or painting, and of every admirer of MILTON or of HOWARD. The passage illustrated is:—

"The grey Dawn and the Pleiades before him danc'd, Shedding sweet influence,"

from the Fifth Book of Paradise Lost; and the new name of Sunrise is given to the engraving, though, perhaps, the old name of the picture, The Pleiades Disappearing, was as good.—It may be a vain attempt to detach attention from politics, which absorb the public mind on the eve of the meeting of the new Parliament, at this eventful epoch; but we make the effort, on account of the great merit of the work, the high and amiable character of its artist, and the hallowed cause of charity, in behalf of which it is brought forth.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has given orders to discontinue the chanting of the Psalms in the Chapel Royal at Dublin.—Globe.

We have reason to believe that Mr. O'CONNELL will not defend his seat for Dublin against the petitioners, upon the ground that the development of certain facts would operate to the disfranchisement for ever of a large proportion of his unregistered supporters. It is said that, in this case, Mr. FITZSIMON will resign his seat to him. Both these operations, however, are only to be effected by the acceptance of a place of profit under the Crown. The question which we ask ourselves is, whether the Crown will grant the Chiltern Hundreds to either of these worthies?

ELECTION ANECDOTES.—DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq., mistaking the Magonib booth for the Corn Exchange, was lording it away during the polling on Wednesday fortnight, upon which a gentleman elector came forward, and insisted upon his preserving the election rule of silence. "Pshaw!" growled the Liberator, "I regard your words no more than the barking of a cur dog." "Possibly not," retorted the other, "but a cur dog must bark when he sees a brute!"—"Aye, or a beggerman," added a voice from the crowd. DAN was silent, and left the booth instanter.—Kerry Post.

The Brighton Gazette says the "Middlesex goose" had the assurance the other day to cackle as follows before his admiring constituents:—

The treaty under which 5,000,000l. was to be paid to Russia was framed by the Tories in 1815. The money was to be paid as long as Holland and Belgium continued united. After the revolution in Belgium, he was the first person to declare that we were absolved from our obligation to continue the payment of the money to the Russian Autocrat, which he might employ in the subjugation of Poland. The Tories, calculating upon getting his support and that of the friends with whom he acted, thought that they would be able to outvote Ministers, who had foolishly declared that they would resign if they should be beaten on the question. In order, therefore, to keep the Whigs in and the Tories out, he declared that he would vote that black was white.

An Elector here rose, and said that he had been asked during the election whether he would vote for a person who had said that he would vote that black was white; to which he replied that Mr. Hume could not be such a fool as to say so. It now, however, appeared that he actually had said so.

Mr. Hume said he certainly had.

And this is the man who calls himself a patriot! After such an exhibition we need not wonder at his adding, in reference to "the Tories and many good Whigs" saying they did not know where

he and his party proposed to stop, that "he saw no occasion to stop at all."

Mr. JEROME, twice the popular Judge and Advocate of Mauritius, landed, finally, we suppose, at Brighton from the ship which brought him away from that colony.

Mr. SETON T. HURD, the famous lecturer on English grammar, in explaining to his pupils how that the noun was the foundation of all the other parts of speech, said it was like the bottom wheel of a factory, being that on which all the other parts of speech depended, in the same manner as the upper wheels of a factory depended on the lower one. Having occasion afterwards to examine his pupils in parsing, he asked a stout lad, "What is a noun?" when the other replied, and with an air of entire confidence, "It's the bottom wheel of a factory."—Athenæum

The Cambridge Chronicle says:—

The unrestricted admission of Dissenters to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge is a subject in which we feel bound to take a lively interest; and we flatter ourselves that during the progress of Mr. G. W. WOOD'S Bill through the House of Commons last year, we successfully exposed the hollow pretensions under which their claim was made, and the dangerous tendency of the measure as regards the internal regulations of the several colleges. It will be recollected that the practical grievances, most prominently put forward by the Dissenters and their friends, were the advantages exclusively possessed by Graduates of the University at the College of Physicians, and at the Inns of Court; and the most virulent abuse was heaped upon the Universities on account of these two matters, over which they have not the slightest controul. We heard of no petitions to the Legislature to compel the Benchers and the College of Physicians to rescind their bye laws, by which alone the Dissenters were affected; oh, no! this was too easy a manner of obtaining their professed wishes; and besides, there seemed no possibility in this way, of inflicting, what we still believe was uppermost in their minds, deadly injury upon the Established Church.

One of the inconveniences complained of is now removed. The Benchers of the Inner Temple have, without any compulsion, adopted a resolution to that effect, and recommended it to the other societies. The College of Physicians will probably soon follow the example of their brethren of the law; and then it will be seen, by their acquiescence or their pertinacity, whether the Dissenters do really feel themselves injured under harshness and oppression, or whether they are merely actuated by a desire of change, and settled hostility to the best institutions of the country. The Times says:—

"One point will be gained. The complainants must speak out: they must avow that they not only seek to be relieved from the alleged clog upon their success in life, but that they must be relieved in the way and by the identical process which they themselves chalked out, or some among them will give the Universities and Parliament no respite. This is nothing new. It is not the first time by many that when men ask for relief the real object of their application is power—power over other men's interests, actions, and possessions. There is a difference sufficiently glaring between the principle on which the Dissenters have pressed for a release from the intermeddling of the Church of England with their marriages, births, or other domestic occurrences, and that of their claim to meddle with the Church in its most unquestionable and unobtrusive attributes. Why cannot they endow a University for themselves, and then ask the Crown for a charter, and Parliament for a law of incorporation?"

Portions of what is called the "Diary" of Miss FANNY KEMBLE have found their way into our newspapers. If they are fictitious, their falsehood ought to be proclaimed; if genuine, they ought never to have been published.

Mr. BARROW, the second Secretary of the Admiralty, it is said, is to be created a Baronet.

The Merthyr Guardian has the following just tribute to the merits of Lord MAHON, the eldest son of Earl STANHOPE, who has been appointed by the Duke of WELLINGTON, Under Secretary of State to the department of Foreign Affairs:—

Lord Viscount MAHON is not only a young nobleman of high scholastic fame, but of qualifications admirably suited to the official station he has been called to fill. He has prepared himself for it by foreign travel and observation, and by the species of study analogous to his present duties, and the most indispensable for a statesman, we mean the study of history. His history of the "Life of Belisarius," and the "Stanhope Papers," are the finest specimens of historical writing of modern times, and remind us forcibly of the eloquent style of Gibbon without his bombast. The first displays great learning and depth of research, and the noble author had himself, in Europe and Africa, traversed the theatre of the exploits of that "last" of Roman heroes. The second is a skilful compilation, from the records of his own family, of his ancestor General STANHOPE, who figured in the war of the Succession, and became subsequently Minister to GEORGE I.

Conservative dinners are going on all over the kingdom. Mr. EAST, the popular member for Winchester, meets a very large party of his friends next week, and on Tuesday upwards of 150 friends of Sir JOHN BULLER meet at Torquay. At Dartmouth, Mr. HULLS-WORTH presided over a numerous company; and on Monday the 16th the friends of Sir THOMAS COCHRANE meet at WILLIS'S Rooms, where they have invited the gallant officer to dine, as a mark of their respect and esteem for his personal character and his political principles, and of his conduct during the late Westminster election.

Lord BROUGHAM is arrived in town, and has taken possession of the house with the long green veranda in Berkeley-square, next door but one to the Mews. He is represented to be in excellent health, and very lively.

We find, that although the ancient borough of Garrat has been for several years disfranchised, there is still a place which maintains the humours of a burlesque election. The Exeter Flying Post has the following account of that ceremony:—

On Thursday last, the burlesque and mock election for the borough of Ide was celebrated. At about twelve o'clock the procession proceeded from St. Sidwell's attended by a vast crowd of persons down Fore-street, through St. Thomas to the village of Ide. As Candidates on the occasion there were four fellows well stuffed, powdered, and painted, preceded by a brass band, with numerous placards and devices, followed by a motley group of unwashed youth mounted on genuine long-eared Arcadians, decorated out in the fancy colours of their respective favourites. The doors and windows of the village were ornamented with laurels and the Church bells sounded forth their pealing music in welcome of the frolic. The inhabitants were throughout the day on the broad grin, and in the highest enjoyment of the fun.

On Friday the independent electors of Hammersmith met, to the amount of 64 persons, to celebrate the return of Mr. HUME, who, with Sir SOLOMON WHALLEY, and other persons from London, dined at the Inn in that place. The lights and noise attracted a considerable number of people in the Broadway, who, upon the departure of the "Radical crew," greeted the party with shouts of "WELLINGTON for ever!" and three times three.

There has been a dinner in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, given by the Hon. E. W. HARBORD, in honour of his defeat at the last election. There were ladies present to view the banquet, and ale and porter and tobacco were plentifully distributed to the guests, to whom Mr. HARBORD, as we are told, thus addressed himself:—

"Upon the accession of King WILLIAM the Fourth, I had the honour of giving you as a toast 'King WILLIAM the Reformers,' but time has somewhat altered things, and in now giving the health of his MAJESTY, I will add 'The KING—his rights, and no more. The PEOPLE—their rights, and no less.'"

The band began to play God save the King, but were stopped. Mr. HARBORD afterwards gave "The Duke of Sussex, the most liberal and enlightened Prince of Europe."—A circumstance occurred just before dinner which threatened to deprive the company of the Honourable Gentleman's presence; having, however, friends at hand, the difficulty was surmounted, and he had the opportunity of

displaying at once his loyalty, his eloquence, his good feeling, his good taste, and his good sense.

The following is in yesterday's *Chronicle* :—

SIR F. BURNETT.—It having been said in some of the evening papers that Mr. de VEAR had received a letter from Sir FRANCIS BURNETT, stating his intention of coming to town for medical advice, in consequence of a tumour in his face; Mr. de VEAR desires us to state that his letter from Sir FRANCIS was dated the 18th of January; since which he has good authority to believe that Sir FRANCIS'S disorder has ceased.

—We are very glad to hear this.

The *Globe* begins to appreciate the liberality of the Government. We find in its columns the following observations, which, coupled with the feeling of universal satisfaction produced by the alterations in the rules of the Inns of Court, suggested by Sir FREDRICK POLLOCK, the Attorney-General, evince a consciousness on the part of the people of the readiness and anxiety of Ministers to give every privilege to the Dissenters which can safely be conceded :—

We learn that the Government have had some conferences with the heads of the College of Physicians, with a view to the settlement of so much of the question of reform in that institution as interferes with the giving superior advantages to those gentlemen who have obtained collegiate degrees. An easy plan of meeting much of the difficulty in this respect has been suggested, which is, that all persons shall be eligible to examination for the Licentiatehip of the College who have gone through certain studies to fit them for their professional duties, to be decided by the heads of the College; and that each year a fixed number of the licentiate should be presented with the Fellowship. This latter which is the highest honour in the gift of the College, will of course be bestowed only upon those gentlemen whose ability and professional eminence entitle them to it.

The following important announcement appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday :—

WHITEHALL, FEB. 3, 1835.—The KING has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Right Hon. Lord Lyndhurst, Lord High Chancellor; his Grace the Archbishop of York; the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester; the Right Hon. Sir Robt. Peel, Bart.; the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn; the Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn; the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse; and the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner, Knt., his Majesty's Commissioners for considering the state of the several dioceses in England and Wales, with reference to the amount of their revenues, to the more equal distribution of episcopal duties, and to the prevention of the necessity of attaching, by commendam, to bishopricks, benefices with cure of souls; also for considering the state of the several cathedral and collegiate churches within the same, with a view to the suggestion of such measures as may render them most conducive to the efficiency of the Established Church; and for devising the best mode of providing for the cure of souls, with special reference to the residence of the Clergy on their respective benefices.

The Earl of HADDINGTON, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was magnificently entertained on Friday, by the Lord Mayor of Dublin. His reception was enthusiastic. The Earl possesses an union of good sense, firmness, and unostentatious manners, which seem peculiarly to fit him for his arduous office. In his reply to an Address of the Dublin Grand Jury his Excellency said, "With the assistance of the loyally disposed subjects of the KING, I doubt not that the supremacy of the law will be successfully asserted, and that we shall disappoint the views of those who may seek, either by lawless violence or popular intimidation, to undermine those ancient constitutional barriers, for the maintenance of which you evince an anxiety that does you the greatest honour."

The Duke of Buccleuch is about to receive the most splendid testimony of attachment and esteem from the agriculturists that has ever perhaps, been witnessed in Scotland. The tenantry of the three Lothians have invited his Grace to a public dinner, which is to take place in Edinburgh on the 13th of February. Considering the vast influence of the Duke of Buccleuch in these counties, his unwearied attention to the interests of the farmers, his patronage of agricultural meetings, his uniform indulgencies to his own tenants, his public services as a landed proprietor, and his numerous private charities, such a mark of respect is at once worthy of the Noble Guest and of his kind-hearted entertainers. No man in the three kingdoms has done more for the prosperity of agriculture than his Grace, and there is not, we believe, a landlord in the empire more generally or more deservedly popular.—*Glasgow Courier*.

Conservative institutions are forming in all parts of the country, and most of the provincial papers contain reports of their proceedings. Throughout the kingdom the same spirit prevails, and must ultimately effect the most beneficial result. We find by the Exeter paper that the Conservatives of Devonshire are pursuing a most judicious plan, by meeting together in several parties in various towns, which will tend to keep together by a virtual interchange of sentiments the friends of the Constitution.

The following is the manner, according to one of the papers, in which M. FULCHIRON justified, in his office, the enormous salary of 300,000 francs, granted to the French Ambassador in London :—"This salary is not too high," said he, "and I will give a proof of it. In Paris, when you give a dinner to your friends, you often feel desirous to enhance the repast by a fine *fete* of the livers of geese. Well, for 80 or 106 francs at most, you have one of the finest *fetes* possible. In London the case is different. A *fete* of goose livers, which here is only 80 francs, will cost there nearly 100 crowns (300 francs.) I am therefore of opinion, my dear colleagues, that it is only an act of justice to preserve the salary of our Ambassador untouched." M. FULCHIRON is decidedly a politician of the first order.—*Quotidienne*.

A Dover paper says—The Bavarian broom girls, as we have been desired to style the feminine portion of the foreign mendicants who annually infest our shores, seem determined to take time by the forelock this year. A pretty considerable number of these "interesting creatures" arrived on Wednesday. Brooms, however, no longer form their staple commodity; tambourines and the other attractions *à la Savoyard* are added, to vary the attacks of these artful practitioners on the gullibility of John Bull.

A new drawbridge has been erected over the Tower moat facing the river, and near to the entrance to the Tower by what is termed Traitors'-gate. This bridge has been erected for the purpose of facilitating the deposit of stores, &c., in the new warehouses in the Tower. In order to erect this bridge it was necessary to cut through the ramparts, which are seven feet thick, and formed of firmly-cemented stone, brick, &c.

During the representation of *Macbeth* at Drury-Lane on Monday night the gods, as usual, were noisy and quarrelsome, which aroused the anger of one of "the unwashed" in the two-shilling gallery. After divers attempts to silence the unruly he exclaimed, "Be quiet there, ye poor people above, who have only come in at half-price!"

Advices have been received from Demerara to the 24th December. According to the statements put forth by the Magistrates the conduct of the apprentices had been rather more favourable, but was far from satisfactory. These advices furnish an account of the labour lost on plantations Lotch Diamond and Prospect, from the 1st of

August to the 30th of November, in attending courts and by confinement in the colony. The labourers and their free offspring amounted only to 140 people. In August, 30 days; September, 71 days; October, 166 days; November, 73 days; total, 340 days lost, and 161 guilders of gaol fees paid.

The continuation of Mr. VALPY'S edition of *Hume and Smollett's History of England*, by the Rev. T. S. HUGHES, will commence on the first of March. These additional volumes will commence with the history from the year 1760, and embrace a narrative of important events more particularly interesting to the present generation. This new portion of the history of England has been so arranged for publication, that it can be had complete in itself in regular monthly volumes, containing the narrative from SMOLLETT to the year 1835. Mr. VALPY has done wisely in enabling the public to purchase HUME, SMOLLETT, and the Continuation, as separate works. The latter is to be published in six vols.

The health of his Royal Highness the Prince of ORANGE continues to improve.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREPAREMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. HENRY THOMAS DAY, S. C. L., of Clare Hall, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Mendlesham, Suffolk; vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Robert Field, B. A.

The Rev. RICHARD DANIEL, M. A., to the perpetual Curacy of West Somerton, Norfolk; and on the nomination of Thomas Grove, Esq., of Burne-house, Wiltshire.

The Rev. JOHN HENRY STEWARD, M. A., to the Rectory of Hethel, Norfolk, on his own petition.

The Rev. J. R. FURNASS, M. A., to the newly-erected Church and living of Dintonton, Northamptonshire (endowed by the Hon. the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford, and Matthew Bell, Esq., M. P.); on the presentation of the Rev. J. Lightfoot, B. D. Vicar of Ponteland.

The Rev. PHILIP HUNT, LL. D., to the Vicarage of Aylsham, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

The Rev. Dr. WAITE, to the Rectory of High Halden, near Tottenham, Kent; on the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Rev. RICHARD J. BEADON, A. M., to the Rectory of Sherwill, in the county of Devon.

The Rev. EDWARD J. LOCKWOOD, M. A., a Surrogate of the Archdeaconry of Beds.

The Rev. JOHN PEARSE, B. A., to the living of St. John's, Bedford, with the Hospital annexed; vacant on the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Hunt, prebend of Canterbury.

The Rev. GEORGE MARRIOTT, M. A., to the valuable livings of Kemberton Rectory, with the Vicarage of Sutton Maddock, in the county of Salop; vacant by the decease of the Rev. John Williams. Patroness, Mrs. Slaney, of Hatton Hall.

The Rev. Mr. HOLZ, to the Vicarage of Fulstow, in the county of Lincoln; vacant by the death of the Rev. R. Leake.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Domestic Chaplains to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland :—The Very Rev. MARCUS PHILIP LE FANU, Dean of Emly; the Rev. H. U. TIGHE, Rector of Cloumroe; the Rev. HENRY IRWIN; and the Venerable Archdeacon MAGEE; the Rev. JEFFERY LEFROY; and the Rev. JOSEPH ALDRICH BIRMINGHAM.

HENRY COOKLEY, Esq., has been elected Head Master, and the Rev. Mr. STODARD Second, of St. Peter's School, a branch of King's College, in St. George's parish, Pimlico.

OBITUARY.

At Little Stanmore, Middlesex, the Rev. Karley Norton, Vicar of Arneliffe, in Yorkshire, and perpetual Curate of Blythburgh and Waiderswick, Suffolk, in the 59th year of his age. Rev. Charles Eade, perpetual Curate of Metfield, Suffolk, in the 59th year of his age.

The Rev. D. TAIT, M. A., of Ipswich, schoolmaster, some time Curate of Watfield, after a few hours' illness, aged 44.

In Sackville-street, London, the Rev. Richard Darnford, Vicar of Goodworth Clatford, near Andover.

At the Rectory, Chlinton, Sussex, the Rev. Henry Halliwell, B. D., and formerly Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford.

At Islington, the Rev. T. Greenwood, M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Lecturer of St. Giles's Cripplegate, and Chaplain to the Worshipful Company of Coopers, aged 41.

At Reepham, near Lincoln, the Rev. E. Bromhead, aged 88. He occupied the living of Reepham 63 years.

The Rev. George Baylis Cornwall, of Hereford, in his 85th year.

At Felgate House, near Crowley, the Rev. Wm. John Jolliffe, aged 62.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Feb. 5.—This day the following degrees were conferred :—*Masters of Arts*: C. Cheyne, Lincoln; Rev. R. Serjeant, Magdalen Hall; M. H. Marsh, Student of Christ Church; M. F. Tapper, Christ Church; Rev. C. S. Green, Chaplain of Christ Church; Rev. D. Parsons, Oriel; Rev. R. W. Browne, Rev. A. P. Duulap, Fellows of St. John's; Rev. E. Penny, Rev. G. T. Whitfield, St. John's. *Bachelors of Arts*: E. J. Edwards, Balliol, Grand Com.; E. P. Kiteon, W. J. Clarke, J. Edmeston, Balliol; R. T. Taylor, School of Brasenose; H. Woodhouse, H. B. Mayne, R. H. Anstice, Students of Christ Church; W. C. Rickman, C. O. Childs, Christ Church; W. D. Ryder, Exeter; H. Mackenzie, Pembroke; W. F. Robinson, Trinity.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 6.—The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes 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 Henry Cotterill, of St. John's college, and Henry Goulburn, of Trinity college, the first and second Wranglers.

On Tuesday last the Master and Fellows of Sidney Sussex college, elected Edward Bickersteth, of that college, and Charles Thomas Osborne, of St. John's college, Mathematical Exhibitors on the foundation of Mr. Taylor.

At a congregation on Wednesday last the following degrees were conferred :—*Bachelor in Divinity*: Rev. J. Green, Catharine hall. *Honorary Master of Arts*: R. Denman, Trinity college, son of Lord Chief Justice Denman.—*Masters of Arts*: J. M. Dawson, and G. A. Clive, St. John's college; J. W. Harman, Caius college.—*Bachelors of Arts*: O. Hollingworth, Sidney college; G. Beresford, St. John's college.

At the same congregation the following grades passed the Senate :—To appoint Mr. Lofft, of King's college, an examiner for the Classical Tripos, in the place of Mr. Hildyard, of St. Peter's college.—To allow to Laing, of St. John's college, the Michaelmas Term of 1831; which he has lost from having been placed, when he first came to reside in an unlicensed lodging-house.—N. B. Laing removed from this lodging, as soon as it was discovered that the house was not licensed, that is, within eight days after the division of the above-mentioned Term.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Archdeacon of London held a meeting of the Clergy within the Archdeaconry, on Friday last, at St. Sepulchre's Church, to elect from their body two Proctors to represent them at the ensuing convocation. The venerable Archdeacon, after explaining to the Clergy present the object of the meeting, stated that although the convocation had not lately been required to perform any duties, yet, as great changes were expected with regard to the Church, it would not be improbable that some reference with regard to them might be made to the convocation and therefore it was their duty to send persons well qualified to represent them. The Rev. Dr. SHEPARD and the Rev. Dr. RUSSELL having been proposed and seconded, were unanimously elected. A vote of thanks was then passed to the venerable Archdeacon, who, in returning thanks, intimated his intention of making a personal visitation in the course of the summer, and personally to inspect the several Churches within the archdeaconry, and stated that the reason he had not before done so was the general good state of the Churches, and that whenever it was otherwise, and it had been mentioned to him, he had visited that particular Church, and had always found that method attended with every possible advantage.

The congregation assembling at Birch Chapel, near Manchester, have lately presented to the Rev. JOHN DALLAS, a purse, containing forty sovereigns, as a tribute of respect for the zeal with which he discharges his ministerial duties.

The Lord Bishop of DURHAM, with his accustomed liberality, has transmitted to the Rev. J. S. NICHOLES, LL. D., to be applied to the funds of the new National School at Hutton.

At a meeting of the National Society for the Education of the Poor, &c., held on Wednesday at the Central School, Westminster, there were present—The Bishops of London and St. Asaph; Joshua Watson, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Walmsley; Rev. H. H. Norris; James Trimmer, Esq.; William Davis, Esq.; William Cotton, Esq.; and the Rev. J. C. Wigram.

The Lord Bishop of Barbadoes, Dr. HART COLEBRIDGE, preached a most admirable Sermon, on Tuesday Jan. 27, at the annual meeting

of the Bath branch of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, from John iv. 23d verse. The collections this year have much exceeded any former amount, the total being 90l. 10s., of which 57l. 5s. were taken at the Church, and 33l. 5s. at the rooms.

We learn from unquestionable authority, that the decided step taken some time since by the Rev. Mr. NOLAN, formerly Roman Catholic Clergyman of the parish of King's Court, county of Cavan, has led to a very happy result. On the first Sunday of the present month 24 members of his late flock sat at the communion-table with that truly pious and exemplary Christian Minister, the Rev. Mr. WINNING, in the parish Church of King's Court, on which occasion that faithful champion of the Bible, the Rev. Mr. DALY, preached an excellent appropriate sermon. There is, we understand, a work from the pen of the Rev. Mr. NOLAN at the press, from which are anticipated extensively beneficial results.—*Dublin Evening Packet*.

HAMMERSMITH.—During the last fortnight the parish of Hammersmith has been in a state of considerable excitement, in consequence of the Vestry having on the 22d ult., by a large majority, resolved "that the making of a Church rate be adjourned sine die." It being the first Church rate proposed to be made since the separation of Hammersmith from the parish of Fulham (of which it was formerly a hamlet), the Churchwardens determined to call another Vestry, for the purpose of giving the whole of the inhabitants of the parish an opportunity of recording their opinions on the subject. Thursday being the day fixed on for the meeting the inhabitants assembled at ten o'clock in the large room at the Latimer School House. Mr. Churchwarden SMITH was called to the Chair. After a short and desultory conversation, Mr. Cook moved a resolution to the following effect :—"That a Committee be appointed, consisting of eight of the parishioners—four Churchmen and four Dissenters—who shall be empowered to inquire into the actual disbursements of the Churchwardens in the exercise of their office, and to devise the most effectual and unobjectionable plan of repaying them the same, as well as indemnifying them for any future justifiable liabilities." Mr. BOWLING moved as an amendment—"That a Church rate of threepence in the pound be granted to the churchwardens, in discharge of all liabilities which may be due from the parish to Lady-day next, in the confident expectation that measures will be taken in the ensuing Session of Parliament to do away with this obnoxious impost, which will render any future application of the same kind unnecessary." After several other parishioners had addressed the meeting, the Chairman put the amendment, which was negatived by a show of hands. Mr. BOWLING then demanded a poll, which was commenced immediately. At four o'clock, when it was closed for the day, the numbers were as follow :—For the rate, 89—against it, 98.

The following is the Address of the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Barnstable to the Lord Bishop of Exeter :—

"TO THE RIGHT REV. FATHER IN GOD HENRY LORD BISHOP OF EXETER. "At a time when the public mind is deeply agitated by the desire or fear of impending changes in the civil and religious institutions of our country, we, the undersigned Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Barnstable, beg permission to lay before your Lordship, through our Archdeacon, a public declaration of our sentiments in matters which we believe to be intimately connected with the constitutional maintenance of the Established Church. "Separated by the duties of our sacred office, and by the feelings which they inspire, from the agitating influence of worldly politics, we nevertheless can yield to no class of our fellow-subjects in a deep veneration for the institutions and in an ardent desire to promote the best interests of our common country; and when the very foundations on which they rest are assailed by attempts to weaken or destroy the establishment of a National Church, we should deem ourselves justly liable to the charge of culpable indifference if we failed to raise our voice in its defence. "Impressed with these sentiments, we felt ourselves called on during the last Parliament to petition against several measures which were introduced under the sanction of the Government; and we are therefore, more especially anxious at the present juncture to declare that in so doing we were actuated solely by the duty imposed upon us to preserve those sacred institutions of which we are the appointed Ministers, and not by any desire to impede the progress of salutary improvement, or to perpetuate acknowledged abuses. "It is to be expected that measures affecting the property, the discipline, and the polity of our Church, will soon occupy the attention of the great council of the nation; and we therefore desire your Lordship to accept the assurance of our entire confidence in our ecclesiastical rulers, and of our readiness to receive and promote whatever alterations in the existing laws they shall, in concurrence with his Majesty's Government, deem necessary, to confirm the stability, the order, and the efficiency of the Church established in these kingdoms. "With regard to the temporalities of our Church we acknowledge ourselves attached to its ancient inheritance, and impressed with the fitness of that peculiar provision which has been so long consecrated (and under a former dispensation set apart by a Divine command) for the maintenance of an order, to the efficiency of whose office and character, personal independence, and a seclusion from secular engagements are indispensable. But while we deem that tithes, whether held by the lay or clerical proprietor, possess both from the nature of their tenure, and the manner in which it is acquired, an equal claim with other kinds of property to the entire protection of the Legislature, we readily acknowledge that many serious objections now exist to their payment in kind; and we are anxious to be relieved from the inconveniences to which it has given rise, by any legislative enactment which shall preserve to the Church its property, and maintain the independent and non-secular character of its clergy. "On the question of our Ecclesiastical discipline and polity, while we sincerely desire the effectual correction of offences in the Church, we still recur with joy and grateful recollections to the recorded declaration of our Sovereign, that as a body we 'have not been found wanting either in learning, piety, or zeal.' And we repose with confidence in the wisdom of his expressed desire that our Ecclesiastical rulers should be left to correct whatever may require amendment with their authority unimpeded and unshackled. To the justice and policy of those measures which were adverted to by your Lordship at your visitation, we readily and entirely subscribe, and for maturing and carrying them into effect we venture to express a hope for the revival, under His Majesty's sanction, of those means of sustaining the discipline, promoting the efficiency, and directing the labours of our Ministry, which are necessary for the due government of our Church, and are recognized by the Constitution of our country. "To the great cause in which your Lordship is about to be engaged you will bear with you the dutiful attachment and the unceasing prayers of your Clergy; and while we pray that upon yourself, and upon all to whom Christ hath committed the government of his Church may be poured forth 'the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord,' we entreat your Lordship to believe that we shall continue to seek that blessing by labouring in our several parishes to bring up the people committed to our charge in the pure faith of the Gospel, and in the unity of that Apostolic branch of Christ's Church which is the chief glory of our country, the safeguard of its civil and religious liberties. "Jan. 22, 1835."

(Here follow the signatures of 72 Clergymen.)

The following is his Lordship's reply :—

"DEAR MR. ARCHDEACON—The Address which you have conveyed to me from the Clergy of your Archdeaconry gives me the gratifying assurance that one sentiment of ardent attachment to the best interests of our venerable Church animates every portion of this great diocese. If from other bodies of my Clergy I have received the expression of similar sentiments at an earlier period, it is not, I well know, because these sentiments are felt less strongly by the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Barnstable. This cordial unanimity (for such it almost literally has shown itself to be) on a diocese which numbers more than 800 Clergy, may, I should hope, be regarded as a fair criterion of the general sentiments of our brethren throughout England. The Bishops, therefore, in contributing, as I am confident that they will, their best endeavours to forward any equitable measures which shall be devised for settling permanently all questions respecting the temporal concerns of the Church, and to accomplish such reforms as shall be found expedient for the advancement of our infinitely higher objects, the spiritual interests of the people committed to our charge, will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are in full accordance with the judgment and the feelings of the Clergy at large. May it please God to bless those endeavours, and to make them effectual to the great ends to which they are directed.—I am, dear Mr. Archdeacon, your affectionate friend and brother, "H. EXETER.

"The Venerable the Archdeacon of Barnstable."

STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING.

Money has not been so abundant during the week, as was the case during the preceding, and the Market has in consequence been flat, Consols closing at 92 1/2 this afternoon. Exchequer Bills have also declined to 98 40, and India Bonds are 21 23.

In the Foreign Market the Northern Bonds maintain their price in a great measure, notwithstanding the heaviness of the English Market. Russian Bonds are 109 3/4; Dutch Five per Cents. 102 1/2; Danish 76 3/4; and Belgian 100 1/2.

The Transatlantic Bonds have, however, been considerably affected by the decline of the English Market, Colombian having gone down to 33 1/2; Chilean are 41 1/2; Brazilian 83 1/2, and Mexican 42 1/2.

The speculation in Spanish and Portuguese Securities has not been to any great extent. The Cortes Bonds closed at 56 1/2, and the Scrip at 3 1/2. Portuguese are 92 3/4.

In the Share Market, the Real del Monte Shares, in consequence of reported favourable intelligence from the mines, have been as high as 41 per Share, but they have since receded to 34 to 35, at which they closed this afternoon.

From the French papers of Wednesday and Thursday, we learn that it is generally supposed that a change of Ministry is at hand in Paris. All parties seem to agree that the continuance of Marshal Morny in the Cabinet is impossible, and the most probable conjecture as to his successor, is that M. Humann will accept the Presidency of the Council, on condition that an amnesty be granted.

The members of the Chamber of Deputies were to have met on Friday in the bureaux to examine the American question. The French Government, it is said, expect that the twenty-five millions will be voted. M. Hyde de Neuville has published another letter, counselling the rejection of the claim altogether, especially after the insolent message of General Jackson.

A report was spread at Bayonne on the 1st inst. on the strength of a letter from San Sebastian, dated January 30, that General Mina having left Pampeluna on the 27th ult., and assembled the forces of other commanders, marched with 19,000 men against Zumalacaregui, whom he met between Najara and Ajarte, and after an obstinate and sanguinary conflict, defeated. This report, however, is not to be credited, as the accounts from Pampeluna of the 29th ult. state that no movement of any importance had taken place in the north of Spain, and that Mina was about to retake the command of the army in a few days.

It is reported that the Carlist insurrection is spreading into Castille, that the Urbanos there are joining Don Carlos, and that a disturbance has taken place at Cadiz similar to that at Madrid.

The German Papers of the 2d inst., announce that the principal part of the English squadron, which had been so long lying off Smyrna, had returned to Malta. The state of Persia is very much distracted—four or five of Abba Mirza's brothers contending with him the right to the throne. Abba Mirza has applied for assistance to Russia.

New York papers arrived yesterday, though not of a later date than those previously received. It appears that Nullification, which is now said to mean Revolution, is again lifting its head in the Southern States. Mr. Governor Macduffie's inaugural address at South Carolina has this passage:—"A crisis, he declares, is approaching, which they must prepare to avert by force—by force alone will they be able to maintain those rights which cannot much longer be secured by that miserable mockery of blurred, obliterated, and tattered parchment, the Constitution of the United States."

DEATH OF LORD DE DUNSTONVILLE.—We regret to announce the death of this venerable nobleman, in the 78th year of his age, which took place on Thursday night at his Lordship's house, South-place, Knightsbridge. His Lordship's acts of charity are well known in this town, and by this event the county of Cornwall is deprived of one of its noblest and most munificent benefactors.

A few days ago as Mr. Job Aspinall, of Hove-edge, near Halifax, innkeeper, was passing through a field, along with two other persons, he met a friend, with whom he shook hands, immediately after which both he and his friend fell, and instantly expired.—York Courant.

In consequence of some attempts to put the regulations of the Poor Law Bill into force at Tamnott, many inflammatory and violent letters have been sent to men in authority, containing threats either to burn their houses, or to annoy and injure their persons. Rewards have been offered for the discovery of the offenders.

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BIRTHS. At the Vicarage, Shapwick, Dorset, on the 30th ult., the lady of the Rev. William Scott, of a son. On Saturday, the 7th inst., in Guildford-street, Lady Pollack, of a son.

On the 1st inst., at Bonehill, Staffordshire, Lady Jane Peel, of a son—At Worthing, Sussex, on the 3d inst., the lady of the Hon. Captain Arthur Richard Tynmouth, R.N., of a daughter—On the 3d inst., at Skreens, the lady of T. W. Bramston, Esq., M.P., of a son—On the 2d inst., at the Vicarage, Fairford, the lady of the Rev. Francis Rice, of a son, still born—On the 30th ult., at Drogheda, in Sussex, the lady of Colonel George Wynham, of a son—At the Mount House, Stockwell, on the 3d inst., the lady of Mr. Alderman Farnborough, of a son—On the 5th inst., the lady of John Lee Stevens, Esq., of Lambeth, of a son and heir—The lady of Frederick Gye, junr., proprietor of Vauxhall Gardens, of a daughter

On the 1st inst., in Upper Brook-street, the lady of Sir John M. Burgwyn, Bart., of a daughter—At the Rectory, Ongar, the lady of the Rev. Edmund Fisher of a son—On the 6th inst., in Grosvenor-place, the lady of T. W. Beaumont, M.P., of a son.

MARRIED. On the 3d inst., at St. Mary's, Dover, by the Rev. R. C. Cox, M.A., John Drake Finch, Esq., of Greenwich, solicitor, third son of Matthew Finch, Esq., of Deptford, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Maule, M.A., of Dover.

On the 3d inst., by special license, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Pierce Somerset Butler, Esq., eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Pierce Butler, M.P., of Ballyconra, in the county of Kilkenny, and nephew of the Right Hon. the Earl of Kilkenny, to Jessy Anne, relict of the late P. A. Warren, Esq., of London, in the second daughter of Charles Thesiger, Esq., Colonel of His Majesty's Customs in the Island of St. Vincent—On the 1st inst., Mrs. Loyd, wife of Lewis Loyd, Esq., of Grosvenor-square—At his mother's house, in Grosvenor-place, on the 3d inst., William Montague, youngest son of the late Major-General Sir Montague Burgoyne, Bart., of Sutton Park, in the county of Bedford—On the 2d inst., at Brompton, Frances McKenzie, wife of George Ogilvie, Esq.—On the 3d inst., in her residence, Alverston, Warwickshire, the Hon. Louisa Barnard, relict of the late Rev. George Barnard, of Lighthorne, in the same county, aged 65—At Turnham-green, on the 4th inst., at St. George's, eldest daughter of the late William Walker, Esq., of Thirsk, in the county of York.—In Argyll-street, on the 5th inst., after a short but severe illness, in the 24th year of his age, George Vernon Colebrooke, Esq., eldest son of Henry Colebrooke, Esq., formerly member of the Supreme Council in Bengal—At Derby, after a short illness, Jane, only daughter of John Bell Crompton, Esq., and wife of George Kirpatrick Hall, Esq.—On the 3d inst., a few hours before the birth of a daughter, still-born, Sarah, the wife of John W. Ellis, junr., Esq., of Portess-terrace, Kentish-town—On the 22d ult., at Montpelier-sur-Mer, in the 55th year of his age, Charles Foster, Esq., of Lancaster, in the parish of St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica—On the 2d inst., at Oswestry, aged 64, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of John Jones, Esq., of Brook-street—On the 6th inst., at Carlisle-court, Brompton, the Hon. Georgiana Lady Ponsonby, widow of Major-General the Hon. Sir William Ponsonby, K.C.B.

DIED. At Leighton House, Leighton Buzzard, on the 30th ult., aged 57, Ann, relict of Edward Ashwell, Esq., long esteemed, and deeply lamented by her family, and a large circle of friends.

At Bantay House, in the county of Cork, on the 19th ult., in the 56th year of her age, Margaret Anne, Countess of Bantay, eldest daughter of William Earl of Londonderry, deeply regretted by her family and friends—On the 22d ult., at Kire, Maria, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Thesiger, Esq., Colonel of His Majesty's Customs in the Island of St. Vincent—On the 1st inst., Mrs. Loyd, wife of Lewis Loyd, Esq., of Grosvenor-square—At his mother's house, in Grosvenor-place, on the 3d inst., William Montague, youngest son of the late Major-General Sir Montague Burgoyne, Bart., of Sutton Park, in the county of Bedford—On the 2d inst., at Brompton, Frances McKenzie, wife of George Ogilvie, Esq.—On the 3d inst., in her residence, Alverston, Warwickshire, the Hon. Louisa Barnard, relict of the late Rev. George Barnard, of Lighthorne, in the same county, aged 65—At Turnham-green, on the 4th inst., at St. George's, eldest daughter of the late William Walker, Esq., of Thirsk, in the county of York.—In Argyll-street, on the 5th inst., after a short but severe illness, in the 24th year of his age, George Vernon Colebrooke, Esq., eldest son of Henry Colebrooke, Esq., formerly member of the Supreme Council in Bengal—At Derby, after a short illness, Jane, only daughter of John Bell Crompton, Esq., and wife of George Kirpatrick Hall, Esq.—On the 3d inst., a few hours before the birth of a daughter, still-born, Sarah, the wife of John W. Ellis, junr., Esq., of Portess-terrace, Kentish-town—On the 22d ult., at Montpelier-sur-Mer, in the 55th year of his age, Charles Foster, Esq., of Lancaster, in the parish of St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica—On the 2d inst., at Oswestry, aged 64, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of John Jones, Esq., of Brook-street—On the 6th inst., at Carlisle-court, Brompton, the Hon. Georgiana Lady Ponsonby, widow of Major-General the Hon. Sir William Ponsonby, K.C.B.

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The TITLES and INDEX to the last year's volume are ready for delivery, and may be had at the Office, or of any Newsvender.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue at Brighton. The KING holds a Levee at St. James's on Wednesday, and will on Thursday open the new Parliament in person.

By one of those singular confusions of ideas which sometimes occur, we find ourselves placed in a curious position as regards the vital question of Church Reform. By some Conservatives, and those with brains in their heads, we are said to be opposing the Government because we choose to think for ourselves upon this subject, and not blindly pledge ourselves to measures yet developed; while, on the other hand, the *Morning Herald* charges us with an indisposition to act up to the principles we have professed, and a desire, colloquially speaking, "to back out of the affair altogether."

What we have said to justify either of these opinions, we do not know. We have said, because we know it to be truth, that so important a matter as that confided to the mixed Lay and Ecclesiastical Commission for the Reform of the Church, has not come under discussion since the time of the Reformation; that it involves not only the security of the Church, but of the Constitution; that its consideration requires the greatest caution and delicacy, and that the very submission of it to the Commissioners is in some degree questionable, as trenching upon the principles upon which alone society is founded—namely, a rigid adherence to the inviolability of property.

Upon this point we have said, because we firmly and conscientiously believe it, that Sir ROBERT PEELE being a man of high honour and principle, will not sacrifice, for the sake of a little empty popularity, the character he has so justly acquired throughout his distinguished career in public life. We cannot be doing him an injustice by avowing our conviction that he will never act in opposition to that principle, and least of all in a case where the property to be respected is universally admitted to be the indefeasible right of the Church itself.

It may be said, and is said truly, that the objects of the Commission do not include anything like an appropriation of any portion of the Church revenues to secular purposes; but it cannot be said that they do not involve that, which if not equally hazardous and questionable, is very little less important, as touching the "inviolability of property."

Suppose it possible—we suppose no such thing—that one of the measures recommended by the Church Reform Commissioners, should be the reduction of the properties of the Deans and Chapters, in order to increase the value of the small livings which are scattered through England. There can be no doubt, if such a recommendation were made, that it would meet the praise and concurrence of the new-light Conservatives, who would rejoice in getting rid of one of the stigmas cast upon the constitution of the Church, by cutting down all overgrown benefices in order to apply the surplus to places where the Clergy are under-paid.

We admit that this equalizing system sounds well—but how would it work? To what small livings are we going to apply this surpluse? If, indeed, we compel Bishops, and Deans, and Chapters to tax themselves for the purpose of augmenting small livings which are in their own gift, we do no great harm—advowsons are property, just as much as money in the funds, and by forcing Deans and Chapters to increase the value of benefices of which they themselves are the patrons, we commit no act of plunder, although we do take upon ourselves the regulation of the mode of using corporate property. But if we take any portion—say, of the revenue of the stall now left vacant at Westminster—and with that portion increase the value of a living of which the Duke of BEDFORD, or the Marquess of LANSDOWNE, or the Duke of NEWCASTLE, or the Marquess of SALISBURY, or any other nobleman or gentleman is the patron, the case is entirely altered; each of these patrons can bring his advowson into the market, if he pleases; and thus we enable him, out of the property actually taken away from the Prebend of Westminster, to sell his benefice for so many hundred or thousand pounds more than it would otherwise have fetched, according to the amount abstracted from that stall. Are we doing an injustice to his MAJESTY'S Ministers when we declare that we do not believe them capable of such a course of proceeding?

Suppose, again, that there are two adjoining livings—one worth one hundred a year, and the other, worth one thousand; the living of one hundred a year is in the gift of the Duke of BEDFORD, the other in the gift of the Archbishop of CANTERBURY—where would be the justice, even admitting the "right" which "might" may give, in diminishing the value of the larger living, merely to enable the Duke of BEDFORD to put "more money in his purse," whenever he might see fit either to sell the advowson, or an individual presentation.

It is clear that the income of the Parochial Clergy is unequally divided, and therefore those who only look superficially, would readily adopt the proposition, the fallacy of which we have just exposed; but, upon a calculation made several years since, it has been ascertained that the entire confiscation of all the cathedral revenues in England, would not increase each living in more than about fourteen pounds per annum, and that even with this improvement, made at the sacrifice of the constitution of our Church, each incumbent—all parochial incomes being equalised—would receive one hundred and seventy-two pounds per annum: out of which, unless he should be able constantly, regularly, and invariably, whether in health or sickness, to perform his duties, he must provide an income for a curate.

This entire confiscation and general equalization is of course wholly out of the question; but as we supposed the case of the reduction of the Chapter revenues, we may as well suppose their entire extinction; for the principle once admitted we have only to rely upon the discretion of the Commissioners as to the extent to which it may be acted upon; but supposing that besides the Deans and Chapters, incumbents of livings exceeding five hundred pounds a year should be taxed for the purpose of increasing those which are under two hundred—what would be the effect, not only on the Church, but on the PEOPLE? We will answer—the most distressing, the most cruel, the most ruinous.

Let us look at the house of a Clergyman holding preferment which gives him the means of supporting his character as a gentleman—see what it is to the poor of his parish, at all times and at all seasons. In sickness, in case of accident, in every emergency, it is the sure and ever ready resource of the distressed—is fuel wanting, is medicine, is warm clothing or nourishing food wanting—who first hears of their necessities?

the Clergyman of the parish—who instantly relieves them? the Clergyman of the parish.

In his visits to the cottages of his parishioners, the Clergyman hears the complaints, or sees himself what the humble tenants require, and he willingly draws upon his own stock to administer comfort to those of his flock who need it. Of such kind and conscientious Clergymen there exist hundreds—perhaps thousands—men who do their duty without show or ostentation, and after all account themselves unprofitable servants of their GOD. But if parochial incomes are so to be equalized that, instead of the very small sum to which they would actually amount if the equalization were universal, they should produce the incumbent two, or even three hundred pounds a-year, whence would be derived the charities, in the common sense of that word, which we have just enumerated? The Clergyman has, most probably, a wife and family—sons to support at school, and daughters to educate, in some degree at least, as gentlewomen; if enabled to effect these most natural purposes his income should suffice, he must rejoice—but as to the general kindness to the poor, which consists in relieving their physical wants, the source would be dry.

The result, then, of a change from an independent to an indigent Clergy would prove an irreparable evil to the poor, who in all ill-considered changes forced upon the country, have been the greatest sufferers; for, although it is most true that the Nobleman or the Squire are by no means wanting in their generous, their munificent donations to their humble neighbours, they must know little of a village population, who are not aware that the every-day kindness which is administered according to the varying exigencies of the case, is of far different character and value from an annual donation, however liberal. We say, supposing such a project as we have here imagined to be really carried into effect, that the state of the country would be melancholy.

As to the effect producible on the Church itself, by such an arrangement, it is quite clear that the adoption of the equalizing principle would drive all men of character, of ability, or of noble or gentle blood out of the sacred profession. If the ultimatum of reward for labour, zeal, and devotion to his calling were to amount to two, or even three hundred a year, who would enter upon a course of study, and of living, such as are necessary for ordination, when in other professions, or even in trade, his income would progressively increase with his success in life?

LORD COKE says—"The law hath great policy in preserving the Clerical property: for the decay of revenues of the men of Holy Church in the end will be the overthrow of the service of God and his religion; for none will apply themselves or their sons, or any others whom they may have in charge, to the study of divinity, when they shall after long and painful study have nothing to live upon."

ADAM SMITH says, that "great benefices and other ecclesiastical dignities support the honour of the Church, notwithstanding the mean circumstances of some of its inferior members;" and Bishop WATSON, writing on the same subject to the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, says, "If there is no valuable preferment in our National Church, those who are now bred to the Church would apply their money, their time, and their talents in some other way; and there are few ways in which they might not be able to procure for themselves and for their families as good or better provision than they at present derive from the Church. We see in the course of every century a great many ample fortunes accumulated, and obscure families ennobled by the profession of the law, by the army, by the navy, and by commerce; but it is a rare thing to see a Churchman, in consequence of his profession, lifting his posterity above the common level either in rank or fortune; and yet there can be no presumption in supposing that men brought up to the Church have as sound understandings as those brought up to the bar: the same industry, genius, or ability of any kind which contribute to place a man on the bench of Bishops might, if they had been directed in another channel, have placed him on the bench of Judges, and he whose head is covered with an archiepiscopal mitre might have been adorned with the more substantial and permanent honours usually conferred on a Lord High Chancellor."

Certain it is, that should any alteration of the Establishment drive from it, men of learning, men of rank, character, and station, and should the lottery of preferment be abolished, the duties of the Church will necessarily devolve upon men of meaner abilities and meaner stations, to whom even the reduced pittance would be desirable; and then, as an able writer says, "What, in process of time, would be the state of religion in theory and practice, when upheld by preachers who would gradually become too contemptible to do any good, requires no very great penetration or foresight, in those who understand the use of religion in enforcing morality, and the use of good morals in securing the welfare of the community, to discover."

There is another point to be considered in discussing this question, which, in our opinion, is an important one: were it possible—which it is not, without a direct violation of the rights of property—to reduce the value of all benefices to one dead level, two consequences must inevitably follow—First, when there are no large incomes in the Church, no large incomes will ever be brought into it; and the principal means by which the machinery of the Church is at present worked so cheap, will at once be taken away. In the next place, if we cut off all intermediate dignities, and leave no resting places between the Lords' Bishops and the parish Priests, the one class will become a great deal too proud, and the other too mean, for any good to arise out of it.

We shall recur to this subject, less however upon its details than upon its principle—at least for the present.

WE are extremely glad to see that the *Morning Chronicle* pronounces the election of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE'S upper servant to the Speakership of the House of Commons quite certain. This very statement, so boldly and decidedly made, assures us, more perfectly than anything we have yet seen or heard, that his defeat is sure. Our readers will recollect our exposures of the *Chronicle's* prescience as regarded the various contested elections all over the country, and thence they, like ourselves, may rest satisfied as to the result of Thursday's division.

Many things, however, besides the positive dictum of the *Chronicle*, have made themselves manifest during the week, tending to shew that the canvassing committee in Cleveland-square have been miscalculating, not only on the number, but on the principle and feelings of their friends. As the hour of election approaches, the gentlemen of their party begin to feel the meanness—the baseness—the utter want of principle which a factious opposition to the late Speaker must betray, and hesitate to proclaim themselves the obsequious tools of Messrs. TULK, HUME, HOBHOUSE, WAR-

BURTON and Co., even backed as they may be by Lords MULGRAVE, AUCKLAND, and—oh, hear it not Jove!—MELBOURNE. Men of honour and of principle shrink from the commission of an act, which must "damn them to everlasting fame;" and the temporising trash which some of them talk and write, of "sticking to their party," by opposing a man for whom they all declare they have the highest respect and esteem, not only for his personal qualities, but for his public and official conduct, is turning sour upon the stomachs of those who, when any great public question comes before them, would swallow anything, but who feel—as we know they do—that their votes upon the occasion of setting up an inexperienced man, the steward of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, a pensioner of two thousand a-year for a few weeks' service in an office which was destined to be abolished at the time he took it—an ultra-Destructive Member of the ultra-Destructive Rump of an ultra-Destructive Cabinet, by way of securing high principle, perfect independence, gentlemanly manners, and entire impartiality, will be so many avowals of servile obedience to a party, the leader of which, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, not one of them would have consented to follow, if, unfortunately for the country, they had remained in office.

Every day produces some new disclaimer from the general supporters of the Opposition—every day more and more convinces men of the weakness and wickedness of the plot to which it is intended to make them parties, and we sincerely believe that we shall find, on Thursday, by the lists of the division, that honour and principle are not merely words; but that those who, at the pressing solicitation of Lord ALTHORP, sunk all political feeling to elect Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON Speaker, upon his own merits, will, upon the present occasion, follow the same course, relying with security for their justification to the country upon the earnest recommendations of the Ministry of which they were the adherents, and upon the fact, plain, clear, and undeniable, that what Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON was THEN, he is NOW, and that by no one act of his life he has forfeited the esteem, the respect, and the praises, which upon that, and upon so many other occasions, he has so justly, so honestly, and so fairly obtained.

We have only to repeat, that the election of SPEAKER takes place on Thursday next, before Members are sworn; and that the sooner after twelve o'clock Members meet the better.

AMONGST the many inquiries that have been, or may be set on foot, relative to the affairs of the Church, it seems to us that as useful a one as any, would be to ascertain by a Commission, whether the lay improprators observe the conditions on which HENRY VIII. granted to their ancestors various abbey lands, tithes, and other ecclesiastical revenues. It is tolerably certain that the King did not grant a greater interest in these possessions, than he himself therein had; that there were conditions annexed to this property, when these revenues came into possession of the Crown, may be seen by a reference to the Statute.

An Act of Parliament would easily supply any defect in the Common Law to remove any gross neglect that may be discovered amongst this class, who possess no small share of Ecclesiastical revenue.

THE general election is over: who now denies the re-action? There may be—there are some, who say it is not so great as others say, but no one denies that it is, and that it is great, great indeed. The prophecy of what CORBETT calls the *old Morning Chronon*—which paper, laughably enough, it being the organ of the Destructives, was the first to declare, and long ago, that in the event of a dissolution, Parliament would be Conservative—has been fulfilled; and the prophecy of Mr. D. W. HARVEY, in the middle of last Session, that though Lord ALTHORP was the Minister, the real Government of the country was in Sir ROBERT PEELE, and that his "hands might sway the rod of empire," whenever he chose to assume it, has also been fulfilled:—a fate, the prophecies of Whigs and Destructives seldom experience!

Considering the highly deranged state of the public mind but a short time ago, the returns generally have been better than might have been expected; not better than they might have been (the polls show that), had less supineness, more judgment, system, and organization, in district committees, &c., been observed. The metropolitan elections, in the new constituencies, and in the old, are bad; there has been no re-action in them; but there has been no loss in them, since the general election of 1832, when the folly and pendency of "Reform" were in full fury. Four Destructives were returned for the City—the one of them was KEY; so far there is a reaction, for there is no KEY now—and Mr. LYALL obtained his seat upon the death of Alderman WARRIMAN, and in single combat with Alderman VENABLES. For Marylebone and Finsbury, Sir WILLIAM HORNE and Serjeant SPANKIE lost their elections; but neither of them were partisans of Sir ROBERT PEELE; though, both of them are men of talent and integrity, and gentlemen; and immeasurably superior to Mr. WAKLEY and Mr. BULWER, the Destructives, and so strangely preferred to them, but so illustratively, and confirmatively, of the objections urged against the new metropolitan franchises, at what cannot be called the discussion, or debate, of the Reform Bill, but its passing.

So far from the effect of the disgraceful returns in the Cockney constituencies being injurious, beyond the smoke of London, it had the most beneficial influence throughout the kingdom. When WARD, WILSON, and LYALL were postponed to such men as are the present Members for the City; when WAKLEY was preferred to Serjeant SPANKIE; when BULWER, to Sir Wm. HORNE; when LUSHINGTON, a Judge, and yet a slanderer of his KING, and his KING'S father, and his KING'S brother, was returned; every constituency which revered the religion, the Constitution, and the institutions of the country, which regarded talent, respected character, or valued decency, felt itself called upon to buckle on its armour for the good and glorious fight. And what has been the result?

Proud Salopia leads England: 12 Conservatives—her entire number—are her representatives. The principality of Wales is headed by Deubighshire: every one of her Members, too, are Conservatives. In England again—Essex is in the van in defence of Church and King: nine of her ten representatives are Conservatives. The White Horse of Kent, the Sorrel Horse of Suffolk, Norfolk, Leicestershire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire—almost every county in England, sends her sons to the rescue—except the royal county of Sussex, whose aristocracy is so numerous and powerful! It is not to the aristocracy alone the re-action is owing; but by the weight of the upper ranks of the middle classes—as in Essex, for instance—the glorious triumph has been chiefly achieved.

"No Re-action," heigho! Why, the re-action is so strong, the very course of nature is reversed by it. See Hampshire! There Cupid, the universal God, whose shrine crooks every knee—poor, dear, darling, little Deity—could not get in; no—could not even get

in, where he had gotten in before! Admittance for the rosy-red God, with the fillet and wings, there was none; though the roaming rogue, with his proverbial short-sightedness, could not see the obstruction; and blind, to the last, to the determined and deserved jilting, inflicted upon him for his consistency in inconstancy, descended the hustings, and ascended the boudoir, and there hummed that beautiful melody of Moore's, which says:—

"So warmly we met, and so fondly we parted,
That which were the sweeter ev'n I could not tell,
That first look of welcome their sunny eyes darted,
Or that tear of passion which blessed our farewell!"

"To meet was a heav'n—and to part *this* another;
Our joy and our sorrow seem'd rivals in bliss;
Oh Cupid's two eyes are not liker each other,
In smiles and in tears, than that moment to *this*!"

York, Bristol, Durham, Norwich, Yarmouth, Hull, Liverpool, Exeter, most of the most important and respectable cities and towns, even several of the new constituencies, answered and rallied to the call of the King: the more vigorously in disgust at the conduct of London and the other cockney constituencies, though the Destructives, with their usual fatuity or fatality, foretold the metropolis would be followed by the kingdom.

In Ireland—in return for all the "Conciliations"—in gratitude to the Government that granted Emancipation—the elections have been less favourable than they should have been; but Conservatism has had its triumphs, and where it has failed it has been owing to the violent interference of the Papist priests with their superstitions, and in too many instances perjured flocks, so much praised and vanned by those consistent "Liberals," who condemn even the record of his own vote in a Protestant Clergyman, unless he happen to be what, we thank God, few Clergymen are—a Destructive. Several of the "Tail" are likely to be unseated on petition, so grossly and lawlessly have many of the Irish Elections been conducted.

Scotland, influenced by the "Feelosophers," whose reign of "intellect" is rapidly giving way to that of "sense," has not acted quite as becomes Scotland, and unless we make much mistake, she will think so soon herself. Still though, in some cases, evil has been rendered to those to whom good was due; in others the deserving have had their reward. Sir GEORGE MURRAY has lost his seat; but many "good men and true" have been returned, and amongst them Lord JOHN SCOTT.

Taking the empire throughout, the re-action is, as we have said *undeniable*. The Parliament is Conservative, if not as much so as could have been wished, and as it ought to have been, still much more so than the last Parliament; and, putting politics entirely out of sight, it is a much more respectable House than the late thing that assumed the name and abused the office of a Senate. The strong holds of the Destructives are the Whig sunderings, saved by the *Whigs*, and the new constituencies, "made according to *Whig order*" at the time of the Reform Bill. It is a much more honourable distinction to be a Member of the House of Commons now, than it was during the last Parliament. This alone is much; it of itself is sufficient to establish the wisdom of the dissolution, which the Destructives declared—what will they *not* say?—would increase their strength!

What will be the result of this re-action, is the point! We hope that CONSERVATIVE RENOVATION will take the place of DESTRUCTIVE REFORM. This is no unreasonable hope. To do the late Ministry justice, they did less mischief last Session, than any Session before; and the most talented of them declared they would do still less next; and Lord GREY himself admitted they had gone too far and too fast. It cannot be that with Sir ROBERT PEEL'S Cabinet and a Conservative Parliament—absolutely Conservative, we trust; comparatively Conservative, certainly—that the movement will be suffered to progress. If so, where is the benefit of the change of Ministry? where the use of the re-action? Lord BROUGHAM proclaimed that, having leaped before they looked, they would, for the future, look before leaping, and that few and far between should be the leaps they would take.

The English and Irish Destructives are to coalesce—that was indicated by O'CONNELL'S attempt to wash the moral Blackamoor, HARVEY, white;—and the worst of the Whigs, not of the CHATHAM, SOMERS, BURKE, nor of the FOX, nor of the PONSONBY, nor TIERNEY school, but of the JOHN RUSSELL sort, are to give what Governor Loo, the Chinese, calls a "reverential submission" to the "barbarian eyes!" If O'CONNELL and WAKLEY, and a furious and factious Opposition is to be tried, they will show their teeth; and, if they can, they will bite. The favourite and first bones of contention are to be, it seems, the Address and the Speakership.

Opposition to the Address in the first Session of the new Parliament of a new Ministry—the Ministry chosen and the Parliament summoned, more emphatically by the King's own desire than almost ever happened before—will look like formal, personal opposition to the Sovereign, who indulged so much—Serjeant SPANKIE says too much—the present Opposition, when they were his Ministers. It will have so much this appearance, especially at this time, of hope in some respects to his Majesty, if of doubt in others, that the faction itself is said to be pausing before it attempt it.

Resistance to the re-election of the Speaker, is infinitely the more factious measure. Here is a man, who, for a longer period, in more difficult times, has, with greater judgment, more success, and more applause—without a censure, without a murmur, from either Whig or Tory, for seventeen years—discharged the duties of that very labourious, arduous, and irksome office, than any of his predecessors have done, or we will venture to say, any of his successors will do: he has been praised and thanked by the King; he has been praised and thanked by the House itself—by all parties in it—again and again; and the House has addressed the King to confer upon him some signal proof of the Royal approbation: he is respected, liked, loved, by all who know him—private enemy he can have none, nor public either: he is admitted to be, from his talents, experience, temper, perception, perspicuity, dignity and patience, the fittest person for the office;—still he is opposed!

Why? Because it is said he attended several meetings of the Council—What then? Is it the duty of a subject to his KING, if upon the spot and well, to disregard the summons; is it indeed, not the duty of every member of any Tribunal, or even of any Society, to attend its meetings, when required? The pretence is so absurd; the excuse, so thread-bare, that it can be entertained only by the blind, or the bad.

Yet, of all the fishes in the sea, why is Don MIGUEL'S butt, Mr. A. B. C. ROMB, to be the great cod? Lord ALTHORP last Parliament promised the Speakership to LITTLETON; but finding that Sir C. MANVERS SUTTON'S services were absolutely necessary to the conduct of the House of Commons, the "honest" ALTHORP let go his proctored the Right Honourable Gentleman back into the Chair. Is LITTLETON'S share in the mess with Lord WELLESLEY, Lord BROUGHAM, Lord ALTHORP, and Mr. O'CONNELL, by which Lord GREY was overthrown and ousted, so great an offence, that this bit of Lord WELLESLEY'S "ivy" (about the old "oak") is to be passed over, for the sake

of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S hero (A. B. C. ROMB, not "Don Carlos")? Why, too, is poor SPRING RICE forgotten? He would look beautiful in the Chair. TAPPS, the Twickenham stage-coachman, said he would be a nice-looking gentleman, did he but cut his hair a little shorter behind; and that would not be seen in the Chair—the wig would hide it.

Now, seriously, these two factious plans of opposition—on the very threshold of the house, on the dawn, or probably the eve of the Session—are either of them such barefaced denials of "fair play," that, perhaps, it may be as well to ponder a little, before either of them are attempted to be perpetrated against the insulted majesty of the King. There is a limit to endurance; there are, also, cases in which success—were it possible—might be worse than failure.

The Church is to be the subject of attack, afterwards. But the cry—loud even to the echo—of CHURCH and KING, prevalent at the elections, and since increased, and still increasing, will render gentlemen rather cautious upon this point. The Establishment may be improved and strengthened; it must not be injured and weakened: this is the course that even popularity will attend.

The *Globe*—not the universe, but the paper, a very different thing—fears that neither the Address, nor the Speakership, nor yet the Church, will be a good card for the faction; but thinks the Malt-tax the ace of trumps itself. It is true, many of the supporters of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S Ministry, both in the House and out of doors, are, directly or by implication, pledged to the repeal of this tax, which the late House took off one day, and put on again almost the next, at the dictation of Lord ALTHORP. That House and that Ministry *revoked*; it is impossible the present can do worse; and we trust this ace of trumps, which the *Globe* fancies is in the hands of the Opposition, will prove to be amongst Sir ROBERT'S cards, and that he will play it skilfully before the end of the deal. In one thing the *Globe* is right: the difficulty as to this tax is much increased by the bungling in the last Session about it. This is but one of the many sad legacies left by the late Government to the present.

The objection, that Sir ROBERT PEEL is not a "Reformer," is most stupid. There was a time when most of the Whigs voted against Parliamentary Reform, which Sir FRANCIS BUNNETT and a few others had in those days entirely to themselves; and, but a few years ago, Lord BROUGHAM wrote deliberately and most decidedly against disfranchisement, as, of all things, to be avoided. If "Reform" mean improvement, where is the man who has made more reforms (in our laws) than Sir ROBERT PEEL? Equally silly is the assertion that the late elections have been influenced in favour of the Tories by bribery. If so, how was it the elections of 1831 and 1832 went against them?

In conclusion, we will just observe, that most men, fit to form an opinion, begin to see that the country has been miserably mis-governed during the four years of the Reform Ministry. TALLEYRAND, in his letter to LOUIS PHILIPPE, says, that during CUPID'S guardianship, England has been so reduced that she stands in need of the assistance of France! The agriculturists tell Lord ALTHORP that the repeal of the tax on large dogs with short tails, is no great relief to the farmers! The East Indies, the West Indies, China, Turkey, abroad; the Bank, the India House, at home; all our interests—foreign and domestic—hint that the country would have been better governed had we never had "Radical Reform;" and the state of the Polls—Conservatives beating by large majorities, or beaten by small majorities—shows which way the wind would blow, should straws be again thrown up.

EPIGRAM

ON THE ELECTION OF MR. HUME FOR MIDDLESEX, AND SIR JOHN CAMPBELL FOR EDINBURGH.

Caledonia offer'd to England, we know,
Her piebald, political, Greek-jobbing Joe;
Whereupon, as a recompense, England sent back
To her neighbours at Edinburgh, EX-ATTY JACK:
The result was so certain, that e'en the unlearn'd
Can not be surpris'd that both gifts were return'd.

M.

WHAT Whig notions of Church reform may be, we do not pretend to know, but we think Lord GREY'S conduct with respect to pluralities speaks for itself. It may be recollected that some time since his Lordship was pleased, in defiance of the rule established with regard to the preferment of Chaplains of the House of Commons, to give the Rev. Dr. PHILIP HUNT a stall in Canterbury Cathedral, the said Dr. PHILIP HUNT holding at that period, and having held till within a week or two, two livings in the town of Bedford, one living in Bedfordshire, the Mastership of St. John's Hospital in Bedford, and the Domestic Chaplaincy at Woburn Abbey. A short time since, however, the Rev. Dr. PHILIP HUNT gave up one of his livings in the town of Bedford, and we began to think that conscience, and the proposed working of the Church Commission, had induced him to be satisfied with his prebendal stall and four other pieces of preferment.

It turns out, however, that we were mistaken—for his Reverence, acting upon the principle of "one down tother come on," has, it appears, resigned one of his three livings only to get another. By the list of Clerical Preferments, which appears in our last number, we find that "the Rev. Dr. PHILIP HUNT has been instituted to the Vicarage of Aylsham, in Norfolk." This is particularly curious and interesting, considering the reforming propensities of the House of RUSSELL, to which the Rev. Doctor is politically and professionally attached. We were anxious to ascertain who the patron was, from whose bounty the Rev. Gentleman had received this new testimonial of merit, virtue, and humility; and we have, in reply, only to say that this last piece of preferment he has given himself. It is a living in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, to which, in right of his stall, he has helped himself—and yet with this stall, and all his other preferments, Dr. PHILIP HUNT goes on, patronized by the Reformers, and unnoticed by those who publish lists of Conservative pluralists—all of which are grossly exaggerated—and some entirely false.

Another thing strikes us as curious:—Wherever the Whig Clergy make their appearance at an election, the Opposition papers tell us that "we rejoiced to see a numerous attendance of the gentry and Clergy upon the hustings." If a Conservative Clergyman shows himself upon a similar occasion, he is denounced as a "political Parson" or "title-swallowing Parson," a "tax-eater" and a "tyrant." But when, above all, the Popish Priests interfere with all the power of temporal influence, and the tremendous spiritual authority with which blindness, bigotry, and ignorance invests them, and actually force and compel their besotted disciples to vote according to order, not a syllable is said of it. When a Whig Archdeacon devotes his energies, mental and personal, to the maintenance of an election contest, he is rather an object of praise than censure from the Reforming party; nay, to such an extent do the admiration and approval of such interference on the part

of the Opposition go, that when the Reverend ALGERNON PRYMON, Rector of Doddington, did that, which we believe no Clergyman ever did before—propose the Whig Member for Cambridgeshire at the last election, no notice whatever was taken of the unprecedented fact, except in the shape of a favourable report of the Reverend Gentleman's speech.

While we are on this subject, we may as well say a word or two on the case of Otton Belchamp, to which we have more than once alluded, with reference to the impartial and disinterested conduct of the Bishop of LONDON; because we find, from several letters which we have received, that it is imagined we mean to cast some reflection upon his Lordship's brother-in-law the Rev. J. COX, the late incumbent of that living, than which nothing can be farther from our intention. The facts of the case are these:—

The Rev. Mr. COX, about a year and a half ago, was the incumbent and patron of Otton Belchamp, which his brother-in-law, the Bishop of LONDON, allowed him to sell to, and vacate in favour of, the Rev. T. MAUDE, who has been instituted to that Rectory by the Bishop. Thus Mr. COX is enabled to hold another living, which, however, it is but just to say, his Right Reverend brother-in-law has not yet given him. Mr. COX is represented to us as being universally respected, and we know that, when he disposed of Otton Belchamp, his parishioners presented him with a piece of plate, he having received a similar testimonial from the parish whence he went to that place. Mr. COX then, is not to blame; nor is there any very great blame attachable to the Bishop in any part of this transaction, until it comes to be contrasted with another.

Shortly after the sale of Otton Belchamp, the Reverend Mr. PEMBERTON, incumbent and patron of the adjoining parish, finding himself prevented from doing his duties by ill-health, applied to the Bishop of LONDON for permission similar to that which his Lordship had granted to his brother-in-law, to sell the patronage, and vacate in favour of the purchaser. His Lordship's answer was, that if Mr. PEMBERTON vacated his living, the Bishop of LONDON would nominate his successor.

We give this statement in order entirely to acquit Mr. COX of any improper conduct, and to illustrate, by another fact, the unimpeachable impartiality of the sixth member of the Commission for Reforming the Church of England.

RUGBY.

WE were anxious to give our Rugby correspondent every fair advantage in his defence of Dr. ARNOLD, and therefore allowed his letter to go forth in our last number unaccompanied by any observations of our own. The great interest our former remarks have excited, induce us now not only to submit two of many letters which we have received on the subject, but a few words of our own, which, since the levity of our style offends our Reverend correspondent, we say in right-down serious earnest.

The statement which we are accused of having made "without foundation," is this—"That Dr. ARNOLD tells us that the Church doctrine, which insists upon an ordained Minister as the only proper person to administer the Holy Sacrament, is all humbug."

Our correspondent informs us, "that the ministration of the Clergy is NOT essentially necessary, nor essentially a part of the true sacramental commemoration of Christ's death, abstractedly considered; although it is most fit, most excellent, as a rule of order and decency, that the reverent ordinance of our Church should be observed, which confines the ordinary ministration of the Communion to Christ's Ministers."

So that, Dr. ARNOLD'S real, acknowledged and avowed doctrine, as put forth and explained by his friends, is this:—

That any two Christians (of whom Dr. ARNOLD himself, an ordained Priest) may be one, and a layman (we will not say his butler) shall be the other,—in short, that all Christians, whether Clergy or laity, are, as far as essentials are concerned, equally privileged to administer the Communion; though, as matter of order and decency, it is most fit and excellent that in ordinary cases that privilege should be restricted to the Clergy.

We shall not stop to inquire how far our former statement was correct; but since this is the doctrine avowedly preached to the boys at Rugby School by the Head Master—we ask, in sober earnest—

Is Doctor ARNOLD ignorant of the fact, that there always have been three orders of Ministers in the Holy Catholic Church?

Does he not know that the power of ordaining Ministers has always been confined to the highest order?

Does he not know that the duty of consecrating the elements in the Holy Communion has never been confided but to the two higher orders of the Clergy?

Is he ignorant that such is the doctrine and practice of the Church of England?

If he be ignorant of these facts, we pity, but cannot excuse him. If he persist in his heresy, and maintain his situation as instructor of the rising generation, under the character of a Minister of the Church of England, we have done OUR duty—let the trustees of Rugby School do THEIRS.

We now submit the letters to which we have already alluded:—

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—It is anything but my wish to keep you engaged in either personal or theological altercation; on the very contrary, it is the express object of this letter to place a particular question in such a position in your columns as that you may at once drop it, and inexorably close those columns against it, from this number forward. At present you stand in a false position, which requires clearing for your own credit's sake. The Rugby correspondent, in your last number, asserts, that a statement made, in strong terms, in your preceding number, is "without foundation." By admitting his letter, with a commendable courage and justice, you have unavoidably left the question, heard thus far on both sides, in a light very needlessly unfavourable to yourself, and which will force you to appear as one suffering judgment to go by default, to your own discredit. Now, it is no part of your duty to determine a perplexed theological argument, nor is a newspaper the proper field for discussing such questions; but it does concern you to have it shown that you have not hastily or maliciously admitted a statement that is "itself without foundation." Simply clear this point, and you withdraw with honour, leaving all further debate upon the subject to Schools of Divinity.

Now, I know nothing of Dr. ARNOLD'S new volume, except from the quotations of his champion alone. No doubt that gentleman (or lady, if it should so chance) thinks he has triumphantly established his point. I beg respectfully to undeceive him, and to show that, on the contrary, by an indiscreet advocacy, he has acquitted you.

You had affirmed, that Dr. A. tells us a certain tenet is "all

humbly—nay, worse than humbug." Is there, or is there not, foundation for this? Dr. A. (your accuser being witness) calls the very same tenet—namely, "of a priesthood"—"A PROFANE SUPERSTITION." Now, I fully admit that Dr. A.'s language is ancient and classical; your's hodiernal and vernacular. But this is not the question. The question is, in TRUTH, does "superstition" in effect answer to "humbly"—"profane superstition" to "worse than humbug?" If the replies here be affirmative, then there is "foundation" for this part of your statement.

But you deduced a consequence from this, viz., that "Dr. ARNOLD's butler is then as duly authorised to administer the Sacrament to Dr. A., as Dr. A. is to administer it to his butler." Again, be it remembered, the question is not one of language, but of foundation. What then says your accuser himself? "Dr. ARNOLD's assertion is this—that the ministrations of the Clergy is not essentially necessary to, nor essentially a part of, the true sacramental commemoration of Christ's death;" this, by the way—its words are to be weighed with an extreme rigour, this is a far less offensive form of words than Dr. A.'s own:—"Can they not eat the bread and drink the wine? Can they not remember, believe, love, exercise every moral and spiritual feelings which the Communion was designed to cherish, without the repetition of a particular form of words by one particular individual?"—To which it is quite answer enough to ask, "And could not Naaman have washed himself in Abana or Pharpar, and yet not have been clean?" But that is not now to the purpose. I affirm confidently that Dr. A.'s position, as here stated by himself and by his champion, as a first step throws open the valid administration of the Sacraments equally to ALL professing Christian sects. This being sure, add what he presently subjoins about ordaining, merely as a rule of order and decency, that "in the public and common service of the Church" (and the same must hold good in any sect) "prayers should be offered and the sacraments administered only by those whose particular business it is to minister in the congregation." Now comes the question,— "Is there foundation for your statement or not?" I purposely refrain from entering into the merits of the disputed tenet; and only put an hypothetical case, most undeniably possible. Inspired by Dr. ARNOLD's zeal, his butler (if he keeps one) burns to become himself a teacher. Many a sect will welcome such a disciple with open arms. He is accepted, caressed, and by a very summary process goes forth to a congregation, in which it is in future to be his particular business to minister as the Reverend Mr. BUTLER! It is not necessary to go on. How stands the question now, as to "foundation" for your statement?—I am, Sir, your humble servant, LIBRA.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—The letter of your correspondent in defence of Dr. ARNOLD, inserted by way of *Audi* in your last number, appears to substantiate rather than refute your observations of the preceding week.

He maintains it to be perfectly clear to all unprejudiced readers, that Dr. ARNOLD's assertion is this:—"That the ministrations of the Clergy is not essentially necessary to... the true sacramental commemoration of Christ's death." If so, a layman may administer it; and why should not that layman be Dr. ARNOLD's butler? Only because it would be neither "fit," nor "excellent," nor "decent."

The Church insists (Article XXIII.) upon the administration of the Holy Sacrament by an ordained Minister, as the only proper person; and for this reason, among others—Christ said to the first Ministers of his Church, "This do" (break, bless, and give to others these symbols of my body and blood, as I now bless and give them unto you) "in remembrance of me." So did they; and so now do their successors in the Christian Church. And, "forasmuch as they do not the same in their own name, but in Christ's, and do minister by his commission and authority, we may use their ministry both in hearing the word of God, and in receiving of the Sacraments." (Article XXVI.) Add to this, the testimony of Ignatius: "Let no man do anything of what belongs to the Church, separately from the Bishop. Let that Eucharist be looked upon as well established which is either offered by the Bishop, or by him to whom the Bishop has given his consent."—(Epistle to the Smyrniens, § VII.) The Church of Smyrna traces its Bishops, in an unbroken line, from Polycarp, who was placed there by St. John. Yet we are told by Dr. ARNOLD that we can do very well without all this. A number of Christians may assemble, eat and drink, remember and believe, "without the repetition of a particular form of words by one particular individual." So they may; but it will only be to a common repast which does not possess the essentials of an act of holy communion, or of one of the ordained means of grace.

For the enlightenment of the parents of the boys at Rugby, I would add a few specimens of Dr. ARNOLD's principles, recorded by himself.

He speaks of "the profane superstition of a priesthood," and, as his defending correspondent says, "combats the notion that there is in the Christian Church any Priest, except Christ." Indeed! *Audi alteram* again. "That this form of (Church) government was originally established under divine direction, and that it was administered by persons whom Christ himself authorised to exercise it; that these persons, acting under the same guidance, appointed their assistants and successors in the Ministry, expressly enjoining them to consecrate others, by whom the power they possessed might be handed down from age to age; are truths respecting which the inspired writings are explicit and decisive."—(SERV. Bampton Lecture, 1816, p. 48.) And the proposition is most ably proved. Yet, in his "Principles of Church Reform," Dr. ARNOLD talks of "a superstition of what menancy to be the divine right of Episcopacy," (p. 46); and again (p. 57) "nothing can be more different in ALL ESSENTIAL POINTS, than our Episcopacy and that of the primitive Church."

I will only add one sentence from a review of Dr. ARNOLD's "Principles of Church Reform"—(*Christian Remembrancer*, vol. 15, p. 185):—"What kind of a Churchman he (Dr. ARNOLD) is, may be inferred from the appellation with which he honours the Church to which he outwardly belongs—OUR DETESTABLE SECTARIAN SYSTEM!"

Fathers and Churchmen will have abundant reason to thank you for your warning words:—"Shall I lend my countenance to such a man, by reposing in him the highest instance of parental confidence? and am I to expect that my son will view with abhorrence the opinions of one, for whom I myself shew in so marked a manner my approbation and respect?"—I remain,

A TRUE BELIEVER IN THE DIVINE AUTHORITY OF THE CHRISTIAN PRIESTHOOD.

Feb. 12, 1835.

WE hope that the attention of the LORD CHANCELLOR will soon be drawn to the state of LORD BROUGHAM'S Reformed Court of Bankruptcy. The concurrent jurisdiction of the Great Seal not being taken away by the Bankruptcy Court Act, his Lordship will soon have plenty of petitions set down to be heard before him (for it is at the option of the suitor to take his cause before whichever tribunal he pleases, when there are two of concurrent jurisdiction). What then, we ask, will the Court of Review have to do? It has not a great deal of work now; but then, it will be absolutely paralyzed, and the Judges and officers of it will take their salaries for only being at all

times of the year ready to hear and decide bankrupt petitions. So much for the Court of Review, with its annual expenditure of almost £10,000. With regard to the Court of Commissioners (the annual expense of which is about £13,000), there are many improvements of which this part of the machinery is capable: the number of Commissioners might be reduced to half, and if these gentlemen were constantly at work from ten till four every day, with the occasional assistance of a Judge from the Court of Review, the whole business, which is now done by six, might be then done by half of that number. So much for the Commissioners. Now, as to the Registrars:—Can any one inform us what these gentlemen do? Except taxing costs (which ought all to be taxed by one person only, and that person the gentleman who now taxes for the Court of Review, and who is the only one of the bunch who we believe is fully employed), and sitting in their silk gowns and barristers' wigs (many of them not being barristers), under the Commissioners, whenever the Commissioners sit, we are at a loss to know what their services are. We are of opinion that the whole tribe should be got rid of, and that each Commissioner should have a clever clerk to sit with him, at about a sixth of the annual expense to which these officers put the public.

If the Court of Review continue to hear petitions, and to make orders in bankruptcy, it must have a Registrar to take down the minutes of the proceedings in Court; but the orders, and the minutes of orders, and all the office business, now done in the Chief Registrar's office in Quality-court, might, and should, be turned over to the clerks in the Secretary of Bankrupts' office, who were always so employed before Lord BROUGHAM's reform, and who now have very little comparatively to do. There should be another Registrar reserved as a general taxing officer, to tax all bankruptcy costs; and the chief of all the Registrars might be, by the magic of an Act of Parliament, most usefully metamorphosed into an Accountant-General in Bankruptcy, an officer most urgently wanted, and for whom there will be plenty of work. These are some few of the evils which now exist under the late LORD CHANCELLOR's reform, which has by no means diminished the delay, the expense, or the uncertainty of a bankruptcy law-suit. To carry into effect the avowed intentions of the Bankruptcy Court Act, will, we trust, be the object of the present LORD CHANCELLOR. By acting upon some of the hints we have here thrown out, much of that delay, uncertainty, and expense will be got rid of; and by making proper inquiries in proper quarters, and using his own most excellent judgment on the result of them, we think that they might be entirely done away. There is one point we have not alluded to—we mean the Official Assignees. Useful as those officers in very many cases are, we could never see the equity of (for it comes to this) appointing a Receiver in every case—a Receiver too, unchecked, in a great measure, by those very proper guards with which Receivers in the other Courts are restrained. We should not legislate for what men will do, but for what they may do. The best man in the world may, to-morrow, turn out the basest. We do not say this is likely, but it is possible; and it would be a wisdom and a kindness if an order were instantly to be promulgated in bankruptcy, to the effect that the officers of the Court should in no case retain any sum of money in their hands larger, in the whole, than £100. Some such order at present exists; but, as that one is held to mean not more than £100 in each estate, a more explicit one should be instantly framed. We would also suggest one thing more. Official Assignees are now necessary parties to all suits. This, in many cases, has occasioned much delay and expense, and will, in many which might be conceived, create more. An Act of Parliament should get rid of this formality. From an Official Assignee himself, any balance in his hand might be recovered by a petition; but, if he die, from his representatives, his executors, or administrators, not one farthing can be touched without a Chancery suit, and the whole account of the debts and credits of the deceased being taken before a Master in Chancery, and a report, with all the chances of objections, exceptions, reconsiderations of the report, appeals, &c. &c.,—at least a twenty years' job, if as well-managed as the Great DANIEL knows how to manage a suit—a pretty and a cheering prospect for the creditors of the bankrupt's estate, who wish for a speedy dividend, and a cheap way of winding up their concerns.

WE hope that Lord BROUGHAM is really come to town, because he will have seen on his first arrival, some agreeable developments of his wonderful wisdom as Chancellor, which came out on Friday, in the Court in which he used to perform. We give the cases—a single observation would be superfluous.

RUXTON v. FITZHERBERT.

This was one of several applications which have been made to the Court for the purpose of amending or getting rid of certain minutes of orders which the late Lord Chancellor had handed out to the Registrar through the means of his officers. In the present case there are two causes, one of Ruxton v. Fitzherbert, the other of Palmer v. Fitzherbert. The note delivered to the Registrar by one of Lord Brougham's officers, as his Lordship's judgment, was headed with the title of the first cause alone, and contained merely the words "Affirmed—no costs."

It was now contended by Sir William Horne that this note disposed of the whole matter; that the omission of the name of the second cause was intentional; and that the judgment applied to all matters pending in the suits.

Mr. Knight and Mr. Burge argued, on the other side that the judgment related to one only of two matters, very different in their nature; and that being so vague, even if it was intended to apply to both, it could not now be acted on. They also objected to the note on which the order was drawn up by the Registrar as informal and irregular; for it appeared it was not in the handwriting of Lord Brougham, but in that of Mr. Millar, a gentleman of his Lordship's chamber. There was no direct evidence, therefore, on which the Court could act, that the judgment was really the judgment of the late Chancellor; and they therefore thought that the whole matter must in strict justice be reheard.

Sir W. Horne having replied, The Lord Chancellor said, there undoubtedly was no evidence on which the Court could act, that the note of the judgment was really the decision of the Lord Chancellor. There was no evidence that his Lordship had ever seen it, and it was not even drawn up by his Lordship's secretary. THE CAUSES MUST THEREFORE BE REHEARD.

HOPKINSON v. POWIS.

This was an application of nearly the same nature. There were three causes, Hopkinson v. Powis, Harrington v. Long, and Harrington v. Powis. In the cause of Hopkinson v. Powis a petition had been presented to discharge or vary an order made in 1823, for the purpose of taking accounts of the administration of the property of the late Mr. Long. Lord Brougham, on the last day of his sittings, handed out a note, in which he disposed of the three causes *seriatim*; but with reference to the petition praying the discharge of the order of 1823, the note contained these words: "Order to be reversed, and deposit returned."

Mr. Knight, Mr. Wakefield, and Mr. Barber now contended that the matter must be reheard. There was no deposit, nor any meaning in the note which referred to the petition in question, and it would be impossible for the Registrar to draw up any order on it which the Court could effectually sustain. Mr. Timney and Mr. Beams contended, on the other side, that the

word *reverse*, was intended for *discharge*; that the mention of the deposit was a mere slip, which could have no effect on the general decision; and that the order, if drawn up according to the note, would be perfectly regular, and meet all the justice of the case.

The Lord Chancellor, after a long discussion and reference to the register-book, said he was called on to put a construction on the decision of Lord Brougham, and it was this:—He read the word *reverse* as meaning *discharge*, because the petition itself prayed a discharge of the order; and he cast out of consideration the question of the deposit, which he regarded as a mere slip. If the Registrar could not draw up the order according to this alteration, or if it did not meet the justice of the case, the parties might have the matter reheard; and he thought they had better in that case bring the matter on to-morrow, while all parties were prepared, so that the affair might be finally disposed of.

BRITISH GALLERY, PALL-MALL.

The Annual Exhibition of Pictures by our native Artists, now open at the British Gallery in Pall-mall, presents a rich and varied collection of pleasing pictures, and several instances of high talent and superior merit, reflecting honour on our school of art.

A few fine works have come down to us here from the Exhibition at Somerset House, but they ought perhaps, in our brief notice of this collection, to give precedence to the original works that are here first offered to the public eye. Foremost among these stand, as usual, the works of EDWIN LANDSEER.—CALCOTT, TURNER, LEE, FRASER, CHAMBERS, BURNETT, ROTHWELL, ETTY, and UWINS, are also powerful contributors. We are quite sure, however, that the most popular picture with the public will be *Robinson Crusoe Instructing his Man Friday*, by A. FRASER—certainly, to our minds, the most happy and effective of all his works, and which, we rejoice to state, will be placed in the hands of an engraver of first-rate eminence, at the close of this exhibition. It is in truth a powerful picture. Power and force are the characteristics of this eminent artist's style, but he has not been hitherto fortunate in his choice of subjects—a point of more importance to extended success, than is perhaps generally apprehended.

Here, Mr. FRASER has plunged at once into the full and true spirit of our most national impressions and attachments; for if any personage or character in romance be more universally known and esteemed than another by Englishmen, it is surely *Robinson Crusoe*. This subject, therefore, would lend an infinite interest to an inferior picture, and it has accordingly, in the present instance, raised the intrinsic merits of the work before us in a very high degree.

The period in this eventful history chosen by the painter, is that, when *Robin* first endeavoured to awaken the benighted intellect of his faithful companion to a sense of Gospel truth; and in every the most minute particular he has assembled together all the members, animate and inanimate, of this interesting household. Poor *Friday* is, on his knees, listening with anxious looks to what his master is explaining to him from the sacred volume open on the table. The whole figure and costume of *Robinson Crusoe* is admirably conceived. He had by this time acquired that grand appendage to the human face, a long and bushy beard; his clothing of skins—his form athletic and patriarchal—and the character of his intellect and bearing, such as to shew him at once fully equal to all the vicissitudes of his wonderful destiny. Perched on his shoulder sits his parrot; on a barrel on which he is leaning, sits his cat; and crouched beneath his seat, the faithful dog. The milch goat—the compass, the sea-chest, the hammock, and other denizens of the wreck, fill their appropriate stations in the scene—the interior of his romantic habitation; the swivel gun, the spare rigging, &c. &c. &c., all and each of which is so familiar to our memories, that the absence of any one would have been felt. The dimensions are 54 feet by 74 in length.—We think a slight adjustment might improve the general effect, and would wish for the infusion of a little more energy of drawing and expression into the figure of the faithful *Friday*.

There is also a small picture by this artist, of a philosopher seated at a window, with the globe and other apparatus of study, called *An Effect of Light*, which is very perfect in composition and effect.

One of the sweetest-coloured pictures in this exhibition, we venture to say, is *Rock Port, Liverpool*, by CHAMBERS. Though there is little in it to describe, we confidently direct attention to its simplicity, and the interest the artist's talent has enabled him to give to the unromantic incident of "Emigrants going off to an American ship" at Liverpool.

CALCOTT's picture of *Dutch Peasants and Fishing Boats* is in his best style, and confirms us in our opinion, formerly expressed, that this artist possesses in greater abundance the requisite qualifications for excellence, in his line of art, than any other we know of, and has fewer deficiencies.—This picture is already sold to that liberal patron of British painters, Mr. VERNON.

Nymph and Faun, Dancing, by ETTY, is rich in colour and beauty—possessing, at the same time, all this artist's faults, the most prominent of which (and perhaps that in which the *legion lies*) is the absence of truth and nature. The hue and texture of his flesh—the subject of his too-favourite display—are never those of life.

The Sleeping Bloodhound, by E. LANDSEER, is a noble piece of portraiture, painted with almost indescribable power, character, and expression. Mr. BELL, who is the fortunate possessor of this fine picture, was also the owner of the animal. He had recently determined, as it appears, to give a commission to Mr. LANDSEER for a portrait of his favourite, when by a sudden accident the poor animal was killed—and this picture, beautiful as it is, was painted in two days, on the spur of the moment, after the dog's death.

LANDSEER also has a beautiful bit, called *The Retriever*, being the head of a fine dog of that peculiar species, carrying from among sedges a stricken wild duck, which had fallen into the water.

LEE's (A.R.A.) landscapes cannot but strike forcibly on the feelings of every genuine admirer of English nature, which they very faithfully represent; and those of the present year may be pronounced a decided improvement upon his former works—though we do not forget the picture of the *Wagon at Sunrise*, or the *Sea Coast*. He is, however, monotonous, not in colour only, but in style, and even in subject. His *Fish* may perhaps boldly compare with the best. His skies are bold and true, but greatly wanting in taste and colour; in these respects his pictures are always deficient; and he must be aware that painter, like actors, must please, to live. We believe he is a man of mind and judgment, and although his works always evince the latter quality, they lack the other noble attribute, so essential to the character of fine art.

There are four pictures by LINNELL, our old favourite, with less, we might almost say none, of that hardness which used to prevail in his works. That he has deeply studied nature, and with an eye to some fine qualities of art, none can doubt. His forte is landscape, but he looks too rigidly, or at least, adheres too rigidly to nature's peculiarities, for his pictures to be generally pleasing. His portraits are not unsuccessful, but open to the same remark—a certain constraint of manner seems to mar his acknowledged merits. The two landscapes, *Windsor Forest* and *Hampstead Heath*, are sweetly true to nature, and the former a most happy and brilliant bit of colour. *The Fish Market*, and the *Fruit Stall*, have matter enough in them for half-a-dozen ordinary pictures, yet are they tame and heavy in

effect: there is no relief in the groups of figures, and therefore the interest fails. We heartily wish Mr. LINNELL would put less work in for the money.

A Wanderer in the Holy Land—UWINS, A.R.A., is an exceedingly chaste and harmonious picture; and the duplicate of his larger work, *Taking the Veil*, exhibited here last season, possesses much interest and beauty: we think it surpasses, in many respects, the original picture, from which indeed it differs in several points. This picture will grace the fine collection of Mr. WELLS.

We are sincere and warm admirers of Mr. TURNER's matchless talent, and cannot therefore look coldly on his *Burning the House of Commons*, &c. &c. We were ashamed and mortified to hear it called a very absurd picture, and by some of those whose good word is better than their censure, without being able to do more than defend the respective parts of it as finely executed. His wanted skill and power are evident in all he does; but the utter want of harmony in this, which he could have made one of his finest and most durable works, is as vexatious to his friends, as gratifying to those who are too ready to fasten on a great man's failings. It is a moral impossibility that here could have existed either white or blue within any mortal ken the time of gazing on such a conflagration. The introduction of these positive colours, is therefore preposterous, whilst the splendour of the blazing mass, and showering fires on the other side the picture, and the dark forms of the spectators, produce a partial effect approaching sublimity. We earnestly hope, and have an irresistible presentiment, that Mr. T. will, by another flourish of his magic wand, and by merely introducing a due admixture of shade, and some of those awful depths of darkness that the superb light must have engendered, reproduce the picture, a splendid and worthy record of a great national event, and for which a fitting place would soon be found in the Gallery of the Nation!!

We hope to find room for further remarks next week.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—In the renewal of this discussion in the last number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, I find an excuse for commenting a little further on the conduct of the Noble Lord, and setting him right with the public as to the handsome apology which he has the credit of having made for a statement founded on simple misapprehension.

When the Noble Lord, in his speech at Tavistock, and in his letter to the electors of Devon, of the 18th December, took upon himself to answer the Bishop of Exeter, and state what was the one proposition by whom and to whom made, to which he had referred in his speech at Totnes, he complains, most bitterly, that he had not had the opportunity of making inquiry among his friends as to whether his statement were correct or not, and then reiterates the same statement without inquiring when such, if made, would have convinced him that he had been mistaken.

Thus far I need add nothing to what has been said before. It remains only for me to show how the same spirit of equivocation pervades his apology. Though the Right Reverend Prelate thought fit to receive this as an *amende honorable*, yet from the post occupied by the Noble Lord in this country, the public should see it in its true light.

On the 1st and 3d of January the Noble Lord addressed his two celebrated letters to Lord JOHN, which that Noble Lord in his answer, dated the 6th, says he received together on the 4th. In that letter he makes no retraction respecting the one proposition which he had stated to have been made, when, if we believe the Bishop of Exeter, the Archbishop had been able to get no definite proposition whatever; but he only retracts what he had said respecting the representative character of the Primate, and says he had been set right upon this from inquiries he had since made. What inquiry could Lord JOHN RUSSELL have made between the 4th and the 6th of January, while he was canvassing in Devonshire, where there was no one connected with the late Administration, who could have given him any information? Obviously none. If he took the Bishop's word for the truth of the statements contained in the letters of the 1st and 3d of January, it is anything but a handsome acknowledgment of his error (if it is not a direct equivocation) to acknowledge only half of that statement, and to state his conviction of his error on that point to have arisen from his own inquiries. If, on the contrary, he had instituted inquiries, he had on the 18th publicly reiterated a doubtful statement, either before or pending an investigation; or if after an investigation, in the very teeth of a conviction which it had forced upon his mind.

The only supposition at all consistent with Lord JOHN's statements is, that after the reiteration which had apparently closed the controversy, a pang of remorse crossed his candid mind, and that he had become anxious to be further informed, that he might volunteer a disavowal of two statements which he had successively made, if they should appear to be untrue. By some extraordinary coincidence this anxiety was not satisfied in time to enable him to give his constituents a proof of his candour, and converted that which was meant to be a frank and manly avowal of error, into a confession wrung from him by force.

Whether this be true, or even in the slightest degree probable, must be left to the public to determine—if it be true, his Lordship has most studiously kept it out of sight in his apology, and exposed himself to the unmerited obloquy of having stuck to a falsehood to the latest possible moment, and of having been then unable to retract it without equivocation.

Yours obediently.

Feb. 8, 1835.

J. P.

HANOVER, Feb. 5.—His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE set out yesterday, with a numerous suite, to pay a visit to the Prince of SCHAUMBURG LIPPE, at Buckeburg. We hear that the Duke and Duchess, with the Princesses, will go to England at the beginning of next month, to be present at the confirmation of Prince GEORGE.

Count Pozzo di Borgo arrived at the residence of the Russian Embassy on Monday night. The Duke of WELLINGTON and other Ministers visited his Excellency on Tuesday.

BARON BULOZ, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Prussia to the Court of St. James's, set out from Berlin, on the 4th of this month, to return to London.

Sir R. PEEL will preside at the next anniversary dinner of the Noblemen and Gentlemen educated at Harrow School, which will take place, as usual, at the Thatched House Tavern.

Captain DOYLE (son of Sir CHARLES DOYLE) is about to lead to the altar Lady NORTH, eldest daughter to the Countess of GUILFORD. Both parties have been for some time past sojourning at Brighton, and frequent guests at the Royal table.

The Duke of WELLINGTON (attended by his Private Secretary, Mr. DRUMMOND) was on Wednesday in the House of Lords for some time, occupied in examining the several arrangements for their Lordships. The House is warmed by the steam apparatus, and that apparatus displays itself in five parts of the House, appearing like

small square tables. The one in the centre of the House is topped with marble, and has brass grating.

We regret to state that the Earl of DARNLEY, who some days since met with an accident by a blow of an axe, which separated two of the toes from his Lordship's foot, departed this life on Wednesday, at his seat, Cobham Hall. It appears that tetanus was induced from the effects of the wound, and it was found necessary to call in Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE, who, accompanied by Mr. BINKLEY BOLTON, consulting surgeon to his Lordship, proceeded to Cobham Hall, on Tuesday last, and on their arrival sent off Dr. FAAR, but the symptoms increased rapidly, and, in defiance of every remedy that could be suggested, ultimately proved fatal. His Lordship expired in the 40th year of his age, leaving his Countess with five children, the eldest of whom, now in his eighth year, succeeds to the title and estates. His Lordship was the fifth Earl of DARNLEY, of Athboy, and Baron CLIFTON, of Rathmore, in the county of Meath, in the Peerage of Ireland, and of Leighton Bramswold, in England. He was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Meath, and Hereditary Steward of Gravesend and Milton, and came to the title on the demise of his father in March, 1831. In 1829, during the lifetime of the late Earl's father, a petition was presented to the King, claiming the Dukedom of Lennox, in the Peerage of Scotland, as heir of line of CHARLES sixth Duke of Lennox, and fourth Duke of Richmond. The petition was referred to a Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, and no decision has hitherto been made. Cobham Hall, near Gravesend, his Lordship's seat, came into the family through the SQUARERS, having been granted by King JAMES I. to JAMES STUART, first Duke of Richmond, after the attainment of HENRY LORD COBHAM, for his participation in RALEIGH's conspiracy.

Two Turkish Officers of high rank have arrived in London, and were presented to the Duke of WELLINGTON. The sole object of their journey is to see and become acquainted with England. They are from the interior of the Seraglio, and hold rank in the Imperial Guard; one of them, AZMI BEY, is son of the late Minister of Foreign Affairs; and they have been entrusted by the Sultan to Mr. URQUHART. The Duke of WELLINGTON, who received them with great courtesy, regretted, at their interview with him, they had visited London at so dreary and dark a season of the year. One of them answered "Since we have been in England we have been daily seeing new lights, and have no reason to complain of the darkness of your atmosphere."

The following legal appointments have just been made for the county Palatine of Durham. Sir CHARLES WETHERELL, Temporal Chancellor of the County Palatine of Durham and Sadberge, in the place of ROBERT HOPPER WILLIAMSON, Esq., dec.; Serjeant ARCHERLEY, Attorney-General to the Bishop of Durham, in the room of Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, recently appointed Attorney General to the King; and C. CRESSWELL, Esq., Solicitor General to his Lordship, vice Serjeant ARCHERLEY.

The drawing-rooms and other state apartments in the new Palace, late Buckingham House, are now entirely finished, and ready to receive the splendid furniture, which will shortly be removed thither. It is said to be his Majesty's intention to hold his Court for the first time at Buckingham Palace at Whitsuntide.

Extract of a letter from Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, dated 26th Sept., 1834:—"The *Strathfeldisaye*, with female emigrants, arrived here on the 13th ult., in 104 days from Gravesend. All the passengers landed in good health and spirits; only one death occurred on the voyage, a child named MOSLEY. By the end of the first week 150 were in situations, and there is not now one individual without occupation, and that too under favourable circumstances—the average wages being 12l. per annum. There are two who are engaged at the theatre here receiving 75l. each, one 40l. as housekeeper to Mrs. ARTHUR (the Governor's lady), and a few at schools, &c., receiving 30l. a year, so that they have no cause to regret having emigrated on this score; nor do I find that any have expressed this feeling, but on the contrary, great satisfaction. I must too mention that the Colonists are much pleased with the system of emigration, speaking of it as highly advantageous to themselves, and likely to advance the interests and welfare of the young women."

JOHN STUART JERDAN, Esq., one of the stipendiary magistrates for Jamaica, and the eldest son of WILLIAM JERDAN, of Brompton, fell a sacrifice to the severe and fatiguing duties of his office in that fatal climate, after a short illness, on Thursday the 25th of December. Of his loss in the district of Manchoeal, in the parish of St. Thomas in the East, the *Jamaica Despatch*, says: "To an active and enterprising character he added a zeal in the execution of his arduous duties, which rendered him respected and beloved both by master and servant: he tempered justice with mercy; and just as his labours were becoming almost a sinecure, from his judicious conduct, the island was deprived of his services at the early age of twenty-six. His remains were consigned to the tomb with marked respect, and his death lamented by all who had the pleasure of knowing him." Previous to his departure for the West Indies, Mr. JERDAN, seconding the ardent wish of his father for its success, performed the functions of Secretary for the Abbotsford Subscription; and acquitted himself in so zealous and excellent a manner as to receive the grateful acknowledgements and warm approbation of the Committee. He was much attached to the study of natural history, and made some fine collections in entomology. His premature loss, at the moment when the sphere of his usefulness was so honourably filled, is a heavy affliction to his friends and family.

A Conservative Dinner was given at Southampton on Saturday last, in honour of the return of J. FLEMING, Esq., and H. C. COMPTON, Esq., the successful candidates for South Hants. The dinner was attended by a very large portion of the rank, wealth, and intelligence of that division.

Monday evening, a dinner was given to celebrate the return to Parliament of Captain ALSAGER, for the Eastern division of Surrey, at the town of Kingston. There were about two hundred Gentlemen present, among whom were the Earl of Wicklow, Lord Francis Egerton, Colonel le Ros, Major General Sir Patrick Ross, Sir John R. Reid, M.P., Sir C. Sullivan, J. Campbell, Esq., S. Paynter, Esq., Mr. Row, Captain Burton, Dr. Sampson, C. F. Jermett, Esq., Robert Taylor, Esq., Dr. Roots, Captain Williams, &c. &c.—The chair was taken by W. T. JEMMETT, Esq. The dinner took place in the Court House. Over the Chairman's seat was written the name of Captain ALSAGER, with the number, 1,575 (the number of votes he polled at the election. At the opposite end of the room was the "Royal Arms," and from several parts of it were suspended the flags of the United Kingdom.—After the removal of the cloth, the Chairman proposed "The King, and long may he reign over a free and independent people." (Loud cheers.)—The Chairman then proposed "The Queen," which was also drunk with three times three. The glass of "Here's a health to the King and the Queen" followed, during which a pin might have been heard drop on the floor, so interested did the company appear to be in the words. The health of Capt. ALSAGER having been proposed and drunk with three times three, and one cheer more, the gallant Captain rose to return thanks, and was received with tremendous cheering. He said that he had come forward as a lover of his King and country, and he thought that knowing the time spent in the service of his country would be a sufficient remuneration for whatever he lost in being absent from his family. He considered that every man who was attached to his King and his country ought ever to deem his time and his life as belonging to his King and his country. He had come forward in support of good measures, no matter from whom they proceeded; and he begged to assure them that at all

times he would support those measures that he considered most beneficial to the interest of the majority of his fellow countrymen. "The health of Sir ROBERT PEEL and his Majesty's Ministers" was then drunk with great enthusiasm. After a few other toasts the Chairman and the principal part of the company quitted the room about eleven o'clock, but the conviviality of the evening was kept up till a late hour.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. HENRY J. B. NICHOLSON, M.A. to the Rectory of St. Alban's, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. H. Small.

The Rev. JOHN SYDENHAM, B.A., to the Rectory of Brushford, Somerset, on his own petition; vacant by the death of Stephen Nosworthy, Clerk, the last incumbent.

The Rev. CHARLES FORREST FISHER, B.A., to the Rectory of Badgeworth, Somerset, vacant by the resignation of John Thomas Fisher, Clerk, the last incumbent; on the presentation of Sir J. Mordaunt, Bart.

The Rev. ROBERT VANBRUGH LAW, to the Rectory of Yeovilton, lately vacated by the Rev. Ver. the Archdeacon of Wells, who has been collated to Weston-Super-Mare.

The Rev. E. J. WILCOCKS, A.B., Curate of Lower Brightham, to the Chaplaincy of the Scilly Islands; on the presentation of Augustus Smith, Esq., the Lord Proprietor.

The Rev. H. R. FOWLER, M.A., to the Rectory of Colmar, with Priors Dean, Hants. Patron, J. Fowler Esq.

The Hon. and Rev. JOHN FORRESCUE, M.A., Prebendary of Worcester, to the Rectories of Poltimore and Huxham, on the presentation of Lord Poltimore.

The Rev. JOHN HODGSON, to the Vicarage of St. Peter's, Thanet; upon which occasion, Mr. Hodgson ceded the Vicarages of Sittingbourne and Kennington, in the county of Kent.

The Rev. THOMAS GILBERT GRIFFITH, B.A., to the Mastership of the Free Grammar School, Bridgewater, of the foundation of James I.

The Rev. ROBERT CALLOW HATHWAY, M.A., to the Rectory of Kewstoke, Somerset, vacant by the death of Thomas Henry Hume, Clerk, the last incumbent; on the presentation of the Crown.

OBITUARY.

At the Rectory, Catworth the Rev. Thomas Evanson, M.A., in the 84th year of his age. He was formerly Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and was instituted to the Rectory of Catworth in the year 1788. The living is in the gift of the Master and Fellows of that College.

At Headingley, in his 54th year, the Rev. Joseph Bushby, A.M., Incumbent of Hobbeck.

At Canon, the Rev. Robert Morrison, D.D., the distinguished Missionary and Oriental Scholar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLERGY ORPHAN SOCIETY.—The annual General Court of the Governors of the Incorporated Society for clothing, maintaining, and educating poor orphans of the Clergymen of the Established Church, was held on Tuesday at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. The Bishop of London presided. There were also present the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Mr. Justice Gaselee, Mr. Baron Gurney, Lord Kenyon, Sir Robert Inglis, the Rev. Dr. Russell, of the Charter House, W. Wilson, Esq., &c. The report stated that this society was established in consequence of the inadequate provision made for the married parochial Clergy, nearly one-half of whom, notwithstanding Queen ANNE's bounty, and the occasional grants subsequently made by the Legislature, are not receiving an income sufficient to enable them to provide for their children after their decease. This society steps in to rescue the younger orphans of Clergymen from the evils of poverty and a neglected education. It was founded in the year 1749, incorporated in 1809, and in 1812 a new school house was erected at St. John's Wood, in which there are now upwards of 150 children, making a total of more than 1,000 who have enjoyed its benefits. The Rev. Dr. SHEPHERD, Treasurer, read a statement of accounts, from which it appeared that the receipts of the past year were—subscriptions, 1,501l. 17s., donations, 645l. 12s. 6d., dividends 2,582l. 5s. 8d. patrons of charity schools 70l. 18s. 11d., making, including legacies, a total of 6,038l. 9s. 1d. The disbursements were for the maintenance of the children 3,445l. 6s. 2d., investments 1,601l. 11s. 3d., repairs 448l. 16s., which, with the other charges, left a balance of 46l. only in the Treasurer's hands. A special fund for apprenticing children had recently been established, towards which there had been subscribed during the year 1,022l. 14s. 11d., of which 831l. 5s. had been funded, and a balance of 95l. remained in hand. This fund having been hitherto exclusively devoted to the girls, it was agreed that in future it should be available to the boys. Six male and eight female candidates were then elected, after which the officers for the ensuing year were chosen, and thanks voted to the Right Rev. Chairman.

The Diocese of Worcester is about to follow the example set in the neighbouring Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. A meeting to establish a Diocesan Church Building Society is expected to be held on the 10th of March, under the sanction of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and under the patronage of the Lord Lieutenant of the County (Lord LYTTLETON), and the nobility and gentry generally. The chair will be taken by the Bishop.

Sir W. W. WYNN has lately given a piece of land at a place called Cerrn, in the parish of Ruanon, Wynnastay, for the purpose of having a Church erected thereon, finding that there is a population of nearly four thousand souls, without any place of worship connected with the established Church. He has subscribed a hundred pounds towards the erection of the sacred edifice, which he intends to endow with fifty pounds a year. Lady HARRIET WILLIAMS WYNN has also subscribed 25l., Miss WILLIAMS WYNN and Mrs. SHIPLEY (Sir WATKIN's sister) 10l. each.

Thursday, in pursuance of the mandate of the Bishop of London, directed to the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, the Rev. THOMAS FORRESTER, D.D., one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church, was unanimously elected Proctor, to appear and act for the Dean and Chapter in the General Convocation of the Clergy, to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Friday the 20th instant; and the Rev. JOSEPH WALKER BAUGH, M.A., Rector of Ripple, and the Rev. FRAZER MILLS, M.A., Rector of Barford, were, in like manner, unanimously elected Proctors for the whole of the Clergy of this Diocese, to appear and act for them in the same Convocation.—*Worcester Journal*.

St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet-street, has been recently adorned with some splendid paintings on glass, the gift of its opposite neighbours, Messrs. HOARE, the bankers. The expense of this high embellishment, we understand, exceeded 1000l.

A King's Letter has been addressed to the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, directing that sermons be preached throughout the country, in aid of collections for the instruction of the negroes in the West Indies.

The Rev. THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Rector of Stourmouth, at his title audit, held in Canterbury, on Saturday last, returned to the holders of tithes, in his parish, a deduction of ten per cent. on their respective compositions, in consequence, as he stated to them, of the unusually depressed state of the agricultural markets for the last year.

The Rev. JAMES BOVA, vicar of Nonington, to the satisfaction of his parishioners, deducted fifteen per cent. at his late title audit.

Many antiquaries and connoisseurs have lately visited the Church of the united parish of St. Edmund the King and Martyr and St. Nicholas Acons, re-opened about a year ago by the Bishop of London. It was rebuilt by Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN immediately after the great fire of London; and had been under repair for more than a year prior to its recent re-opening. The whole repairs, with the addition of a new organ, cost rather more than 2,000l., the greater part of which, much to the credit of the parishioners, was defrayed out of the parish funds. The communion table is adorned with a finely painted picture of Moses and Aaron, the work of Mr. ETRY.

HAMMERSMITH CHURCH RATE.—Throughout Friday morning both the supporters and opponents of the rate were busily engaged in bringing up their friends to the poll. At four o'clock the poll closed, when the numbers were declared as follows:—For the rate 250; against it 286. Majority for the rate 14.

At a meeting of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, held at the Museum on Tuesday last, the Rev. C. WELLSHOPE described the circumstances under which a valuable and interesting relic of the ancient monastery of St. Mary was recovered, which has recently been presented to the society. It is the mortar formerly used in the infirmary of St. Mary's Abbey, is about eleven inches in diameter, and weighs about seventy pounds. It has the following inscriptions:—"Mortarium Sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Infirmeria Beate Marie Ebor.; and the maker's name, "Fr. Willis de Touthorp, Me fecit A.D. MDCCVII."

The Bishop of LICHFIELD and COVENTRY last week consecrated a new Chapel at Nuthurst, in the parish of Hampton-in-Arden, Warwickshire. The Chapel, which was in a state of ruin for upwards of a hundred years, was rebuilt by Mr. BOLTON KING, M.P., with the assistance of a handsome donation from Miss INGRAM, of Nuthurst.

STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING.

The variation in the English Market during the week has not been of any material importance, but it has to-day displayed some degree of buoyancy, and closed for the Account at 92 1/2 %.

THE PENNY SUNDAY READER. Edited by the Rev. T. E. N. MOLESWORTH, Rector of St. Martin's, Canterbury, and one of the Six Preachers of Canterbury Cathedral.

THE NEW MINISTRY and the NEW PARLIAMENT; with a FEW WORDS on the ELECTION of a SPEAKER.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF ERDELY. A Romance. By GEORGE STEPHENS, Esq.

THE STRANGER IN AMERICA: Comprising Sketches of the MANNERS, SOCIETY, AND NATIONAL PECULIARITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

A VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY TO THE SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN, Performed in H.M.S. Challenger, in 1829, 30, and 31, under the command of Captain Henry De la Rue, R.N.

WANDERINGS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, BATAVIA, PEDIR COAST, SINGAPORE, AND CHINA, in 1822, 1823, and 1824.

ORIENTAL MEMOIRS. Comprising a Narrative of 17 Years' Residence in India. By James Forbes, Esq.

TRAVELS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, in 1832, 1833 and 1834. By C. D. Arfwaldson, Esq.

THREE YEARS IN THE PACIFIC: Comprising Notices of BRAZIL, CHILI, BOLIVIA, PERU, &c. in 1831, 1832, and 1833.

A WINTER IN THE WEST. (United States.) By Charles F. Hoffman.

NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS. SELWYN IN SEARCH OF A DAUGHTER. By the Author of "Tales of the Moors."

THE TWO FRIENDS. By the Countess of Blessington.

THE MARDESS AND THE DAVENTRYS. By Miss Parode, Author of "Traits of Portugal."

THE MAJOR F WIND-GAP. By the O'Hara Family.

ANNE GREY. Edited by the Author of "Granny."

JACOB FAITHFUL. By the Author of "Peter Simple."

GIFFORD'S ENGLISH LAWYER. An entire new Edition (the 21st) brought down to the 3 Will, 1835.

GIFFORD'S ENGLISH LAWYER, containing a summary of the constitution of England, its Laws and Statutes, especially those relative to—

CRIMINAL LAW OF ENGLAND. Embracing every species of Public Offences, with an Appendix, containing the most approved Forms of Agreements, Leases, Wills, and Testaments.

ON THE USES OF THE ATMOSPHERE, HABITATIONS, in the Treatment and Prevention of Disease. By ALEXANDER KILGOUR, M.D.

THE UNFORTUNATE MAN. By Captain FREDERIC CHAMBER, R.N. Author of "The Life of a Sailor," &c.

THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII. By the Author of "Eugene Aram," &c.

THE PRINCESS. By Lady Morgan. Author of "Florence Macarthy," &c.

ROMANCES OF MANY LANDS, WITH SKETCHES OF LIFE AND MANNERS, COMIC AND SERIOUS.

VILLAGE REMINISCENCES. By an Old Maid.

SKETCHES OF A SEAFORT TOWN. By Henry F. Chorley, Esq.

THE COUNTESS OF MONTFORT. In 3 vols., post 8vo.

Table with columns for names and amounts, including H. Ashton, Esq., Messrs. Jamieson and Thomson, Messrs. John Winder and Co., etc.

Table with columns for 'Per Imperial Qt.' and 'Average of last Six Weeks', listing various commodities like Wheat, Barley, Oats, etc.

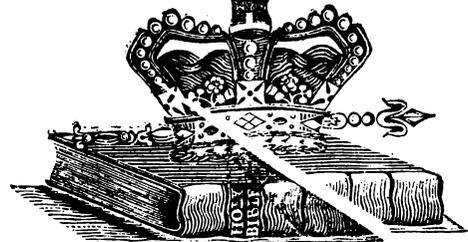
Table with columns for 'STOCKS', 'Bank Stock', '3 per cent. Consols', etc., listing various financial instruments and their values.

BIRTHS. On the 11th February, in Edwards-street, Portman-square, the lady of John Malcolm, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED. At Edmondham, Dorset, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., by the Rev. N. D. Sturt, William Rutter Bayley, Esq., of Lyncombe Hill, near Bath.

DIED. On the 14th inst., at her residence in Grosvenor-square, aged 74, the Hon. Miss Lou Manner, of Bloxholm Hall, in the county of Lincoln.

LONDON: Printed by EDWARD SHACKELL, Printer, of No. 14, Amwell-street, Pentonville, in the County of Middlesex; and of No. 40, Fleet-street, in the City of London; and published by the said EDWARD SHACKELL, at his Printing-office, No. 40, Fleet-street, aforesaid, at which last place alone, communications for the Editor (post-paid) are received.



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

VOL. XV.—No. 741.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1835.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—To-morrow Evening will be performed, THE BRIGAND. Alessandro Messaroni, Mr. Wallace. With BLACK EYE SUSAN. William Mr. T. P. Cooke. After which (and every Evening during the Week), the grand Chivalric Entertainment, entitled KING ARTHUR AND THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.—On Tuesday, the new Drama, called THE HAZARD OF THE DIE; which will be repeated four times every week.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow and during the Week will be performed, Amber's Historical Opera of LESTOCQ; or, The Fete of the Hermitage. Principal characters by Messrs. Gubiehl, H. Phillips, Wilson; Mesdames Shirreff, Betts, and H. Cawse.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Universal opinion authorizes the Management in stating, that CELESTIA; or, The World in the Moon, is the most novel and splendid Ballet Spectacle ever produced in any Theatre in London or Paris. The beauty of the groups, and the illusion produced by the artificial atmosphere cannot be imagined.—"How do you manage?" is received with roars of laughter. To-morrow, and during the week will be presented, CELESTIA; or, The World in the Moon. Principal characters by Messrs. Hemming, S. Smith, Roberts, Brown, King, Gibson, O. Smith, and John Reeve; Mesdames Land, Pitt, Lane, Griffiths, Bedford, Daly, and Honey. After which, a new Burletta, entitled HOW DO YOU MANAGE? Principal characters by Mr. Yates, Mr. Buckstone, Mrs. Honey, and Mrs. Yates. To conclude with (positively the last six notes) THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII; or, Seventeen Hundred Years Ago.—Box-office open from 10 till 5, where Places and Private Boxes may be had of Mr. Campbell. Private Boxes also of Mr. Sans, St. James's-street.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Tottenham-street, Fitzroy-square, under the Sole Management of Mrs. Nisbett.—To-morrow Evening will be performed, THE SCHOOLFELLOWS. Principal characters by Messrs. Elton, Barnett, Huckle, Tilbury, Creswick, Sefton, Parry, Mrs. Nisbett, Miss Mordaunt, and Miss J. Mordaunt. After which, the Burletta, called FAMILY PECULIARITIES; or, The Sisters Three. Characters by Messrs. Parry, Creswick, Tilbury, Wrench, Mrs. Nisbett, Mrs. Mordaunt, and Miss J. Mordaunt. To which will be added, THE STATION-HOUSE. To conclude with THE MARRIED RAKE. Principal characters by Mr. Parry, Miss Mordaunt, and Mrs. Nisbett.

SADLER'S WELLS.—To-morrow Evening the performance will commence with the Tragedy of OTHELLO. Othello, Mr. Cathart; Desdemona, Miss McCarthy.—On Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, a Drama, called THE GAOUR; or, The Maid of Sunava. Principal characters by Messrs. Cathart, Campbell, S. Johnson, King, and Miss McCarthy.—On Friday, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shylock, Mr. Campbell; Portia, Miss McCarthy. After which, THE BARBER OF SEVILLE. To conclude with, on Monday, THE WITCH OF THE WAREHOUSE; and on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, THE TWO MURDERERS. Principal characters by Messrs. King, W. H. Williams, Rogers, Suter, Miss Askill, and Mrs. Wilkinson.—This Theatre to be let for the Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent.

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 until Five in the evening.—Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

AUBER'S NEW OPERA—LESTOCQ; or, The Fete of the Hermitage.—Just published, arranged for the Pianoforte, the Overture; the Airs, in 3 books; the celebrated Galop, by Henri Herz; Variations on the Rondo, by F. Huetten; Melange, by Kalkbrenner; Six Airs by Adam, and Two Sets of Quadrilles, by W. Gayart. The whole of the Vocal Music, as performed at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, the Poetry by A. Bunn, Esq., arranged by T. Cooke, will be ready in a few days.—DALMAIN and CO., 20, Soho-square.

BAIGAINS IN SHAWLS.—Real French Cachemere Shawls, in mediation patterns, usually sold at 50s., will be offered for the Public, on MONDAY, at 11, 2s. each. H. NEWTON, Spitalfields House, 234, Regent-street, earnestly solicits the attention of Ladies to the above Shawls, forming part of a large lot which he has just imported from Lyons, comprising every novelty for the approaching season. Among them will be found some beautiful specimens of the Ternaux fabric, and a few rich Kamschettas, at exactly Half-price. Specially opposite Hanover-street, REGENT-STREET.

RICH FIGURED and PLAIN SILKS.—To-morrow, and during the Week, the Proprietor of REGENT HOUSE will offer an immense Stock of RICH SILKS, in all the latest shades of colour and pattern, manufactured. The above goods have been purchased under peculiarly advantageous (although in many instances distressing) circumstances, and will be sold, in whole pieces, or even dress lengths, at considerably less than wholesale prices. Address—ALLISON and EDWARDS, REGENT-HOUSE, 240, Regent-street.

IRISH POPLINS, SHAWLS, MERINOS, &c.—GRIFFITHS and CRICK (late Roberts and Ploverman), Silk Mercers to the Royal Family, respectfully acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, they have completed an elegant variety of the above articles, in entirely new patterns and most fashionable colours, which, in addition to their extensive selection of flowered and plain Satins, Ducaes, Velvets, Tartan Plaids, and other novelties, and of the season, are now on show at their Ware-rooms, 1, Chandos-street, Covent-garden.

KID GLOVES, &c., CLEANED TO EQUAL NEW, and warranted free from Small, BATAVA, which has improved on the discovery of which he is the ORIGINAL and ONLY AUTHOR, as to free it from every imperfection.—Specimens may be seen at Mudie and Sons, 15, Coventry-street; Brington, 30, Burlington Arcade; Mudie and Wilson, 37, Wigmore-street; Jacobs, 145, Regent-street; Skerratt, 1, Crawford-street; West, 19, New-street; Dorey, 12, Grosvenor-place; Johnson, 4, Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge; Howe, 54, Grosvenor-place; and Burns and Son, 24, Regent-street; Smith, 66, St. Paul's Church-yard; Sowden, High-street; Moore, 62, Bishopsgate Within; Wellings, 6, Southampton-court, Russell-square. CAUTION.—The safe delivery of parcels into L. Bateau's hands, can only be ensured by the name and exact address of the Agent being written thereon.

SCHNEIDER and Co., FURRIERS, of 256, Regent-street, being about to retire from business (having disposed of their premises to Hope and Lowman, next door), beg to notify to the Nobility and Gentry that the whole of their truly VALUABLE STOCK of Russia Sables, Ermines, and Chinchillas will be CLEARED OFF the premises by the 1st of March, consequently an immense reduction in price will be made to effect a clearance. Such an opportunity as this does not occur twice in a century for Ladies equipping themselves in the most costly furs at such reduced prices, as every article must be cleared off by the 1st of March, and the premises finally closed. 256, Regent-street, 12th Feb. 1835.

MATRIMONY.—An Individual of rank and title, desirous of young ladies entering into the nuptial state, addresses himself to any amiable, virtuous young lady, who may be similarly disposed, his equal in birth, fortune, and family connection. As this advertisement is perfectly sincere, and no unprincipled deception, as is too often practised, none need reply who cannot stand the test of the strictest inquiry. An early interview and introduction would be very desirable. Address (but post-paid only) to James Edwards, Esq., No. 128, New Bond-street, as all that are not so will be refused.

PURIFIED WHITE GOOSE FEATHERS.—Ten Thousand Pounds of purified double dressed WHITE GOOSE FEATHERS at 1s. 9d. a pound, worth 3s. 6d. GRAHAM and CO., UPHOLSTERS, 294 and 295, High Holborn.

P.S. Every item of Furniture requisite in a bed-room. INDIA RUBBER WATERPROOF POLISH.—This preparation saves time and labour, prevents Blister, Scurf, and Chafes, and does not crack or get off; is cheaper than common blacking, as it makes the leather permanent glossy by sponging the liquid on, which resists wet and makes the leather completely waterproof. A set of harness may be polished in a few minutes to look like patent leather.—We recommend Jarvis's Waterproof Polish for day and their horse and carriage. Bell's Life. Manufacturer, Jarvis, Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Bais, Brothers, and Co., 125, Lower Thames-st.

MONEY.—Noblemen and Gentlemen, who are heirs to property, may be immediately supplied with Money for their personal security. Loans, or Funds, are also ready to be advanced, at 5 per Cent., upon Freehold, long leasehold, or Funded property; and when required for a short period, will be advanced on the deposit of deeds, without the expense of a mortgage.—Apply to Mr. Robinson, No. 11, Duke-street, St. James's, either personally between 10 and 5, or by letter post-paid.

MONEY TO LEND.—£80,000.—The Nobility, Clergy, and money, can have it at 5 per Cent. and upwards, upon bond, note of hand, or other security, in a strictly private and confidential way; and those having landed property, and desiring very large amounts, accommodated without incurring the heavy expense and delay attending a mortgage on their estates, upon the mere deposit of their title deeds, avoiding thereby publicity, so desirable in most cases. Applications, at the first instance by letter, post-paid, addressed to A. B., 73, N.B. When the proposals made are satisfactory, the business concluded and the amount required paid over in a few hours.

AT SAM'S ROYAL SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, St. James's-street, may be engaged by the Night, the best PRIVATE BOXES at Covent Garden, Drury Lane, Adelphi, and Queen's Theatres; also for the FRENCH PLAYS, in the best situations, including all the Modern Works, both Vocal and Instrumental, by eminent and popular Composers, to which every Novelty will be added on the day of its publication. E. C. trusts that from the arrangements entered into, no disappointment can occur in the supply of New Works.—Terms (and catalogues, price 1s. 6d.) to be had on application at the Library, 30, New Bond-street. Admitting Eight persons, and eligibly situated. Terms to SAM'S Library:— The Year .. £3 5 0—Half Year .. £3 3 0—Quarter .. £1 10 0 This Library is liberally supplied with every new Work, to ensure Subscribers an early perusal.

MUSICAL CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—E. CHAPPELL, having been honoured by the suggestions of several of the Nobility and Gentry, has OPENED a LIBRARY for the CIRCULATION of MUSIC in Town and Country, upon a most extensive scale, including all the Modern Works, both Vocal and Instrumental, by eminent and popular Composers, to which every Novelty will be added on the day of its publication. E. C. trusts that from the arrangements entered into, no disappointment can occur in the supply of New Works.—Terms (and catalogues, price 1s. 6d.) to be had on application at the Library, 30, New Bond-street. N.B. Pianofortes, Harps, and Guitars, on sale or hire.

SIGNOR and MADAME GARCIA'S ACADEMY for SINGING (on the plan of Signor Garcia, père), No. 22, Dover-street, Piccadilly.—The advantages offered by this system, in addition to the usual routine, are, the assistance of a Professor, and the instruction, which the execution and instruction of the Pupils are carried on in the presence of each other, a method peculiarly calculated to stimulate their exertions by example, as well as to produce a correct intonation, and advance their knowledge of the science of music.—Madame Malibran, sister of Signor Garcia, will assist in the Academy, during her visits in London.—Open from 2 to 4 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from the 2d of March to August. Ladies only, can be admitted on the above-mentioned days.—Terms, on application to Signor Garcia, a lesson.

SINGING and the PIANOFORTE.—MR. JOSEPH DE PINNA, (Composer of "What fair-like Music," &c.) Gaily chant the summer birds. When they sing light like &c. &c.) begs to announce his recent removal to No. 164, ALBANY-STREET, REGENT'S PARK, where he continues to give instruction in the above branches of education and accomplishment.—A long experience in qualifying Vocalists and Pianists for the Stage, the Concert-room, and as Teachers, and in instructing Amateurs, enables Mr. de Pinna, by adapting his system of tuition in each instance to the particular views of his Pupils, to insure their progressive and permanent improvement.

CHURCH PREFERMENT IN SUFFOLK.—TO BE SOLD, the NEXT PRESENTATION of a most desirable Living, value about £600 per Annum, with every prospect of early possession.—Direct A. B. Z., Ipswich—letter post-paid.

A BENEFICENT.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, A PERPETUAL ANNUITY, or other BENEFICENT, with early possession. The income, however small, would not be objected to, if there is but a considerable population.—Address, post paid, G. F. T. John Bridges, Esq., Red Lion square.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A Married CLERGYMAN, for some years Tutor to a Nobleman, and subsequently receiving SIX PUPILS into his house, a moderate distance from London, would be glad to fill a VACANCY with a GENTLEMAN'S SON, whose education or health may require more than common care.—Letters addressed to the Rev. H. F. P., Mr. Seale's, Bookbinder, 77, Lower Grosvenor-street, near Bond-street, London, will be forwarded to him in the ordinary way.

TO CLERGYMEN, SCHOOLMASTERS, and OTHERS.—The Proprietor of a highly respectable and commodious GENTLEMEN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, is situated in a quiet and healthy part of London, whose Establishment has been conducted by him successfully for upwards of 26 years, is desirous of retiring altogether from the Profession; and is disposed to TREAT, on LIBERAL TERMS, with any one fully competent to succeed him. The advantages offered by the advertiser are—1. That his Pupils, 35 in number, are, without exception, the Children of persons of the highest respectability, and that liberal terms are paid for their education. 2. That the House, which is complete, airy, large, and most agreeably situated, with extensive gardens, paddocks, pleasure and playgrounds, and commodious domestic offices; and is capable of accommodating a large additional number of Pupils, if desirable. 3. The Premises may either be rented or purchased; in the latter case a considerable portion of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage. 4. The average profits of the last three years, as can be satisfactorily demonstrated to the purchaser, have exceeded £200 per annum, over and above the handsome rental for the house and land. N.B. No one need apply who cannot command a capital of at least £2,000, and security for an adequate rent, he should desire only to lease the premises. Apply, by letter only, post-paid, to A. M., care of P. Nelson, Esq., 11, Essex-street, Strand. None but principals will be treated with.

A LADY is desirous of obtaining a comfortable SITUATION for a most respectable SERVANT, at present in her employment, either as LADY'S MAID or as NEEDLE-WOMAN, which she is perfectly competent to undertake. The person wishing to obtain a situation is a married woman, under 30, without any family, and can be strongly recommended by her present mistress, as also by the noble family in whose service she has lived for twelve years previously.—For further particulars, as to character, &c., apply (if by letter post paid) at No. 11, Guilford-street, Russell-square, between 12 and 2 on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

A CARD.—MR. WARREN (late Mr. Warren and Mr. Hutchins), SURGEON-DENTIST, REMOVED to 32, GEORGE-STREET, Hanover-square, where he continues to practice every branch of his profession on the same scientific principles as heretofore (terms being one-half those usually charged), and which has afforded him such distinguished patronage.—32, George-street.

MIDWIFERY LECTURES at ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL. DR. LEY, Physician-Accoucheur to the Westminster General Lying-in, and the Middlesex Hospitals, will commence the SPRING COURSE of LECTURES on MIDWIFERY and the DISEASES of WOMEN and CHILDREN, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on TUESDAY the 17th of February, at Seven o'clock in the evening.

MR. NICHOLLES begs to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and the World, that the only discovery he has available, which he has succeeded, by the application of great labour and mechanical ingenuity, in bringing to perfection the manufacture of sets of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, without the introduction of a single particle of any substance capable of decomposition. These newly-invented masticatory machines will be at all times sweet, not being acted upon by food or the secretions of the mouth, and will last for ever.—35, Conduit-street.

THE NOBILITY and GENTRY are most respectfully made acquainted that the EXTENSIVE WARE-ROOMS of Messrs. MILES and EDWARDS will present, during the approaching season, the most effective Display of useful and elegant FURNITURE, such as Bedsteads, Sofas, and Chairs, and their ECONOMICAL SYSTEM of FURNISHING, so generally known and approved, will be continued by them, and in no instance will they permit any but their own manufacture to be sold on the premises. The singularly SPLENDID CHINTZES they are now introducing, they flatter themselves will meet with the approbation of the Public; at the same time they consider it necessary to say they are not responsible for any inferior imitations of Miles and Edwards.—No. 134, Oxford-street, near Hanover-square.

CARPETS.—LAPWORTH and RILEY, Manufacturers to the King and the Duchess of Kent, respectfully invite the Nobility and Gentry to inspect their select assortment of Axminster, Edinburgh, Royal Velvet, Saxony, and every other description of Carpets of British manufacture, of superior fabrics. TOURNAI CARPETS.—Being the appointed Agents for this celebrated and beautiful article, they are enabled to execute orders to any dimensions or design. ORIENTAL CARPETS.—Their collection is of the greatest variety and the most recherche character. Warehouse, 19 and 20, Old Bond-street.

TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.—CROMAR and Co. most respectfully acquaint the Nobility and Gentry that their purchases of BRUSSELS and other CARPETTING being now completed for the Spring Trade, they flatter themselves will be found to the satisfaction of the Nobility and Gentry, and they are ever exhibited at any one Establishment in the Metropolis. The singularly favourable terms under which they have been purchased, will enable them to offer the best Brussels for 3s. 6d. to 4s., actually worth 5s. to 5s. 6d. per yard.—Silk Tabarets, Damasks, Moreens, Chintz Furnitures, for dining and drawing-room window curtains, &c. Every article connected with furnishing at full 3 per Cent. under any house in London. Estimates given for general Furnishing, &c.—Whitehall Carriage Warehouse, 32, Chinatown, opposite the Admiralty.

SUPERIOR OLD PORT, three years in bottle, and five years in the wood, the genuine vintage of 1823, In quantities of 54 dozens 38s. per dozen Ditto of 27 ditto 36s. ditto Ditto of 14 ditto 30s. ditto For single dozen 42s. ditto The Foreign Wine Company offer this wine for sale at their extensive Stores, 56, Berwick-street, Oxford-street, under the engagement that it is truly the first class of Port Wine, bottled in its pure and original state of importation from Oporto. W. SERRANT WALSH, Acting Proprietor.

ARMY CONTRACTS. Office of Ordnance, Pall-mall, 9th February, 1835. NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons desirous of Contracting to supply the following Articles for the Use of the Army; the deliveries of which are to commence on and for the 1st day of April, 1835, and to continue (subject to the usual conditions of the Contracts) until the following periods:— MEAT, 30th September, 1835. OATS, 30th April, 1835. FORAGE, both days inclusive.

BEEF AND MUTTON. To His Majesty's Land Forces (the Foot Guards excepted) in Cantonments, Quarters, and Barracks in the undermentioned Counties and Islands:— Bedford, Hants, Oxford, Berks (including the town of Hungerford), Hereford, Rutland, Salop, Bucks (including Colnbrook), Isle of Man, Shropshire, Suffolk, Cambridge (including the Town of Newmarket), Kent (including Tilbury Fort, in the County of Essex), Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Cornwall (including Scilly), Lancaster, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Leicester, Wilts, Derby, Lincoln, Worcester, Devon, Middlesex (the Household Cavalry excepted), York, Dorset, Cavalry (excepted), North and South Wales, Durham (including Holy Island), Monmouth, In the several Counties in North Britain, Essex (exclusive of Tilbury Fort), Northampton, Norfolk, And in the Islands of Alderney, Guernsey, and Gloucester (including the City of Bristol), Nottingham, Jersey.

To His Majesty's Cavalry and Artillery Horses in Cantonments, and Quarters, of the undermentioned Counties:— Derby, Lincoln, Somerset, Dorset, Monmouth, Suffolk, Essex, Norfolk, Wilts, Gloucester, Northampton. FORAGE, viz. Oats, Hay, and Straw, to His Majesty's Cavalry and Artillery Horses in Barracks, in the undermentioned Counties in South Britain:— Dorset, Norfolk, Warwick, Middlesex, Suffolk, Wilts.

That proposals in writing, addressed to the Secretary to the Board, sealed up, and marked on the outside "Tender for Army Supplies," will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, on or before Tuesday, the 10th day of March next; but none will be received after eleven o'clock on that day.

Proposals must be made separately for each County and Island, except for the counties comprising North and South Wales, all of which must be included in one tender, likewise the Islands of Alderney, Guernsey, and Jersey, as also the several Counties in North Britain; and each proposal must have the letter which is annexed to the tender properly filled up, by two Persons of known property engaging to become bound with the party tendering in the amount stated in the printed Particulars, for the due performance of the contract; and no proposal will be noticed unless made on a printed tender, and the prices expressed in words, not to make void an offer, but, during the continuance of the Contract no troops should be supplied by virtue of the same, the amount of the stamps on the contract and bond, paid in the first instance by the contractor, will be refunded to him.

Persons who may make tenders are particularly requested to observe, that the Foot Guards are not in future to be supplied with meat by the contractor, neither are the Household Cavalry in the county of Middlesex; and the said persons are desired not to make void an offer, but, during the continuance of the Contract no troops should be supplied by virtue of the same, the amount of the stamps on the contract and bond, paid in the first instance by the contractor, will be refunded to him.

N.B. The practice of allowing letters, to and from contractors and their agents, to pass free of postage, is discontinued; but the official correspondence between the contractors and regimental and other officers will be forwarded as usual. The Board of Ordnance, and their Officers, will not be responsible for any letters, money, or orders, which may be so forwarded.

By order of the Board, R. BYHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, 18th February, 1835. THE Principal Officers of His Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give notice, that a quantity of Iron Wheels, Axes, Bickens, Tires for Wheels, Forge Backs, Old Wrought and Cast Iron, Old Iron, Metal, Copper, and Pewter Articles, Iron and Wood Blocks, Iron Bedsteads, Powder Barrels, Hoops, Pelling Axes, Hatchets, Bill Hooks, Hand-saws, Lifting Jacks; Elm, Birch, and Ash Plank; Great Coats, Blankets, Corn and Sand Bags, Drag Ropes, Leather Buckets and Hose, Hair Sieve Bottoms, Hollows, Dark Lanterns, Old Paper, Tools, Corks, Spunges, Thrum Match, Old Tin, Cannon and Lead articles, Brushes, Brooms, &c. &c. will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH, on THURSDAY, the 26th FEBRUARY, 1835, at Twelve o'clock in the forenoon precisely. May be viewed from Ten to Four o'clock, any day previous to the Sale. Catalogues may be had at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall; Tower of London; and Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. By order of the Board, R. BYHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, 16th February, 1835. THE Principal Officers of His Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give notice, that they will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the TOWER, on THURSDAY the 3d, WEDNESDAY the 10th, THURSDAY the 17th, and FRIDAY the 6th of MARCH, 1835, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, sundry Lots of OLD STORES, consisting of Saws, Hinges, Standing Vices, Bolt Cranks, Locks, Latches, Haws, Casement Hooks, Callipers, Wrought and Cast Copper Nails, Iron and Wood Squares, Drums and Cases, Armourers' Stakes, Chisels, Hammers, Sidebars, Smith's Pokers, Tongs, and Slides; Book Covers, Copper Articles, Waste Paper, Axes, Boring Bars, Mallets, Helves of sorts, Planes, Iron Screws, Adzes, Sand Bags, Copper, Brass, and Iron Wire, Hooks of sorts, Twyblis, Farriers' Tools, Rules, Levels, and Plumbs, Smith's Braces, Powder Borels, Iron Gyn Blocks, Sealing Ladders, Iron Skelps for Musquet Barrels, Stocks, Musquet and Pistol; Musquet Flints, Iron Pike Shoes, Accoutrements of sorts, Powder Horns, Fire Wood, and a variety of other Articles. The whole of which may be viewed at the Tower, as expressed in the Catalogues, during the usual hours from Ten to Four o'clock till four, upon application to the Principal Storekeeper's Office at that place, where the Catalogues of the Lots and Conditions of the Sale will be delivered to those persons who may apply for the same. By Order of the Board, R. BYHAM, Secretary.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.—IMMENSE REDUCTION.—GRAHAM and Co. have reduced the whole of their Stock, and will offer, to-morrow, Excellent Brussels Best quality (old patterns) 2s. 9d. Splendid (new patterns) 3s. 6d. The most costly and magnificent in Europe (re- 3s. 11d. direct from 5s. 6d. a yard) GRAHAM and Co., Manufacturers, 294 and 295, High Holborn. P.S. The Public have also the advantage of inspecting the largest and best manufactured Stock of Cabinet Furniture in England, affording at once an opportunity of selection nowhere else to be met with.

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The TITLE and INDEX to the last year's volume are ready for delivery, and may be had at the Office, or of any Newsvener.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

THEIR MAJESTIES arrived in town on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the KING held a Levee at St. James's, which was numerously attended.

On Tuesday next the KING will open the Session of Parliament in person.

WE have to-day to record an event unparalleled, we believe, in the history of any country in which political honour, honesty, and principle are supposed to exist. We have to announce to our readers the rejection by the House of Commons of a Speaker, who for seventeen years has ably, honourably, impartially, and zealously fulfilled the high and important functions of his office; and who, above all, at the earnest solicitation of his present enemies and opponents, for the sake of the country and of its Government, when in their hands, consented to resume the Chair, after having formally retired from it, and after having been kept out of his Peerage by those very Ministers, either because, as Lord GREY himself said, "they could not afford to have so able an opponent in the House of Lords;" or, because they were conscious how important to their political existence his services would be in the House of Commons, as Speaker in the first Reform Parliament.

Painful as the exaltation of such a person as Mr. ABERCROMBY to the Speakership must be to every man who has the character and dignity of the House of Commons at heart, we confess the result is gratifying, rather than otherwise, in one point of view. It exhibits to the country the true character of a factious Opposition—it displays the reckless union of all the divided and scattered parties in pursuit of one great object, that of defeating the Ministry before it has been tried. But that object will not be attained by the division of Thursday; on the contrary, a perusal of the names which appear in the lists of that division, will serve as a warning to the country. It will there see a union of all the minor contending factions, for the attainment of the most inglorious victory that ever disgraced it. Mr. LITTLETON joins with Mr. O'CONNELL; Mr. SPRING RICE follows Lord JOHN RUSSELL; the CAVENTISHES unite with Messrs. GULLY and PEASE; and Colonel GREY and Lord HOWICK, hob or nob with Messrs. GROTE and ROEBUCK. The Earl of KERRY is found side-by-side with Mr. PATTISON, and the MASTER of the ROLLS arm-in-arm with Mr. DANIEL WHITTLE HARVEY; while the man whom the present Opposition publicly banned and denounced in the King's Speech, as the primary cause of all the mischief and agitation in Ireland, lends them the use of his Tail, to the number of forty-five, in order to support the character which he received at their hands, and by dint of three dozen and nine Irish Papists, places Mr. ABERCROMBY, one of the most active partisans of Radicalism, in the Chair of the House of Commons, as the certain mode of securing entire impartiality on the part of the Speaker.

These things must appear clear and plain to all the discerning part of the community: they must perceive in this division nothing like a constitutional Opposition (which ought always to exist) to the Ministry—nothing like that Opposition which it was the fate of the late Government to encounter, the pride and boast of which was the total absence of faction which distinguished its proceedings, the readiness to admit every proposition made by the Government which appeared likely to conduce to the public welfare, and an equal readiness to support the Government when such questions were carried to a division. We confidently appeal to the Parliamentary Reports of the last three years for proofs of the mode in which the Conservative party acted while Lord GREY's Ministry was in office, and for proofs of their constant rejection of any combination or coalition by which they might any day in the week have broken up that Ministry.

The division of Thursday is, moreover, satisfactory, as it distinctly contradicts all the statements of the Destructive papers, as to the results of elections and the state of parties. Of the 306 members who voted for Sir CHARLES SUTTON, 261 are positive Conservatives; of those who voted for Mr. ABERCROMBY, 180 are positive Whigs. Of the doubtful or Conservative Whigs who voted for Sir CHARLES SUTTON (including the Earl of SURREY, Lord STANLEY, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Sir MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY, Sir CHARLES BURRELL, Lord J. G. LENNOX, Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, Sir GERARD NOEL, Lord DUDLEY STUART, Mr. ALGERNON TALMASH, &c.), the number appears to have been 45. In addition to Mr. ABERCROMBY's pure Whig support, he received the votes of 90 Radicals, and of Mr. O'CONNELL and his tail, to the amount, as we have just said, of 45. All we ask, and we say it again and again, is a quiet perusal of these lists, and we will venture to assert that the result of the division will be the strengthening of the Conservative party by every man who before doubted the spirit and principle by which the Destructives are actuated in their movements.

We have considered it right to give in this place full reports of the speeches of Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, Lord STANLEY, and Sir ROBERT PEEL, delivered on Thursday. We regret that we have not space for those of Lord FRANCIS EGERTON and Sir CHARLES BURRELL, nor for those of Mr. DENISON or Mr. ORD. Sir C. SUTTON's is worthy of the closest attention, as contradicting in the clearest, most satisfactory, and most dignified manner the falsehoods which have been day after day circulated in the Opposition papers, upon which falsehoods, although all of them were abandoned by the faction, the reasoning in favour of Mr. ABERCROMBY's election was based. Lord STANLEY's address to the House exhibits the just indignation which a base and unprincipled coalition, for the worst of purposes, cannot fail to excite in an exalted mind; and that of Sir ROBERT PEEL will be read with the greatest satisfaction by those who will see in the firmness of his tone and the earnestness of his manner, the assurance that we are not tamely to be sacrificed to the machinations of a faction.

After the candidates for the Chair had been proposed and seconded, Sir CHARLES SUTTON rose, and spoke as follows:—

Sir C. M. SUTTON rose and said:—Sir, I feel it is at all times and under all circumstances an unpleasant thing to speak of one's self, but I am sure the House will excuse my intruding upon its attention on the present occasion when circumstances render it so necessary. (Hear, hear.) In speaking upon the subject under your consideration it would be highly presumptuous in me to state any qualifications which I possess for the office. The House and the public have had sufficient opportunity of forming their own judgment of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the situation (Cheers)—and to that judgment I think it most safe, as indeed it

is most agreeable, to submit the question. (Hear.) On the other hand, I feel myself not only not entitled, but on the contrary I should be conducting myself contrary to every feeling not only of my own but of the House were I to disparage the qualifications of the Right Hon. Gentleman the Member for Edinburgh, or were I presumptuous enough to attempt to lessen his talents and acquirements for the purpose of thereby procuring praise for myself. (Cheers.) I shall not pursue this course; but it is due to the respect which I owe to this House, and in justice to myself I am compelled, to meet the imputations and charges affecting the integrity and honour of one who has filled the highest place in this House—(Cheers)—and who has for eighteen years been the servant of the public in that honourable station. (Hear, hear.) I have waited my proper time to answer these charges; and I now rise to do so; for I feel that upon this floor they should be met, and here I reserved myself to speak of them. In doing so I hope I shall speak with but little, indeed with no, asperity, but go through the charges and the answer with as much temper as possible. I cannot but believe that every Member present will admit that I owe it to the House, and particularly to the Noble Lord and the Hon. Baronet, to clear myself from those charges, which, if true, would have prevented them from proposing me. I shall proceed then at once to the charges which, in no measured phraseology, have been brought against me. The charges are, that I, being then Speaker, busied myself with others in procuring the subversion of the late Ministry; that I, with others, busied myself in the formation of the present Government; and, further, that I was present at and assisted in the deliberations of the Council which advised the dissolution of the late Parliament. These are the three points urged as affecting my public character, and affecting it peculiarly as Speaker of the House of Commons, who owes a duty to this House as its executive, and is indebted to it for the proud pre-eminence to which it raised me. Now upon these charges, to all in general, and to each in particular, I reply that there is not one word of truth in them from the beginning to the end. (Loud and continued cheers.) Sir, with respect to the charge of my having assisted in subverting the former Government, allow me to state, that as soon after the prorogation of the late Parliament as what remained of public business which had yet to be attended to would permit, and with as little delay as possible, I went with my family to Brighton, His Majesty and the Court being then at Windsor. (Hear, hear, hear.) I remained there without any communication directly or indirectly with any Member of the present Government until I was called back to London by an express which had been sent for me, in consequence of the lamentable fire which took place at the two Houses of Parliament. I came to London as quickly as possible. I arrived early on the ensuing day, and, having witnessed the devastation which had taken place, it was suggested to me, and I instantly adopted the suggestion, to acquaint His Majesty with the circumstance, and I felt myself more particularly bound to do so as by His Majesty's gracious indulgence I was permitted to reside in a portion of the Palace. With the permission of the House I will state the terms in which I wrote to His Majesty:—

"The Speaker feels it his duty to acquaint His Majesty that, having heard at Brighton that the two Houses of Parliament and the house which, by His Majesty's gracious permission, the Speaker inhabited were on fire, he lost no time in coming up to London. The Speaker regrets to state that both Houses of Parliament are entirely destroyed, nothing remaining but the bare walls. A portion of the Speaker's house is also consumed, and the domestic part entirely destroyed. Some of the public offices have also suffered the same fate, and others have been much damaged, but most of the public papers therein deposited have been saved. The Speaker regrets to add that Westminster Hall was also in imminent danger, and was injured in several parts. The Speaker trusts His Majesty will pardon the liberty he has taken in forwarding this communication."

Sir, having written this letter, I carried it myself to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. I saw the Under-Secretary, the Principal Secretary being at that time out of town. I told him I had written this letter to his Majesty, and requested him to send it by a special messenger to the King, and to acquaint Lord Melbourne with the object of my letter and my visit. In the course of that evening I received a letter informing me that his Majesty would be in town on the next day, and required my presence at St. James's Palace at two o'clock. I had also a letter from Lord Melbourne requesting that I should call upon him, which I did next day, and informed him that I had an answer through Sir Herbert Taylor in reply to my communication to His Majesty, and I acquainted Lord Melbourne with the contents, requesting him to observe the object which I had in view. In consequence of the command which I had received I did attend His Majesty, and I afterwards saw Lord Melbourne and the Lord Chancellor. The next day I had a letter from Lord Melbourne, stating that he and his colleagues had resolved upon instituting an inquiry into the cause of the conflagration, and requesting that I should attend. I accordingly did attend, never missing a single day, and I was a party to the report emanating from the Privy Council relative to the destruction of the two Houses. On the Wednesday following His Majesty held a Court, at which I attended. I inquired of Sir Herbert Taylor whether it was His Majesty's intention to return to Windsor; and being answered in the affirmative, I inquired if His Majesty had left any further commands for me, and learned that he had not. On the following day I received a letter, directing me to be down at Windsor on Friday evening at five o'clock, and to remain until the following Saturday. I went in consequence, and had a long audience of His Majesty, at the conclusion of which I craved His Majesty's permission to state to Lord Melbourne all that had transpired. (Loud cheers.) I did not request the same permission as regarded this House, and I do not therefore feel myself warranted to make the statement—(Hear, hear)—but if any Gentleman entertains a doubt upon the matter, I beg leave to refer him to Lord Melbourne and to the Right Hon. Gentleman who at that time presided over the Woods and Forests.—(Repeated cheers.)—On Saturday I returned from Windsor, and His Majesty proceeded to Brighton. On my return to London I showed the Right Hon. Gentleman that I had had His Majesty's commands to attend at Windsor, and stated my directions relative to the survey of Buckingham House, after which I sent for an architect, and drew up the report, which, having shown to Lord Melbourne and the Right Hon. Gentleman, I forwarded to His Majesty, and received an acknowledgment of its receipt from Sir Herbert Taylor. Subsequently to this the late Ministry was dismissed; and I now declare—having nothing to refer to but the sanction of my own personal honour—I positively declare that I had no anticipation of such an event being at hand, nor any knowledge of it until I saw the circumstance stated in one of the morning papers.—(Loud cries of hear, hear, and cheers.)—The next charge which has been brought against me is, that I had busied myself in the formation of a new Administration, and the only overt act which is alleged against me is, that I attended the Privy Council meetings. I did attend them, and the first was on the Monday following the resignation of the late Ministry. I attended His Majesty at St. James's, and I there saw many Members of the late Government. They had audiences of His Majesty; so had the Duke of Wellington, so had I—

(Hear)—and a message was also delivered that all those in the outer room who were Privy Councillors should come into the inner room, and sit at the Council Board. These were the circumstances under which I attended. I was merely there by surffiance in my official capacity as Privy Councillor. The other meetings I attended from having received the ordinary printed circulars sent to the Members. It would be difficult, and I may add improper, to state what occurred at those meetings, or to enter into minute details of the business transacted there; and I believe such a statement would not be consistent with the oath of a Privy Councillor; but there are many Gentlemen present who are Members of the Privy Council—its votes are open to them; and it will be sufficient to state to the House that, on any of the occasions when I attended, nothing was transacted, but business of the most formal nature. (Loud cries of hear, hear, hear.) So much for that part of the charge. When my Right Honourable Friend, Sir Robert Peel, returned, and took upon himself the station which he now occupies, he did me the honour to send for me to his house. It was upon an occasion when I was requested to attend a Privy Council, which had nothing whatever political in its object—it was for the purpose of getting the sanction of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make good the payments of the Exchequer, and to fix the salaries. With these two exceptions, from the time of Sir Robert Peel's return up to this time I have never been inside his house. (Cheers from the Ministerial benches.) I should not have touched upon this part of the charge but that I found the matter was so pertinaciously insisted on. And when it has been asserted that I was in constant communication with the Duke of Wellington before the return of the Right Hon. Baronet, I feel myself called upon to say that there was not one word of truth in the statements. (Loud cheers.) Even had it been true it would have been perfectly immaterial. I would have felt it an honour if I were justified in calling so frequently as I was reported to have called. But I should consider it an act of impertinence, having no business to transact there, if I were to call as has been stated. I never did so, and all I will say to the charge is, that it is totally false. (Cheers.) With respect to the formation of the present Government, and the share which I was said to have in it, I will state wholly and at once this—that with the exception of my Right Honourable Friend Sir Robert Peel, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Wellington, I never suggested, never advised, never counselled, never even knew of any of the appointments until after they had taken place. (Cheers from the Ministerial benches.) I now come to the last charge, namely, that I had advised the dissolution of the late Parliament, and was present at the Council at which it was resolved upon. Perhaps it will be satisfactory to say I was not present at that Council. (Loud cheers.) I never did advise, never did counsel, never was consulted, and never had anything to do with the dissolution of the last Parliament. So little did I know of it that it was by accident, purely by accident, that I became acquainted with it. I knew nothing of the fact till it was announced in the Gazette. (Cheers.) I will only mention this further circumstance, and the fact will occur to the minds of all the Gentlemen here, that if I were so confident that Parliament would be dissolved, why did I not take those steps that were taken by others; why did I not address my constituency in the prospect of a dissolution; why did I not beg for their favour? The fact is that I had no communication whatever upon the subject, nor did I wish to have any, with my constituents until I ceased to be Speaker of that House. When I did so cease I then certainly had communications on the subject. I am now again a candidate for the high office I formerly held, but with respect to my having had any communication with any human being at any time, or upon any occasion, with reference to the late dissolution of the last Government or the appointment of this; or that there is anything from which to infer that I had anything to do, or that I delivered a single opinion respecting the dissolution of the last Parliament, I will say, that to each and to all, with the utmost solemnity which can give sanction to the credit, to the faith, to the honour of a Gentleman, from the beginning to the end it is totally and thoroughly false. With respect to who is the best person to fill the office of Chairman, I am sure that the House will concur with me, and I mean no disparagement to my Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Abercromby) in saying so, that at the present moment, from peculiar circumstances, it will require great experience, and great knowledge of the business of the House, in order to discharge the duties of Chairman. Whether I am elected or not falls to nothing when compared to this. I have the highest respect for the Right Honourable and Learned Gentleman who has been proposed in opposition to me, and I hope he will believe that I speak with perfect sincerity, when I say that no man rates his talents higher than I do; and I feel that it is no disparagement to him to say that even he would feel great difficulties in filling the Chair of this House. I will now conclude. But before I sit down, perhaps the House will permit me to express a wish—it is the one uppermost in my mind—that whatever may be the determination of the House upon the present occasion, they may form a sound judgment in electing him as their Speaker who will discharge his duties most usefully to the country, most acceptably to the House, and most satisfactorily to the public at large. (The Right Honourable Gentleman concluded amidst very loud cheers.)

When Sir CHARLES had concluded—amidst the loudest cheers—Mr. ABERCROMBY made a short speech: after whom, spake Lord STANLEY.

Lord STANLEY rose amidst great cheering, and addressed the House as follows:—Sir, as I conceive it is not probable that any other Gentleman will be submitted to the consideration of the House beyond those whose names have already been laid before it, I hope I shall not be considered as impertinently intruding myself on the attention of the House when I confess that I feel anxious to take this opportunity of stating the grounds for the vote which it is my intention to give on the present occasion. (Cheers.) In doing so I am anxious, in a question which partakes in some degree of a personal and political consideration, to state my views—without offence to either of the two Gentlemen who have been put in nomination; for both of whom I entertain an unfeigned personal respect—(Cheers)—from both of whom I am divided by no material difference of political opinion, and from whom I have received during the existence of the late Government great and important assistance—(Cheers)—and without offence to those personal friends from whom I feel myself compelled to differ on this occasion. I had the honour to form part of that Government—an honour I shall ever feel—having for four years been a Member of that Administration over which Earl Grey presided. I yield to no Member in my attachment to that which has been put forward as the great principle involved in this question—I mean the principle of Reform. I yield to no Member of that or any other Government in my attachment to liberal principles. I will venture to say I am second to none in the zeal with which I endeavour to carry out those principles. But in 1833, although I did not express my sentiments on that occasion, I conceived most fully and most

cordially not only in the course then pursued, and in the praises which from every side of the House were bestowed upon the Right Honourable Gentleman below me, but I was also of opinion that no political question could arise, no difference of political opinion was sufficient, to counterbalance the inestimable advantages which the country would derive from the services of that Right Hon. Gentleman. (Loud cheers.) I was of that opinion then—I am of that opinion now; and when I came down to the House this day I must confess I did expect to hear a declaration of the differences of circumstances under which their opinions in 1831 and 1835 had changed. (Cheers.) I came down with communications from neither one side nor the other, founded on nothing but the public prints, and wherein I was informed that disclosures were to be made that would call on the House as a matter of honour to do the painful act of justice, but an act of justice it would have been, of pronouncing the Right Honourable Gentleman a convicted intriguer. Now, Sir, what has been done? My Honourable Friend who proposed the Right Hon. Member for Edinburgh, and no man entertains a higher respect for talent and consistency than I do, says not one word on the subject; but that, on the contrary, my Right Hon. Friend (Sir Charles Manners Sutton) stood as high in the estimation of the country as he ever stood before. But he says that a great public principle is involved here. My Hon. Friend (the Member for Newcastle) who seconded the nomination, followed in the same course, explained a little more what that general principle was, which I confess in my own mind, had been left in doubt. (Hear, hear.) He had declared that no public charges were made on his public conduct; but that, moreover, if public charges had been made elsewhere, that the House of Commons could not take cognizance of them; that if they had been made the House was not to take advantage of them. The Right Hon. Gentleman was, he was convinced from what had fallen from him, not satisfied with his position; he had felt that in that position in which his friends desired to place him, he ought not only to be unconvicted but unsuspected. (Loud cheers.) He had felt that his claim to their support would rest upon his refutation of a charge insinuated elsewhere, and not repeated there; but a charge, in fact, that he was disqualified from filling the Chair of that House. I agree with the Right Honourable Gentleman. He had met the charge. (Cheers.) He had met it boldly—he had met it fairly—he had met it manfully—he had met it unanswered—and he had met it without the apprehension of being answered. (Great cheering.) He (Lord Stanley) said that upon these grounds the House of Commons could not degrade him from the situation he had so long held. (Renewed cheering.) I come then to the question of the public principle involved in the decision of the House. Why, what was that public principle which was so deeply involved in the present question, that it was important, that it was essential, that the House should not give it the go-by, and that they should not allow even the qualifications of the Right Honourable Gentleman below me, pre-eminent as they are admitted on all sides to be, to counter-balance? That public principle was, that the person they elected to fill the office of Speaker should be known to entertain opinions in conformity with the majority of the House. (Cheers.) Was this a new proposition? or was that proposition advanced by a certain portion of those who supported Lord Grey's Administration in the year 1833? (Loud cheers.) Was that proposition not met by Lord Grey's Administration with the declaration that that public principle was not one which in the case of the Right Hon. Gentleman below him, and under the circumstances of that day, ought to bear on a public question? (Renewed cheers.) Why, if this were a great public principle, they had given it the go-by in 1831—they had given it the go-by in 1833. (Cheers.) I do not question the consistency of those Honourable Gentlemen who entertained the same opinion in 1833. (A laugh.) I contend that in following up the opinion which I entertained in 1833 it is not for me to vindicate the vote which I am now about to give in consistency and conformity with the vote which, as a Member of Lord Grey's Government, I had given then; but it was said that the case of 1833 was not one of an alarming or extraordinary description; that there were no peculiar circumstances attending it; that there was no immediate question at issue; that there was no question on which a mistake could arise—no question on which a direct appeal to the country had been made. Why, what did the House say to 1831—(Cheers)—to May 1831—when an appeal was made to the country, involving the whole of the principles of the Reform Bill—involving the very existence of the Reform Bill—involving the question whether the country and the Parliament would have or would not have Reform? (Cheers.) Now was there ever a question on which a public principle was so broadly put forward as the very basis and ground-work of the discussion—that very question being the first act the Parliament must undertake—the first question they must necessarily determine? What was the first act of that Parliament? Why, the first act of that Parliament—the first act of that Reform Administration in the very agony and struggle for the Reform Bill itself—was to propose to the House, and to have unanimously adopted, a Speaker, whose very principles were in opposition to that measure. (Loud cheers.) I might require of the Right Honourable Gentleman who seconded the nomination of Mr. Abercromby, to point out in what respect the circumstances of 1833 and 1835 have so far differed that we should elect a different Speaker? But I have pointed out to him that, in one respect at least, the circumstances of the present times are not stronger—they are not so strong—with regard to the question of the Speaker, in the general proposal of the House. Those principles being put to issue, as they were in 1833, what are the different circumstances? I ask again and again; and I know not what those circumstances are, except I am to take the doctrine of the Honourable Gentleman, the seconder of Mr. Abercromby; and that doctrine is, that this is not a test of principle, but a test of the strength of party. (Cheers from the Ministerial benches, reiterated by the Opposition.) We are told it is essential that the Crown should not be deluded; that it was indispensable that no mistake should exist as to the sentiments of the House—that no mistake in 1833 could have been entertained; that no mistake in 1831 could have been entertained; because upon both these occasions the Hon. Gentleman asserted that the Government, wielding the whole power of the Government, in proposing a Speaker, must consent to such a sacrifice as the expediency of the moment required. If it were a great public principle, no expediency, nothing on earth, ought to have allowed a Government or an Opposition to give way to it. But the Hon. Gentleman says circumstances have now materially changed. They are changed in one respect certainly—we were in office in 1833, we are not in office in 1835. (Laughter, and cheers.) I really don't mean to say this invidiously. (Cheers.) Hon. Gentlemen may, perhaps, not believe me when I say I speak in all sincerity, and I use the words of one of the Hon. Gentlemen who proposed Mr. Abercromby. The difference between the cases of 1833 and 1835 has been stated by him to be, that in one case a Speaker was proposed by those who wielded the power of the Government, having a certain majority in their favour, and that in

the present instance the majority may be less, and that, therefore, it is essential we should take this opportunity of signifying to the Crown that we have no confidence in the Administration. (Hear, hear, hear.) Is this the principle? (Hear, hear, hear.) Well then, if it is, I say that an act of grosser injustice—(Great cheering from the Ministerial benches)—an act savouring more of resentment than of justice—never could be perpetrated, than taking a decision of that sort upon a question materially affecting the honour and character of the House itself. (Cheers from the Ministerial benches.) I say, Sir, if it be the intention to try the strength of parties, let that question be manfully brought to issue upon an address for the removal of the Ministers. (Hear, hear.) But I say do not on the one hand endanger and damage the character—(Cries of no, no, and hear, hear, from the Ministerial benches)—I say do not commit such an injustice—(Cries of no, no)—and I appeal to the honour and candour of the Gentlemen in this House, when I ask them if it be not an injustice—(Hear, hear, and continued cries of no, no)—to remove a Speaker against whom you have not only admitted that there is no present charge, but whom you have even admitted to be pre-eminently qualified for the situation—if it be not an injustice to remove him, for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of parties? (Cheers, and no, no.) But we are told, that by the election of a Speaker this day we are to judge of the strength of parties? If the decision of this question is to be taken as an indication of the opinions of the House, if the sentiments of the Speaker should be in accordance with those of the majority of the Members of this House, will the gentlemen who support the Hon. Gentleman, the Member for Edinburgh, take upon them to declare that his principles are their principles—(Cheers from the Ministerial side)—that his politics are their politics, and that by his public declarations they are prepared to be bound. (Continued cheering.) I know that the Hon. Member for East Surrey (Major Beauclerk) will not venture to make such a statement. I know that he has long been a supporter of the Whig party, and I will not be held bound by the opinions of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Abercromby). But if my support should be taken as an indication that I concur in the opinions of either of the Right Hon. Gentlemen, I must say, that I widely differ from them both; but especially in the case of the Right Hon. the Member for Edinburgh I see no grounds for refusing him my support. On many questions I am opposed to him. The Right Hon. Gentleman is for shortening the duration of Parliaments, if he does not actually advocate annual Parliaments. He supports, and I am opposed to, vote by ballot. I am against the voluntary principle of supporting the Church, although not possessed of so much experience on that subject as the Right Hon. Gentleman. Now I have stated three points of free political difference on the most important questions that could be brought before the House; and I state them in answer to those who said that they were bound by their support of the candidates to adopt his political views and his political opinions. (Cheers, and No.) No! Was it not so? Why, what became of their test of party strength or public principle? (Loud cheers.) They were or they were not. Either they were to support by their votes, and declare their coincidence on the principles of the candidates whom they supported, or they were not. In the former case I could not vote for the Right Hon. and Learned Gentleman opposite; in the latter the House indicated no such opinion; and the decision of the question could not be received by the country as a test of political strength. (Cheers.) One of these alternatives they must abide by. I leave it to those Gentlemen who intended to vote in opposition to the Right Hon. Gentleman below me to state, or not to state, as they pleased, on which of these grounds they rested; but by one of these two alternatives it was quite impossible but that they must be guided in forming their decision. It would be impertinent in me to bring before the House the name of any individual, still less without having previously, from motives of delicacy, consulted with, or named, the subject to him. I confess, however, that if I were bound to make an exception, and to name a Gentleman whom I thought, from his knowledge of the House, and from his experience—setting aside the claims of the Right Honourable Gentleman below me, and supposing that he were no longer a candidate, or nominated for the office of Speaker—was most competent to the discharge of the duties of the office—if I were to select the individual whom I thought best qualified to do justice to it—if I were called upon to select from among those whom I had heard named a Gentleman whose opinions approached most nearly to my own, I should have the greatest pleasure in supporting, I should most undoubtedly name my Right Hon. Friend the Member for the town of Cambridge (Mr. S. Rice). (Cheers.) If I were called upon to indicate my accordance with the political opinions of any man, I believe my sentiments, with certain differences, accord more nearly with those of that Right Hon. Friend than with those of the Right Hon. and Learned Member for Edinburgh. I only put the case as I have already stated. I entirely disclaim the doctrine which has been sought to be urged upon them on that occasion. I do not agree, as it is well known, in the political principles of the Right Honourable Gentleman below me. I do not agree, as is also well known, in the political opinions of the Right Hon. and Learned Member for Edinburgh; but I stand upon those declarations which I have before made; and, consistently with my public opinions, recorded before—consistently with the opinions I conscientiously entertain, and the more strongly after having heard charges not only not urged, but challenged to be urged, and triumphantly refuted—I cannot vote against the Right Honourable Gentleman. In justice, in candour, and in honesty, no case has been made out for withdrawing that support which you have given, and cheerfully given, to the Right Honourable Gentleman below me for so many years; and to that Right Hon. Gentleman, therefore, on public grounds, and on public grounds alone, not on political considerations, or on arguments upon those or upon that head, my humble, but cordial support must be given. (Cheers.)

A slight exhibition by Mr. FERGUSON, of Raith, and a consequent explanation, which ended in Mr. FERGUSON's retiring, followed; and then, Lord JOHN RUSSELL made a speech, ringing with "one cry"—better suited for the atmosphere of White Conduit House or the Mermaid Tavern, than the House of Commons—about the "rights of England," &c. &c., and in which he laboured hard to make one point, in endeavouring to show that if an accusation brought against a Speaker were to be the ground of supporting him, any Speaker might get himself abused, and *ergo*, supported. The success of this argument could have been only derivable from its meanness; it implied the possibility that such a course had been pursued by Sir CHARLES SUTTON—an implication which, if the known character of Sir CHARLES SUTTON were not of itself sufficient to overthrow it, could never have had much effect coming from the lips of the principal agent of the secret Committee in Cleveland-square, by whom, and under whose auspices, all the falsehoods and calumnies against the late Speaker which have been printed and published in the newspapers were either concocted, dictated, or written.

After the self-elected leader of the LANDSDOWNE, and other

parties in opposition, had satisfied his small malice by an exhibition of his yet smaller talent, Sir ROBERT PEEL rose.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he should endeavour to pursue the course which had been generally adopted—indeed pursued by every one who had hitherto taken part in the discussion—and confine his observations to the question particularly before the House. Such a course appeared to him not only to be wise upon the present occasion, but to be essential to the character of the House. (Hear, hear.) And he should in the first place speak as a witness, and it would be his duty, a duty, perhaps, unnecessary for him to discharge, to confirm, in as far as he had any knowledge, the statement of his Right Honourable Friend, the Member for the University of Cambridge. The only part of the transactions to which allusion has been made to which he could speak, was that which occurred after his return to this country. Of what took place previous to his arrival he could say nothing. Having undertaken the duty which his Sovereign had devolved upon him, he sought an interview with his Right Honourable Friend (Sir C. Manners Sutton), for he was anxious from the high opinion he entertained of his talents, character, and experience in public business to procure his assistance and co-operation. Having informed that Right Hon. Gentleman of the duty he (Sir R. Peel) had undertaken, and the principle, namely, that he should seek for aid in the performance of the task from every man of character and talent who could unite with him consistently with his honour, upon which he proposed to construct the Administration, he asked his Right Hon. Friend whether or not it was consistent with his feelings and sense of duty to enter into the service of the Crown? He received from the Right Hon. Gentleman this answer—That he did not seek employment in any official capacity in the service of the Crown. (Loud Cheers.) There was a defect apparently in that answer which he would supply, as probably it would furnish the main reason which had induced the Right Hon. Gentleman at such a time to withhold his services from his Majesty. The Right Hon. Gentleman stated that he had served in the Chair of the House of Commons for a period of eighteen years, and he felt that if he were now to enter into the arena of political discussion as a Member of the Government he should, after so long a service in the Chair and his personal connection with, and authority in, that situation, run the risk of lowering it if he appeared on the floor of the House of Commons as a Member of the Government. (Cheers.) That was the reason which his Right Hon. Friend had assigned to him for his willingness, nay, his desire, to withhold his services upon that account. When he understood from his Right Hon. Friend that he was not willing upon that ground to enter into the service of the Crown as a Member of the House of Commons, fearing that there might be something that might lower the authority of the office he had held if he became a Member of the Government at a time when it was likely that there would be stormy discussions, having received that answer he did not feel it to be his duty to consult his Right Hon. Friend either as to the formation of the Government or its policy—(Loud cheering)—and not one word passed between his Right Honourable Friend and himself on the subject. (Renewed cheering.) He then asked the Right Honourable Gentleman whether he would wish again to fill the Chair of the House of Commons in the event of a dissolution? He replied that he had no wish or feeling upon the subject—that it was a matter upon which he could have no personal interest, in consequence of the liberality of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) At the same time he stated that the impediment of ill-health, which before led him to meditate retirement, no longer existed; and that if he (Sir Robert Peel) thought the public had claims on his services, so long as health would permit him to exercise the duties he should feel it his duty not to withhold himself from the Chair of the House of Commons. (Cheers.) That was all that passed or was expressed at the meeting which he had had with his Right Hon. Friend; and the question now was whether, after he had been proposed and professed his willingness to serve the office of Speaker, it was right and fitting that the House should choose another? (Hear, hear.) The Noble Lord said that the House had a right to select whom it pleased. Why, who denied that right? (Loud cheers.) He admitted it to the fullest extent; but what he further said was, that the Noble Lord, who professed to be loudest in favour of the public good, ought not to insist on the assertion of an abstract right to the prejudice of fairness and of justice. (Loud cheering.) Then the Noble Lord said he would bring forward precedents in support of the course he adopted. And what were those precedents? Why, after all his great historical research—(Laughter)—the Noble Lord could only produce in opposition to the conduct of the Reformed Parliament under the administration of Earl Grey—(Hear, hear)—the example of Lord North procuring the rejection of Sir Fletcher Norton. (Cheers.) A worthy example truly—(Loud cheers)—the great objection to Sir Fletcher Norton being a speech which he had made at the bar of the House of Lords. (Hear, hear.) But was there any manner of likeness between the case of Sir F. Norton and that now to be dealt with? Lord North did not venture to assign the true reason, but substituted for it a declaration, that the health and age of Sir F. Norton required his resignation. Lord North, in fact, was so convinced that whatever might abstractedly be the right of exercising the privilege the Noble Lord contended for, still it was necessary for him to substitute for the real cause that of ill-health. If there was anything at all analogous in the two cases it was this, that both in the one and the other offence was imputed, and the opponents of the candidates said we will act upon that imputation as truth, and yet assign, for not re-electing you, some other cause. (Great cheering.) But the Noble Lord had another precedent, the precedent of Sir Edward Seymour. It was impossible but to feel that the Noble Lord had selected that case for the purpose of supporting some very different charge to any which had that day been even hinted at against his Right Hon. Friend. (Hear, hear.) He spoke thus, for that part of the precedent which could be for a moment considered at all applicable to the case before the House, rendered it necessary to choose a new Speaker. But he asked the Noble Lord if this precedent was not selected in a belief that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Sir C. M. Sutton) had been instrumental in instigating the dissolution of Parliament? (Cheers.) But what course had the House of Commons taken on that occasion? The House of Commons had elected a Speaker—(An Hon. Member remarked "Against the wishes of the Crown.") Against! against! he cared not who it was against. But he ought to beg pardon for his apparent warmth. (Hear, hear.) He might say with sincerity that he felt his situation far too onerous for him to set in the House any such example as that of being betrayed into unbecoming warmth. (Hear, hear.) In the case alluded to by the Noble Lord, the House had exercised its privilege by choosing a Speaker; that choice was rejected by the Crown; and all the strong phrases which had then been used, were totally inapplicable to existing circumstances. (Hear, hear.) The question now to be settled was plain and simple, and no more than this—Not in the least doubting the right of the House to choose its Speaker, in as far as the office was

concerned, was it just, and was it fair, looking at the matter in a sense of common justice and common fairness, that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Sir C. M. Sutton), who had received that election during six successive Parliaments, against whom no charge had been substantiated, whose health permitted him to exercise its most arduous duties, and who, without one motive of personal interest to gratify, had consented to undertake the performance of its labours, should be now rejected? (Cheers.) The question resolved itself into this: whether they would permit their Speaker to suffer through six weeks of uncontradicted calumny against him? (Cheers, and No, no.) He said never contradicted, in as far as the Right Hon. Gentleman was concerned, until that day, and which calumnies had excited the feelings of opposition which had been so signally displayed. (Cheers.) But he returned to the precedent quoted by the Noble Lord, and he asked that Noble Lord—and he was sure he would reply with manly candour, and with sincerity—if the change now proposed had not been first contemplated in consequence of a belief that his Right Hon. Friend had been instrumental in promoting a dissolution of Parliament? (Cheers.)

Lord J. RUSSELL was understood to say that his impression had gone no further than that the Right Hon. Gentleman had assisted in the formation of a Government, which from its position could not do otherwise than dissolve the Parliament. His grounds of objection, therefore, had certainly been founded on the supposition that the Right Hon. Gentleman had led to the dissolution of the late Parliament.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he certainly had understood that the Noble Lord had said, and he thought he had read it so reported in print, that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Sir C. M. Sutton) had actually taken an active part in counselling the dissolution of the late Parliament. He never could have supposed that the Noble Lord had come to any such conclusion but upon very different grounds from those of the Right Hon. Gentleman having attended three or four formal Cabinet Councils. (Hear, hear.) What he hoped was, that if Members had taken up opinions which they now found to be unjust they would have the manliness at once to discard them. (Hear, hear.) Indeed he had that confidence in the honour and manliness of Members that he could not but believe that if they found the grounds upon which they had based their opposition untenable they would abandon the opposition itself. (Cheers.) What were the arguments which had been used in support of the other side of the question? One Hon. Gentleman said that the Speaker ought always to represent the majority of the House. Was that a principle which ought to be established? Was it wise, or conducive to the dignity and just station of the Chair, that its possessor should ever be seeking favour with the political majority in order to secure his re-election? (Loud cheering.) Was it not infinitely wiser to look at the qualifications of the individual to fill the office for which he was proposed than to consider his political opinions. (Hear, hear.) But that question had been decided by the first Reformed Parliament. (Cheers.) Earl Grey and his adherents, having a great majority, thought it right to elect the Right Honourable Gentleman whom some of the same party now opposed. (Hear, hear.) They had the power then to enforce their opinions, and why did they depart from what they now called a great principle, and wished so urgently to lay down? The first decision of the Reformed Parliament carried with it this conclusion, that the House did not feel itself called upon to elect a Speaker whose political opinions were in accordance with those of the majority of its Members. (Hear, hear.) But what is the explanation to that given by the Noble Lord? The Noble Lord said:—"We were wanted to avail ourselves of the advantages of the Right Honourable Gentleman's character, judgment, abilities, and experience, and therefore we elected him. But he has served our turn; he has done his work; he has answered our object; and (with singular ingratitude he must say)—(Loud and repeated cheering)—we will now dismiss him, after we had established the principle of electing a Speaker not of our own political opinions, when we had the power of doing so. After we have availed ourselves of his services, and after he has co-operated with us in establishing the character of the first Reform Parliament from decorum, we will unfairly take the very first opportunity to subject him to disgrace." (Cries of No, no.) No, no, indeed; for no disgrace could be heaped upon a man who had conscientiously done his duty. It was beyond the reach of a majority to do that; but it is not beyond the reach of a majority to injure the character of the House. (Hear, hear.) The Hon. Gentleman who had seconded the amendment, he must say with much good sense and moderation, had remarked, that as there was a probability of some stormy debates respecting the breaking up of the late Government and the formation of the present, it was of the highest importance that the Chair should be filled with strict impartiality. Well, then, who was the party proposed? (Cheering.) He could not have been mistaken in the words used by the Hon. Gentleman, for he had taken them down. They were these:—"It is important to have an impartial mediator to still the raging storm which may be raised by the conflicts likely to ensue between exasperated parties." And who had the Hon. Member selected as that impartial mediator? One who had kept aloof from political strife? One who had never mingled in party lends? No; but one who had been a distinguished Member of that very Government whose principles and removal were to cause the discussions spoken of. (Cheering.) If impartiality was the object to be kept in view, it was not elect one whose conduct was to be canvassed. (Hear, hear.) There were two candidates. One who had served the office for eighteen years, having been elected almost unanimously, by six successive Parliaments, and who had declined office under the Crown from an apprehension that by accepting it he might tend to lower the dignity of the Chair. (Hear, hear.) The other candidate was a Member of the late Government, and a Government of whom he should not utter one word of disrespect, but of whose impartiality or ability as Speaker of the House he had had no opportunity of forming a judgment. Could there be a doubt as to whom the preference ought to be given? (Hear.) The House was bound to be as careful not to do injustice to an individual as it was not to abandon its principles or to lessen its own character. The House had another and most important duty to perform. If it had a want of confidence in His Majesty's Government, let it make that fairly and openly a ground of address to the Crown; but do not let it do injustice to an individual whose high merits admitted, by selecting him as the first victim of its displeasure. (Cheering.) He resisted, therefore, the motion of the Hon. Member for Surrey not only on individual and personal, but on general grounds; and as the office in question was the only one which the House had the power of bestowing, let them make such a selection as would be in accordance with the examples which both the unreformed and the Reformed House had afforded them. (Cheers.) The only objection of a personal nature made by the Noble Lord to the appointment of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Sir C. M. Sutton) was that he had attended some three or four Privy Councils which were purely of a formal character. That one charge was to invalidate the impartiality, dignity, ability, and experience practised during eighteen years. (Hear, hear.) But what was the nature of this charge? It was not fitting that the Speaker of that House should be a Privy Councillor, let it be a regulation to that effect; but if on the contrary, why was he not to be at liberty to discharge his duties as a Privy Councillor? A great mistake pervaded the public mind as to the duties of Privy Councillors. It was not merely Members of the executive Government who were summoned, but others also; and the Council did not meet to deliberate. If the Speaker was a member of the Privy Council, why should he not attend when summoned? The Noble Lord had erred greatly in supposing that because the Right Hon. Gentleman had attended certain meetings of the Privy Council, that therefore he had advised the dissolution of Parliament. Such, he repeated, was not the case. (Hear, hear.) The only semblance of a charge now urged or insinuated against the Right Hon. Gentleman was as nothing compared with the insinuations which had been before levelled against him, and the ground of opposition to his election had failed. (Cheers.) He therefore should give his vote for the Right Honourable Gentleman, because he thought the precincts of the Chair of that House ought not to be invaded for the purpose of trying the strength of political parties. (Hear, hear.) He should resist the motion to elect the Right Honourable and Learned Gentleman the Member for

Edinburgh, not from any doubt of his abilities, but on the ground that the Member for the University of Cambridge possessed superior qualifications from his long practice in the duties of Speaker, and because his rejection for the reasons advanced would tend to disparage as well the character of the office of Speaker, as of the House of Commons itself. The Right Hon. Gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud cheering, which was continued for many seconds.

Lord MORPETH spoke afterwards; and we feel it our duty towards his Lordship, who was the proposer of Sir CHARLES SUTTON for the Chair of the last Parliament, to say, that at that period, and at all others, whenever the subject came under discussion, his Lordship made a special reservation as to his vote for the Speakership in favour of Mr. ABERCROMBY. No charge of inconsistency then, can be brought against Lord MORPETH—indeed his feeling towards the present SPEAKER, who has for so many years held a confidential situation in the establishment of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE (Lord MORPETH'S uncle), is highly creditable to his Lordship's feelings. Lord HOLLAND, to the last, we believe, felt a warm interest in the late Mr. PETER MOORE; indeed, there are many instances on record of that sort of consideration for persons who have conducted themselves well under similar circumstances, which redound greatly to the honour of our nobility and aristocracy generally.

As for Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, the seconder of Sir CHARLES SUTTON in the last Parliament, we perceive that he was kept away by a deputation from Westminster—after having expressed a decided intention of voting for Sir CHARLES; indeed, the fact of his punctual arrival in London, and his own admission to his "dear DE VEAR," or some such person, are sufficient evidence of what he meant to do. After having given, by his comparison of Mr. ABERCROMBY with Sir CHARLES SUTTON, the unpleasant *soubriquet* of "Nutmell ABERCROMBY," it was clear he could not vote for him, but having at the same time recorded his estimation of their relative claims to the Chair, we should have thought that, with his known high spirit, high courage, and gentlemanly feeling, he would have shaken off the pewter trammels of the pot-houses, and done what he felt to be honourable as regards himself, and right as respects the country.

There is a minor point connected with the choice of Mr. ABERCROMBY which deserves a word; we mean, the notoriety with which bets to a vast amount have been made as to the result of the election. We take the following from a contemporary as a proof of the fact:—

"TATTERSALL'S, MONDAY.—THE SPEAKERSHIP.—During the last week the betting on this event has been very brisk at the Club-houses in St. James's-street; the odds at first being 2 to 1 on Sir CHARLES MANNERS-SUTTON. On Sunday night they were reduced to 6 to 4, which was taken by many parties in ponies and fifties. At TATTERSALL'S yesterday, 10 to 6 on Sir CHARLES was taken several times; but at the finish the takers were neither numerous nor sanguine."

Now, two facts are notorious touching this matter. The first is, that at an election for Members of Parliament, a voter is disqualified, against whom it can be proved that he has made a bet, even to the amount of a single shilling, on the result of the election; it being supposed, small as the sum may be, that the anticipation of gain may influence his suffrage.

The second notorious fact is, that many Members of Parliament are in the habit of betting largely "at the Club Houses in St. James's-street," and that the betting here alluded to has been most extensively carried on amongst those by whose votes the election for Speaker was to be decided. Certainly we do not believe that there are on the Opposition side of the House any Members of Parliament to whom "ponies and fifties," even doubled or trebled ten times over, would be any object in a pecuniary point of view—indeed, the contrary is quite certain—yet, amongst sporting men, there is a pleasure in backing an opinion, which, however great, is not quite complete until the "event comes off well." We are quite confident we shall not be misunderstood—all we mean to say is, that while the law supposes a poor elector to be influenced by a shilling, the poor elector, when he hears of these bettings amongst rich electors to the amount of thousands, may think himself somewhat hardly dealt by, when he discovers that no objections can be made to the vote of his representative, to whom, as a constituent, he has delegated his authority. We do not intend seriously to question the legality of these proceedings; but as to their delicacy and decency, we must own we have an opinion.

SINCE the publication of our last number, a change, decidedly for the better, has occurred in the aspect of affairs, as far as they bear upon the Church. It now appears, that the opinions which we ventured to express in the beginning, are, at least on one point, well-founded. Sir ROBERT PEEL does not intend to confiscate the vacant Stall in Westminster Cathedral; but he does intend that there shall be attached to that Stall the very poor and very populous parish of St. Margaret, so that the holder of the one piece of preferment shall be answerable for the proper discharge of the duties attached to the other. No friend—no real friend of the Church, can possibly object to this arrangement. It has been one of the most obvious defects in the constitution of the Establishment, that it has not sufficiently provided for the discharge of the clerical functions in large districts; and the consequence has been a frightful increase, not only of Dissenters, but of infidelity, in such quarters.

In thus attaching to the Stall the living of St. Margaret, Sir ROBERT PEEL gives the best evidence of the perfect honesty of his designs in other respects. We shall hear no more, we suspect, of the equalization of livings; of the taxation of the wealthier benefices in order to augment the poorer; nor of any other scheme which, in its very outset, would break through every law by which property is defended. But as we are still threatened (not officially, be it observed, for we believe that no design of the kind is actually entertained, but in publications which affect to be very wise, and by individuals who look very grave,) with an immediate law against pluralities, our readers will not, perhaps, think that we needlessly occupy their time when we show cause why no such law is so much as under consideration.

We have somewhere read—we think it was in one of BURKE'S speeches—that "whatever is not practicable cannot be desirable;" and we hold that an immediate abolition of pluralities is quite impracticable. Already we are cheered by the certainty that Ministers entertain no design of breaking up the staff of the Church. From what source, then, are you to derive the funds with which you are to make each benefice capable of supporting a resident incumbent? and we presume there is no real Church Reformer who wishes to see a starving race of Clergy scattered over the country. Some law against accumulations of preferment, we may fairly expect: and by no one will it be hailed with greater satisfaction than by ourselves; but as to the abolition of a system, which

the poverty of the Church renders essential to its very existence, that is wholly out of the question.

But we will venture to go beyond this. Were it even practicable—which it is not—to abolish all pluralities, are we sure that it would not be the reverse of desirable? At present the custom may be exercised to a faulty extent; but put it on its right footing, and we are certain, that for all the purposes of an efficient and a soul-saving Church, it will work admirably. The Church is the calling in which, above all others, a young man ought to serve an apprenticeship before he is settled in a responsible situation.

Thank God, the instances are very rare of misconduct among the younger Clergy; but the Clergy are but men, and here and there exceptions to the general rule may be expected to occur. It is infinitely better, when such a misfortune befalls, that the delinquent be removed quietly—which, supposing him to be a Curate, can be accomplished with ease—than that an incumbent be left to go through the course of his duty among people whom he has scandalised, or the whole profession covered with disgrace in consequence of his public trial and degradation. This, however, is the least of the advantages which we shall derive from a modified system of pluralities. It is by the constant demand that exists for young men to serve as Curates, that the Church is constantly supplied with active and well educated Ministers. Shut the door at once against professional employment previous to the falling of a benefice to which he may be inducted, and what gentleman will ever think of sending his son into the profession.

The public mind is, we are aware, too much engrossed at this moment with other matters, to authorise our pursuing the subject further to-day; we therefore conclude with a declaration, that we ourselves repose the most implicit confidence in the honour, integrity, and the good sense of the Government; and that our readers will do wrong to distrust it, till they shall see further reason for doing so than has yet appeared. At the same time, we promise our readers to watch the interests of the Church steadily, scrupulously, and jealously, and maintain them firmly against any attack, open or covert, which may be made upon them by those who are more to be dreaded than her decided enemies—we mean her smooth-faced treacherous friends.

A STORY is told in one of FOOTER'S farces, of a Royalist Innkeeper who, in the time of the Commonwealth, set up a sign of the Royal Oak of Boscobel, with the KING sitting in it; and under the painting, in order to avoid the penalty of the law, he wrote "This is the Owl in the Ivy Bush." When the KING was restored, Boniface did not alter his sign, but painted under it "This is NOT the Owl in the Ivy Bush."

From the appearance of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE'S steward in the dress and wig of Speaker of the House of Commons, we suspect it will soon become necessary to paint over the Chair, the last edition of the Royalist Innkeeper's description of his sign.

WE are informed that DR. ARNOLD had no sort of right whatever to a vote at the North Warwickshire Election. The school-house, &c. (for which he voted) are the property of the trustees, held by Dr. ARNOLD by precisely the same tenure by which a servant holds a house, of which he is entrusted with the care; also, his situation itself is held not for life, nor even during good behaviour (*quam diu se bene gesserit*), but simply, during the will and pleasure of the trustees, or the major part of them. This does not seem to be generally understood. What is every one's business is said to be no one's, and thus it has been, that Dr. ARNOLD'S vote has not hitherto been objected to at the registration. Enough, however, will be found to object next time. Dr. WOOL never attempted to vote. Within the last two years the number of the non-foundationers at Rugby School has fallen off so much, that last half it was forty-four below the limited number. Is it by teaching the doctrines of heresy, and plunging for an ultra-Radical Reformer, that Dr. ARNOLD hopes to recover at all his lost place in the public estimation? Surely the sense of the discerning part of society will soon show itself in a way not to be misunderstood.

THE Reverend, respectable (and worshipful, as Alderman of Bedford.) DR. PHILIP HUNT has written the following letter to us, which, as he has also written the greater part of it to all the newspapers in London, is no particular favour. We nevertheless insert it, because it reads as if we had done this admirable person some injustice. He writes—

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—The statement which you have given in the *John Bull* of last Sunday, respecting what you suppose to be my actual clerical pluralities, is very far from being true; and I trust you will do me the justice to inform your readers, that instead of the numerous list of benefices which you attach to my name, I hold no other preferment than a Prebend at Canterbury, and the Vicarage of Aylsham.

On my presentation to Aylsham, the Rectory of St. Peter's and the Rectory of St. John's, both in the town of Bedford (and of both which I performed the duties personally), became vacant; and have been presented to new Incumbents. I had resigned the Vicarage of Willington, in Bedfordshire, nearly a year before; and the Hospital of St. John is part of the Rectory, and became vacant with it.

I have not the honour to be Chaplain to the Duke of Bedford. I was his Grace's Chaplain only during his Lieutenancy of Ireland, in the year 1806.

As to my now holding the Vicarage of Aylsham, with a Prebendal Stall at Canterbury, I believe that there is scarcely an instance of any Prebendary's not holding some ecclesiastical preferment, in which he may be professionally employed during the time when he is not in residence in the Cathedral.—I remain, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

PHILIP HUNT.

7, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden,
February 16, 1832.

So far from displeasing us, this letter is particularly gratifying to us, because it proves that when, some considerable time since, we had occasion to notice the political proceedings of the Reverend Alderman, we enumerated correctly the pieces of preferment he held. It also proves to us that he really has been forced to give up some two or three of those pieces of preferment—which, however, he did not think it at all necessary to do, when, as we last week said, Lord GREY, for political purposes, chose to break through an established custom, and place his friend, the Duke of BEDFORD'S Alderman, in a Prebendal Stall in Canterbury Cathedral: No, not a bit of it. It was not until the valuable Vicarage of Aylsham, in Norfolk, fell vacant, and he could secure that, that he lost his two livings in Bedford—nor would he have done so then, could he have helped it; for, be it observed, the Worshipful Prebendary does not say he gave them up—"they became vacant"—i. e., because he could not hold them any longer.

The Rev. Doctor, with great *raisonné*, states, that the duties of these two livings "he performed himself personally."—*Divide et impar*—how did he split himself in so ingenious a manner?—how did this double-barrelled Doctor perform the duties of two livings (in the same town even) personally?—"They have now"—i. e., since he gave himself Aylsham—"been presented to new incumbents." No other performer,

we presume, could be found to ride the two horses at once, and now, "new incumbents," one to either of them, have been appointed.

Willington, it appears, the Reverend Doctor did resign—his reason for doing so is given in some of his communications to the Press (not to us), for he calls it in his letter to our various contemporaries, "the small Vicarage of Willington." This smallness of the Vicarage accounts for the surrender. Of the living of Goldington, which Doctor HUNT had the good fortune—equal, no doubt, only to his merits—to hold with St. Peter's, Bedford, and the "small" Vicarage of Willington, the Worshipful and Reverend Alderman Prebendary says nothing; nor does he say that he was presented to the living of St. John's, and the Mastership of St. John's Hospital, while he was holding St. Peter's, Bedford, Goldington, and Willington. Doctor HUNT fancies himself aggrieved by what we have said about his pluralities and his political preferences; but until he flew into a passion we never took the trouble to inquire minutely into his proceedings, and if he will turn to our columns of some two years, or perhaps more, since—we cannot worry ourselves to refer to them), he will find, in our former remarks upon him, we never said a syllable about Goldington, and in all probability never should have known anything about it, had he not thought proper to fire up, as his friend Lord BROUGHAM says, "constitutionally" upon the present occasion. The fact we have now stated—with St. Peter's, Bedford, with Goldington, and with Willington, he was presented by his Whig patron to the valuable living of St. John's, Bedford, and the Mastership of the Hospital annexed.

Mark—when he gets St. John's, he gives up Goldington, keeping St. John's and St. Peter's, the Mastership of the Hospital, and the "small" Vicarage of Willington. When Duke JOHNNY gets Lord GREY to forget himself, the maintenance of good faith, and the observances of public life, and give his pet Chaplain and Alderman a Stall at Canterbury, the Reverend Alderman—considerate soul—gives up—what? the "small Vicarage of Willington," keeping the two valuable livings in Bedford; but when he finds the more valuable living of Aylsham (£800 per annum) in his own gift, consequent upon Lord GREY's original gift of the Stall, he takes that, because it is but one living, and is forced—pray recollect—forced, in consequence, to give up the two Bedford livings, the duties of which he regularly and simultaneously performed, being, like Sir BOYLE ROCHE's bird, "in two places at once;" and now justifies himself because he has only a Stall and one living.

In his present position, Dr. HUNT is just as he should be. The moment Lord GREY gave him the Stall, and he gave himself the living, the Woburn job was completed, and nobody can find fault with the greatness of Alderman HUNT's claims, and the humility of his pretensions; but, mark the course and career of the job—the series of pluralities—the steps in the ladder.—However, if the Reverend Alderman continued to do duty in two Churches at one time, we see no reason why he should not have done it in three or four, if necessary; indeed, to this ubiquitous quality in the Reverend Alderman, we attribute our admitted mistake, as to his being Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of BEDFORD. It appears, that he had what he calls the honour of being Duke JOHNNY's Chaplain, when his Grace was (and his Grace really once was) Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and, we therefore presume, performed the often-required functions of his office at Woburn Abbey and Dublin Castle simultaneously. We believe, latterly—especially during election contests—we ought to have called the Reverend Alderman the *domesticated* Chaplain at Woburn, the noble lay proprietor of which Abbey, is Recorder of the Corporation, of which, the Reverend Worshipful PHILIP is so distinguished a member.

We apologise to our readers for occupying their time so long about a person, of whom, if it had not been for ourselves, they would in all probability never have heard one single syllable. Of the death of the Worshipful Prebendary's namesake, they all of them have heard. We are not aware whether they are connected by ties of relationship, but we think we cannot take a better opportunity than the present of giving the following account of the "exit from a world like this" of Mr. HENRY HUNT, whose career has been a most extraordinary one—one which affords a new example, or perhaps we should say, proof, of the folly and vanity of a reliance in mob popularity. WARDLE, PAULL, BURDETT, WADDINGTON, GALE JONES, HORHOUSE—all these have made sensations in their time, and have been cried up and chalked up all over our metropolis. HUNT was far above them all, at one period, and that he did not continue so, is more the consequence of his good sense and conviction than of anything else. The following seems to us to be the best account of his death:—

Died on Friday, at Alresford, aged 63, HENRY HUNT, Esq., late M.P. for Preston. Mr. Hunt was seized, about three weeks ago, by a violent attack of paralysis, when in the act of stepping from his phaeton, which deprived him of the power of speech, and threatened immediate dissolution; but by the prompt administration of active remedies, the immediately alarming symptoms were subdued, and his friends, who were best acquainted with his vigorous constitution and powerful frame, indulged hopes that years might be added to his life, although his medical attendants gave no expectations of his ever recovering the use of his left side. During his illness Mr. Hunt enjoyed the perfect use of his faculties, and maintained a composed and even cheerful demeanour throughout. On Tuesday last a return of unfavourable symptoms rendered it necessary to call in the aid of Dr. LIGGERS, from Winchester, who abandoned all hopes of his recovery, and since that day he gradually sunk till Friday, when upon his busy and active life the scene closed for ever. He had recently left London, on a journey of business into the west of England. Mr. Hunt was Lord of the Manor of Glastonbury, in Somerset, and possessed some property in the city of Bath, as well as in the vicinity of Bristol. He had been bred a farmer in Somerset, and was afterwards a brewer in Bristol; and during the last twenty-five years had been a Radical Reformer. He died possessed of but a small property, which falls to his son HENRY, who is an emigrant farmer in North America. His son HENRY lately married a lady named VINCE, at Petworth, in Sussex. These comprise the whole of his immediate relatives.

The following is from the Brighton Gazette of Thursday. As the person to whom it relates has struck himself up as the leader of the Opposition, it may be as well that the RICES, and KERRYS, and LITTLETONS, and all the rest of those who are content to crawl after him, should see and appreciate all his merits and virtues:—

A fortnight ago the following inquiry was addressed to Lord JOHN RUSSELL through the columns of this paper:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRIGHTON GAZETTE.
"Sir,—Through the medium of your paper permit me to ask one question of Lord John Russell.
"In allusion to the recent correspondence between the Bishop of Exeter and Lord John Russell, has his Lordship not received a communication from any other highly distinguished Prelate on the same subject?
"Feb. 2, 1835."
"VERITAS."

To this question no answer has yet been returned; but it is a matter that must not be suffered to drop. Lord JOHN is forcing him-

self upon public attention in too disadvantageous a manner, not to warrant us in pressing the inquiry; and although we have very little doubt that the matter has reached the ears of his Lordship's friends, we shall now guard against the possibility of failure, by causing a copy of this day's paper to be specially addressed to his Lordship, who, we trust, will then not deem it unworthy his exalted avocations, as Leader of the Whig-Radical Opposition, to favour the world with a reply.

It is said that comparisons are odious—and we are not disinclined to admit the proposition; however, as they have been during the last few weeks pretty constantly admitted into all the political discussions of the newspapers, we suppose we may be permitted to give the following to our readers as we find it recorded in the Times of Wednesday—from a correspondent:—

We are subscribers to your paper, and desirous that the following instance of the dispatch, attention, and decision with which the public business is conducted by his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON, particularly as compared with the inattention and neglect the self-same application received from his Grace's predecessor, Lord PALMERSTON, should be made public.

In January, 1833, a person in the Foreign Post-office applied for his discharge under the Insolvent Act, and was discharged on consenting to the application of a portion of his salary towards the liquidation of his debts. The order was immediately afterwards drawn up, and served upon the head Secretary of the Foreign Post-office, and repeated personal applications made for the payment to the assignees of the stipulated portion of the salary. These applications were continued until July, 1833, when application was made to the head of the General Post-office, who answered that the Foreign Post-office was not under his control.

January 1, 1834.—Fresh applications to the Secretary of the Foreign Post-office; payment still refused. Ascertained the office was under the authority of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

August, 1834.—A statement of the matter, with a copy of the schedule and rule of Court, was sent to Lord PALMERSTON, with a letter requesting his interference.

October 16.—Fresh application made to Lord PALMERSTON, and to this day no answer sent, or acknowledgment whatever, but all the papers still retained.

February 5.—Renewed the application, with copies of the correspondence, order, &c., to his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON.

Feb. 9.—The Secretary of the Foreign Post-office (who had thoughtfully refused the payment of the money as ordered by the Court) called upon the assignee in consequence of a communication he received from the Duke of WELLINGTON, and entered into an arrangement to pay the assignees as long as the insolvent retained the appointment.

This obedience to the order of the Court and the public justice of the country has been obtained and satisfied within five days of his Grace's interference—more than as many months having expired during Lord PALMERSTON'S Foreign Secretaryship, without any attention whatever having been paid to the applications which had been made!

Mr. O'CONNELL, in his late speech in Ireland, on the election of Speaker, stated that he should be in town on the 16th, in order to "organize the Opposition to Sir CHARLES M. SUTTON." On the 17th was held a convocation of Whigs and Radicals at Lord LICHFIELD'S, and on the 18th, to the astonishment of the public, the Whig Radical papers, with one consent, entirely changed the tone of their attack upon Sir CHARLES SUTTON. The same paper (the Globe) which had the audacity to charge Sir CHARLES SUTTON with a "flagrant abuse of his high functions," on the eve of the election, expresses a "hope" (founded, of course, on the resolution of the Radical-Whig Confederacy), "that no charges would be made, but that the Liberal Members would, without attempting to cast any imputations on the late Speaker, exercise their right of choice in favour of one," &c. There is another remarkable feature in the case; not only were the tactics of the confederacy (or, at least, the topics employed by them) changed immediately after the time at which Mr. O'CONNELL had declared he should undertake the organization of the Opposition; but during the debate, not a word of imputation was cast on the late Speaker by any of his opponents but one, and that one was, not Mr. O'CONNELL, but Lord JOHN RUSSELL. His Lordship was alone indiscreet enough to touch upon the old story of attendance at Privy Council. The rest of the confederacy obeyed the "general order." That Mr. O'CONNELL and his Tail, Messrs. GROVE, HUME, &c., should, under existing circumstances, preserve silence, was no more than might be expected. RAPIN, when about to state the course by which the House of Commons in 1640 (after having elected LENTHALL as their Speaker) proceeded to grasp all the legislative and executive powers of the State, observes, that among the Presbyterian, or popular party in the House, "lay concealed a certain set of men, known afterwards by the name of Independents, who held, concerning civil as well as Ecclesiastical Government, uncommon opinions, which they took care not to explain fully, that they might strike the surer at a proper season. It was the particular interest of these men to manage so that the Government of the State might be changed, or rather overthrown, well knowing their party could never subsist but in anarchy; and therefore, without discovering their intentions, they improved all occasions to sow and cherish discord between the King and Parliament. The whole Presbyterian party was directed by the heads of the rigid Presbyterians and Independents, men of great parts, who, without discovering themselves any more than was necessary, seemed to confine their designs to the redress of grievances; which was the general aim of the Parliament, and wherein almost all were unanimous. They found a double advantage in this conduct. First, they hereby removed all suspicion of their intending to change the Government of Church or State, and withal, prevented an union between the rest of the Members, who would not have failed to join in opposing such a change. The second advantage was, that by being wholly intent at first upon the redress of grievances, they by frequent occasions of explaining against the King's former Administration, and forwarding the Parliament's distress and jealousy on his account, for was by that chiefly they hoped to be able to bring about their projects."—The effects of this mode of "organising" the Opposition soon became apparent. The historian states—"It was no easy matter for the Lords to help doing what the Commons desired. In the first place, they had inspired the nation with such a terror that no one durst oppose their resolves, for fear of being looked upon as having ill designs, and exposed to inevitable ruin. Secondly, the people still continued to flock together about Westminster, and openly threatened the Lords."

LETTER TO JOHN BULL, ESQ.

MY DEAR MR. BULL,—I am somewhat of your own blunt nature, and take as much delight in unmasking pretension, as in blazing forth true merit. The people to whom I allude, take especial pleasure in calling themselves Utilitarians; though, in my humble opinion, Utilitarians would be a more appropriate term; since their professed object is to extend the happiness of our species, while all their principles would evidently tend to harm it. Let us only consider the views of our glorious Constitution—that august fabric which for ages has been admired as an unparalleled model of human excellence, but which these dreamers would fain hammer down, in order to bring it to a level with their own understandings. In this point, they only remind me of those gross barbarians who have dilapidated so many monuments of Greek and Roman grandeur, that they might build barns of the fragments. Men of this temperament are utterly blind to the "awful majesty of Kings," and only look upon them as glittering and expensive puppets—they see nothing in the senatorial dignity of a Peerage but an excess of pride and vanity; while, even to a popular representation, they will not allow an independent and legislative power, but require it to be a mere slavish organ, bound by pledges to re-echo the clamours of the mob. All this originates from an incapacity alike of heart and intellect; the one not being able to dive into remote consequences, and the other incapable of sympathising with those great and generous impulses which ought always to animate the rulers of a mighty and civilized empire. Useful knowledge, with them, only means a knowledge of the mechanic and trading arts, with, perhaps, a smattering of political economy; and willingly, joyfully, triumphantly would they see our magnificent Church razed to the ground, that its grand ritual might give place to some bald inanimate form

of worship, or its pulpits be converted into rostra of anarchy, where every demagogue might pour forth his wild principles of impious and low-minded polity. Well may we exclaim with TULLY, "O tempora, O mores!"—that even the counsels of this puissant and enlightened kingdom should be in the least affected by such a crew; yet, so it is, that the "pressure" is fast becoming a "bursting from without," and has even induced the first Minister of the Crown to declare that he and his generous friends are now "playing a last stake for the Monarchy."

For the sake of religion, and virtue, and common sense, I trust, Mr. BULL, that Sir ROBERT PERL is mistaken in this, and that, however great the numerical strength of our and his opponents may be, it yet will be forced to yield to the voice of wisdom and courage. I have no notion of men having any voice in an enlightened Christian State, who would only destroy every establishment of learning and religion; because, having themselves neither reflection, taste, nor devotion, they feel not the divine wants of a pure and elevated spirit, nor will allow of them in others. I repeat that their doctrines would narrow, not extend man's happiness; because they merely seek to minister to his lower animal propensities, without attending to his loftier aspirations. They would, in the words of ROBERT BURNS, "sink the man, and exalt the beast;" or, by reversing the philosopher's maxim of old, make him "live that he might eat, not eat that he might live." It must be confessed, that such characters do, for the most part, abound in great cities, where, such is their corrupting influence upon that vulgar multitude who now have the elective franchise, that thousands upon thousands of them would feel lightly offended if you suspected them of frequenting a place of worship. The poison descends still lower—the spruce shopman and the smart mechanic make a boast of their infidelity, affect to talk contemptuously of the genius and victories of WELLINGTON, use the name of priest only as a taunt, and lament that hereditary property and ancient privilege have still such power as to hinder a HUME, a WHALLEY, a WALKLEY, or an OWEN from melting down sceptres and coronets to pay the national debt, and remunerating Ministers of State with £500 a year.—"Cheap government, cheap justice, and no religion!" such is the insensate cry which intelligent men are called upon to listen to; the bray of these creatures has even extended to our counties, and in some degree influenced their elections; but if wise and good men will only stand forth in time, and speak with a determined voice, the roaring may yet be subdued, and these bubbles of popular opinion reduce to their native nothingness.

I may, in some future communication, enter into the effect of these wretched principles upon the agricultural interest, and how, if not timely checked, they will reduce this noble and flourishing country to the lowest ebb of degenerate baseness; but in the mean time I will only conclude by reminding the more faithful and thoughtful portion of my fellow-subjects, that our Constitution is one for which our forefathers fought and bled—that unparalleled national prosperity has been the blessing attending it—that our ancestors handed it down, under oath, not as a disposable property, but as an heritable trust, in the violation of which we at once break faith with God, our predecessors, and posterity.—I am, &c. VOX.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. AMIRAUX JEREMIE, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, late Christian Advocate in that University, and examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln, has been instituted to the Prebendal Stall of Sanctæ Crucis in the Cathedral of Lincoln, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Graham.

The Rev. JAMES ALLAN SMITH, Clerk, B.A., to the Vicarage of Udimore, near Exeter, vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Myers, on the presentation of the Devon County Court of Burlington.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter has been pleased to confer the Vicarage of Bishopscote, in the county of Devon, on the Rev. JOSEPH THORNTON, Clerk, B.A., for some years Curate of that parish, on the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Heberden the last incumbent.

The Rev. RICHARD HAYNE, Curate of Tormoham, Devon, to the Rectory of St. Olive, Exeter, on the resignation of the Rev. William Compton, the last incumbent, on the presentation of the King.

The Rev. EDWARD PIDGEY, A.B., to the Rectory of Sampford Peverell, in the county of Devon, on the presentation of John Sibbitt and Thomas Hugo, Esqrs., the true patrons thereof.

The Rev. G. SHARLAND CROWEY, to the Rectory of Crowey Moor, in the county of Devon, vacant by the death of the Rev. Francis PANS. Patron, Thomas Conius, of Witheridge, Gent.

The Rev. WILLIAM MARSH, to the Vicarage of Ashburton, with the Chapels of Bickington and Buckland in the Moor, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. William Sherlock Carcy. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

The Rev. PERCIVAL FAYE, to the Vicarage of St. Winnow, Cornwall, vacant by the death of the Rev. Robert Walker. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

The Rev. JAMES LAYTON BROWN, B.A., to the perpetual Curacy of Holbeck, Leeds, vacant by the death of the Rev. T. Busby.

The Rev. J. H. ANDERTON, M.A., to the perpetual Curacy of Clitheroe, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. T. Allen, M.A. The same Rev. gentleman has also been appointed a Surrogate for granting marriage licenses, proving wills, &c., within the diocese of Chester.

The Rev. JOHN GUTHRIE, Clerk, M.A., to the Vicarage of Calne, with the Chapels of Cherhill and Berwick-Basset, void by the resignation of the Rev. John Henry Hume, Clerk, M.A., on the presentation of the Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Sarum.

The Rev. JOHN HENRY HUME, M.A., to the Vicarage of Holmerton, in the county of Wilts, void by the cession of the Rev. John Guthrie, M.A.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. FINLEY COOK to the Church and parish of Remy, in the presbytery and county of Caithness, vacant by the death of the Rev. David Mackay.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Feb. 19.—In a congregation holden this day, the following degrees were conferred:—Bachelor in Civil Law: Rev. J. Conyngham, Fellow of New College.—Masters of Arts: Rev. T. Egerton, Christ Church; Rev. W. H. Poole, Worcester; Rev. F. Sturmer, Queen's; H. Nelson, Dudding, Fellow of Exeter; Rev. R. L. Suckling, Exeter; Rev. A. R. Ludlow, Oriel; E. Maddy, Brunelton, Essex, Grand compounder, incorporated from Pembroke college, Cambridge; Rev. M. W. Foye, Trinity, incorporated from Trinity college, Dublin.—Bachelors of Arts: P. Lewis, University; J. E. Bright, student of Christ Church; J. W. Russell, Christ Church; E. B. Compton, Queen's; E. H. Tracy, Exeter.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 20.—A Bill of Complacency at Madras having been placed by the Deputy Chairman of the East India Company at the disposal of the Chancellor of this University, we understand that the Noble Marquess has been pleased to signify to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges his willingness to nominate to that situation such persons as they may think fit to recommend.

At a congregation on Friday last the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on William Laing, of St. John's college.

At the same congregation the following grace passed the Senate:—To rescind the regulation respecting the Examination for the Classical Tripos, which directs that "The examination shall continue four days, the hours of attendance on each day being from half-past nine in the morning till twelve, and from one till four in the afternoon." And to substitute the following:—"The examination (commencing as heretofore on the Fourth Monday after the general admission ad respondendum questioni) shall continue five days; the hours of attendance on each day being from nine in the morning till twelve; and from one till half-past three in the afternoon." At a congregation on Wednesday last the following degrees were conferred:—Doctor in Civil Law: John Buck, Queen's col.—Master of Arts: J. Saunders, St. John's col.—Bachelor in Physic: T. A. Barker, Downing.—Bachelor of Arts: J. W. Coventry, Emmanuel col. OBITUARY.

At Aston Ingham Rectory, Herefordshire, in the 78th year of his age, the Rev. Charles Watley, A.M., for more than 40 years Rector of that parish, perpetual Curate of Lea, and Vicar of Lower Guiting, Gloucestershire. Aged 86, deceased, the Rev. Henry John Lewis, M.A., Vicar of St. Peter's, Chaplain of St. Oswald's Hospital, and Minor Canon of Worcester Cathedral.

At Sandford, near Enstone, in his 73d year, the Rev. W. Thorp, M.A., for 29 years Vicar of that parish.

The Rev. John Blundell, of Blundell's Lodge, in Tiverton, and Rector of Cove Quarter, the Chapel of which he served. This is the last male of the line of the celebrated founder of the Free Grammar School at that place, and on the death of

In his 90th year, the Rev. John Kelle, D.D., for 52 years Vicar of Colpe St. Aldwyn's, Gloucestershire, and Perpetual Curate of Paulton, Wiltshire.

Aged 84, the Rev. Dr. Jeans, LL.D., of Egham, Surrey; the Senior Burgoes of the Corporation of Christchurch. At Alkham, in the 79th year of his age, the Rev. A. J. Smith, Rector of Carlton, in Lincolnshire (of which living his father was patron), and for 55 years Curate and Vicar of Alkham and Capel Le Fene; and sequestrator of the adjoining parish of Ewell, near Dover, in Kent.

STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING.

The result of the unnatural coalition of the English Whig and Irish Destructive factions, in ejecting from that post he filled with so much energy, impartiality, honesty, and talent, one of the most excellent men by whom the Speaker's Chair was ever graced, has caused the utmost alarm among our capitalists, who now see that the faction whose reign of misrule has but just terminated, are resolved indeed to "go the whole hog;" and if they cannot re-acquire place, to recklessly prostrate the best hopes of the country to the violence of party vengeance.

The English Stock Market has been exceedingly depressed, and there is a depreciation in the value of Consols to the extent of nearly one and a half per cent. On Thursday the quotation was 92½ for the Account; it fell this afternoon to 91½, and closed at this quotation. Exchequer Bills have fallen to 38s. 39s., and India Bonds to 18s. 20s.

The decline in the value of the Public Securities has been still more extensive in the Foreign Market: Chilean Bonds, from 45½, have fallen to 43½; Columbian, from 39, have declined to 35½; Brazilian, from 85½ to 83½; Spanish, from 69 to 57½ & 3/4; the Scrip, from 6 premium to 4½ & 3/4; Belgian, from 103 to 102½; Dutch 5 per cent. from 103½ to 102½; Portuguese Bonds, from 92½ to 90½ & 3/4; and Danish, from 77½ to 76¾ & 3/4.

This is the result of the "triumph," as the Opposition are pleased to term the prostration of character at the shrine of spite. It is such a "triumph" as Mr. O'Connell, and the other enemies of the kingdom, may with justice hail; but that Englishmen should be found among this band of patricians, is a source both of sorrow and shame.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bank Stock, Ditto for Account, India Stock, Ditto for Account, India Bonds, and Exchequer Bills.

The domestic news from France during the week is not important. The French Ministers have been again defeated in the choice of members of the committee on the tobacco monopoly, and the rumours of a change in the Cabinet are more confidently repeated. Marshal Mortier is determined to resign as soon as a successor can be found.

The accounts from the provinces in Spain in which civil war exists have become more unfavourable to the Queen's party. Mina is now taunted and ridiculed. One writer thus describes him:—"Mina after making a peaceable promise as far as Capuroso, returned to Pampeluna—*sum of sum*, thus ending his 7th campaign, but in low spirits, and discouraged. It is not probable that he will again venture from his snug retreat for some time."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THE SPEAKER took the chair yesterday at twelve o'clock, when the swearing in of members was proceeded with.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office yesterday, at half-past twelve o'clock, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Rosslyn, Lords Aberdeen, Wharnciffe, and Ellenborough, the Right Hon. G. H. Goulburn, Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. Alex. Baring, and Mr. Herries. The Ministers remained in deliberation several hours. The Council, it is stated, was called for the purpose of considering the King's Speech.

It appears that the deputation who waited on Sir Francis Burdett to instruct him how to vote against Sir Mauners Sutton, consisted of two persons selected from each of the seven parishes of Westminster, by a self-elected "Central Committee," with whom the great body of the constituency of that city have no connexion whatever.

We have good authority for stating, that, in the event of a vacancy in the representation of the University of Cambridge, the Honourable Charles Ewan Law, Recorder of London, will become a Candidate.

Earl Fitzwilliam met with an alarming accident at Milton, on Tuesday afternoon. He was engaged with a servant in cutting down a tree, when the man's axe slipped and gave his Lordship a very deep wound on the instep, separating one of the tendons of the great toe and a small branch of an artery. His Lordship bled profusely, but the hemorrhage did not continue long after he was taken home, and he is now going on favourably.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—A grand rehearsal of the opera of *Leotoco*, produced last night, took place on Friday, and was attended by several distinguished fashionables. The scenic effects of this opera are of the most unprecedented character ever witnessed, and its popularity will no doubt be such as ultimately to indemnify the lessee for the profuse expenditure which he has lavished on its production.

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THE PARLIAMENTARY POCKET COMPANION, for 1835, will be published in a few days.

In the mean time, the Proprietors caution the public against purchasing, by mistake, any of the spurious publications which have taken its form and appearance. The volume for the present year has been compiled with the greatest labour and care, and, for the most part, from materials furnished by the Members of the two Houses of Parliament.

Published by Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

STOCKS.

Table with 7 columns: Stock Name, Mon., Tu., Wed., Thur., Friday, Sat. Includes Bank Stock, 3 per cent. Consols, 34 per cent. 1818, 34 per cent. Reduced, New 3 1/2 per cent., 4 per cent. of 1826, Bank Long Annuities, India Bonds, Exchequer Bills, and Consols for Account.

BIRTHS.

At the Vicarage, Edlesborough, Bucks, on the 12th inst., the lady of the Rev. W. Bruton Wright, of a son—On the 17th inst., at Caldecote Hall, Warwickshire, the lady of Edmund Charles Macnaghten, Esq., of a daughter, still-born—On the 14th inst., at Preston Denary, in the county of Northampton, the lady of Langham Christie, Esq., of a son—On the 16th inst., at Blackheath-hill, the lady of Lieut. Robert Barclay, R.N., of a daughter—On the 15th inst., at her father's house, Reading, the lady of the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, of a daughter, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Mackenzie, of Pelham Porter, Esq., of a daughter—At Wood End, Yorkshire, the lady of Samuel (Trompton), Esq., M.P., of a daughter—On the 17th inst., in Arlington-street, the lady of Edward Duke Moore, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., at Brompton Lodge, Captain Robert Pattullo, II.C.S., to Mary Esringe, daughter of the late Captain Rollard—On the 18th, at Leamington, the Rev. Edwin Lewis, of Llanberris, in the county of Brecon, to Charlotte Anriol, youngest daughter of the late Edmond Drummond, D.D., Dean of Boxford, and brother of the late Earl of Kinnoull—On the 16th inst., at Hartburn Church, Northumberland, having been previously married according to the rites of the Roman Catholic religion, Henry Montanier Hawkins Esq., eldest son of the late Anthony Montanier Hawkins, Esq., M.D., of Upper Brook-street, and of the Genl. Monmouthshire, to Jane, only daughter of Mr. Brookfield, Esq., of Longwiton Hall, Northumberland—On the 15th inst., at Aston, Warwickshire, the Rev. John Turner, Esq., only daughter of John Turner, Esq., Sisleycroft, Edlington—On the 10th inst., John Poingdestre, Esq., of Harley-street, Cavendish-square, and of Grainville House, Jersey, to Martha, youngest daughter of the late John Clement Ruding, Esq., of Hampton—At the residence of Mrs. Levy, Finsbury-square, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Herschel, B. W. Franklin, of Liverpool, Esq., to Maria, eldest daughter of the late M. L. Levy, Esq., on the 19th inst., at Chiswell, Henry Hand Esq., of Harley-street, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. James William Burford, D.D., Vicar of Pelham Furneaux, Hert.

DIED.

On the 16th inst., Frances, relict of General Sir Hew Whiteford Dalrymple, Bart., aged 82.

On the 20th inst., at Lambeth Palace, Willoughby Hastings, third son of Sir George H. W. Beaumont, Bart., of Colcoorton Hall, Leicestershire, aged two years and six months.

On the 20th inst., George Chalmer, Esq., of Cheltenham, aged 72.

On the 13th inst., at Warwick House, Worthing, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Jones, K.C.B., late of the Hon. East India Company's Service, in his 83d year—In South-street, aged 86, Mary Lady Alcock, widow of Richard Passall, Esq., who subsequently married to the late Sir Gilbert Alcock, Bart.—On the 15th inst., Montagu-square, Judith, relict of the late Rear-Admiral Manby, of Northwell, Norfolk, in her 87th year—On the 15th inst., in North-street, Park Lane, Henry Trail, of Dirrington, in the county of Northampton, in the 80th year of his age—On the 15th inst., at Cheltenham, aged 39, David, only son of David Penant, Esq., of Downing—On the 14th inst., in Edward-street, Portman-square, in the 97th year of her age, Catherine, relict of the Hon. General Simon Fraser, eldest son of the late Lord Lovat—On the 15th inst., Judith, wife of the Rev. Jonathan Walton, D.D., Rector of Birdbrink, Essex—On the 13th inst., at her late residence, in Whitehall, Dorset, the only daughter of the late George King's-road, Chelsea, Mrs. General Charles Charlotte, daughter of the late Philip Denoyer, Esq., of Albemarle-street—On the 17th inst., at Turbun-green, Maria, relict of the late Wm. Walker, Esq., of Thirk, in the county of York—On the 14th inst., in Brompton-square, aged 41, H. T. Boulton, Esq., eldest son of the Rev. G. Boulton, Rector of Oxendon, in the county of Northampton—On the 12th inst., in consequence of a fall from his horse, John George Donne, Esq., Jun., of Whitland, Dorset, the only son of the late John Donne, Esq., of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, in the 10th inst., at Bossall, in the county of York, the Right Hon. Lady Macdonald, relict of Lieut. Gen. Godfrey Bosville, Lord Macdonald of Thorpe and Gunthwait, in the same county, and of Arma-dale Castle, Isle of Skye, N.B.—At Winchester, on the 14th inst., Lady Rivers, relict of the Rev. Sir Peter Rivers, Bart., in the 86th year of her age—On the 17th inst., Lucy, the wife of the Rev. William Mills, of Essex, in the 87th year, leaving ten children with her disconsolate husband, to whom it is irreparable loss—On the 13th inst., Thomas Goodchild, Esq., Mecklenburgh-square, in his 58th year.

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

At the Court at St. James's, the 23d day of Feb., 1835, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. The Right Hon. Frederick Stewart, commonly called Viscount Castlereagh, and the Right Hon. G. T. L. Corry were, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board of Ministers.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

St. James's Palace, Feb. 25.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Charles Bullen, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

BANKRUPTCY SUPPLEMENT.

R. PITMAN, Park-lane, saddler;—I. SOLOMON and B. AARON, Bristol, woolen drapers. J. GOULDEN, Hope-street, Hackney-road, carpenter. Att. Norton, New-st. Bishops-gate-street—G. BRUCE, Manchester, pawnbroker. Att. Adlington, Co., Bedford-row, London; Coates, Manchester;—T. DAWKIN, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, painter. Att. Brooming and Surr, Lombard street; Elworthy, Devonport;—W. MITCHELL, Strand, lodging-house keeper. Att. A. Beckett, Staple Inn

and unceasing efforts, fully to realise the benevolent intentions of Parliament.

"There are many important subjects, some of which have already undergone partial discussion in Parliament, the adjustment of which, at an early period as is consistent with the mature consideration of them, would be of great advantage to the public interests."

"Among the first in point of urgency, is the state of the Tithe Question in Ireland, and the means of effecting an equitable and final adjustment of it."

"Measures will be proposed for your consideration, which will have for their respective objects—to promote the commutation of Tithe in England and Wales—to improve our Civil Jurisprudence, and the administration of justice in ecclesiastical causes—to make provision for the more effectual maintenance of ecclesiastical discipline—and to relieve those who dissent from the doctrines or discipline of the Church, from the necessity of celebrating the ceremony of Marriage according to its rites."

"I have not yet received the report from the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Municipal Corporations—but I have reason to believe that it will be made, and that I shall be enabled to communicate it to you at an early period."

"I have appointed a Commission for considering the state of the several dioceses in England and Wales, with reference to the amount of their revenues, and to the more equal distribution of Episcopal duties—the state of the several Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches, with a view to the suggestion of such measures as may render them most conducive to the efficiency of the Established Church—and for devising the best mode of providing for the cure of souls with reference to the residence of the Clergy on their respective Benefices. The especial object which I have in view in the appointment of this Commission, is to extend more widely the means of religious worship, according to the doctrines of the Established Church, and to confer its hold upon the veneration and affection of my people."

"I feel it also incumbent upon me to call your earnest attention to the condition of the Church of Scotland, and to the means by which it may be enabled to increase the opportunities of religious worship, for the poorer classes of society in that part of the United Kingdom."

"It has been my duty on this occasion to direct your consideration to various important matters connected with our domestic policy."

"I rely with entire confidence on your willing co-operation in perfecting all such measures as may be calculated to remove just causes of complaint, and to promote the concord and happiness of my subjects."

"I rely also with equal confidence on the caution and circumspection with which you will apply yourselves to the alteration of laws which affect very extensive and complicated interests and are interwoven with ancient usages, to which the habits and feelings of my people have conformed."

"I feel assured that it will be our common object in supplying that which may be defective, or in renovating that which may be impaired, to strengthen the foundations of those institutions in Church and State, which are the inheritance and birth-right of my people, and which, amidst all the vicissitudes of public affairs, have proved, under the blessing of Almighty God, the truest guarantees of their liberties, their rights, and their religion."

His Majesty was 14 minutes delivering his speech, and left the House immediately after it was concluded.

The Lord Chancellor resumed the woolsack at five o'clock, and having read his Majesty's Speech, and the same having been afterwards read by the Clerk at the table,

The Earl of Hanworth rose and moved an Address of thanks to his Majesty, in doing which the Noble Earl observed that he had never heard a King's Speech so likely to give satisfaction to the House and the country as the one which his Majesty had delivered that day.—Viscount GAGE seconded the Address.

Lord Melbourne complained of great omissions in the Speech, and particularly of the total silence in that document as to the change of the Ministry. With respect to the change of Government he had no observations to make, further than that it had been determined upon by his Majesty, and was afterwards carried into effect by the counsels of the Noble Duke who now held the Seals of the Foreign Office, and for that change therefore was the Noble Duke responsible. His Lordship considered the Speech as utterly inconsistent with the former character and professions of those who were now in power, and concluded his address by moving an amendment, expressing a disapprobation of the dissolution of Parliament, and a desire that effectual Reform might be introduced with respect to the state of corporations and to the laws relating to Dissenters.

The Duke of Wellington vindicated his own conduct and that of the Government from the aspersions cast upon them. The Noble Lord (Melbourne) thought proper to blame him highly for having attended his Majesty, and facilitated measures for forming and arranging the Government. Now if this were a fault he certainly was not the only person to blame for having committed it, for if he was not under a mistake the Noble Lord himself had brought the order for his attendance upon his Majesty to town from Brighton. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Why, now, really if there was something so very criminal in having gone down to attend his Majesty, and in having consented to take upon himself these duties to enable his Majesty to carry his plans into execution, what must their Lordships say of that Minister who had brought to town the letter of his Majesty, summarizing him to that attendance—(A laugh)—knowing at the same time the contents of that letter—(Hear, hear, and laughter)—and thereby enabling him to perform his Majesty's pleasure. If this were a transaction which criminated his Majesty's pleasure. If this criminal also in having been a party, surely the Noble Lord was aware that this was a trifling matter, but at the same time it showed the animus in which his Majesty and the Noble Lord had acted on the one hand, and it also showed the animus in which his Majesty and he (the Duke of Wellington) had acted on the other. He must say that he never had been so much surprised in his life, knowing all these circumstances, which he did before he accepted the honour conferred upon him by his Majesty, as when he found the manner in which that arrangement was afterwards received by the Noble Lord. He believed that he now stood justified before their Lordships against the charge of having aided in the formation of the existing Government. Lord Brougham justified the view which his Noble Friend (Lord Melbourne) had taken of Ministerial responsibility, and argued at considerable length to show that there existed no necessity for breaking up the late Government, and no pretence for placing confidence in the present.

The Lord Chancellor defended the conduct of the Government, and entered at some length into the circumstances under which the dismissal of the late Ministers took place.

The Earl of Ripon supported the Address; and the discussion terminated by the amendment being withdrawn. The Address was then agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—The business was confined to their Lordships assembling for the purpose of taking up the Address to his Majesty.

THURSDAY.—The Lord Chancellor read the following answer of his Majesty to the Address of their Lordships:—"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address."

"I receive with great satisfaction your assurances of willing co-operation in all such measures as are calculated to remove just causes of complaint, and to promote the happiness and concord of my subjects."

After some notices had been given, Lord Brougham moved for a return of all Commissions of Inquiry issued under the Great Seal during the years 1828, 1829, and 1830. Lord Ellenborough observed that the motion would be attended with considerable expense to the country. It was ultimately agreed to, after an animated discussion, in which the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Plunket, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Radnor, and Lord Wharcliffe took part.

FRIDAY.—The Duke of Richmond brought in a Bill for the abolition of unnecessary oaths in various departments of the State, which was read a first time, and referred to a select Committee.

In answer to some questions by the Earl of Mulgrave, relative to the execution of the law passed for the abolition of slavery, the Earl of Aberdeen declared that the Government had no intention of interfering with the instructions sent out to the Governor-General of Jamaica.

After a brief conversation between the Earl of Cloncurry and the Duke of Wellington, respecting the present condition of the Irish Clergy, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY.—The Speaker took the Chair at one o'clock, and shortly afterwards the Usher of the Black Rod desired the attendance of the Commons in the House of Lords to hear the Royal Speech. The Speaker resumed the Chair shortly after four, when the usual Sessional orders were read and agreed to.

Sir GEORGE CLERK then gave notice, on the part of the Chancellor

of the Exchequer, that on the 17th of March his Right Hon. Friend would bring forward a measure for the relief of Dissenters from certain disabilities, more particularly that which related to the celebration of the marriages of Dissenters. Sir GEORGE CLERK also gave notice that on the 10th (we believe) of the same month, his Right Hon. Friend would bring forward a Bill for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales.

The Marquess of CHANOS gave notice that on the 10th of March he should move for a total repeal of the malt tax.

After a number of other notices had been given, Lord SANDON rose to move the Address, in doing which his Lordship expressed himself most anxious to support the appeal of the present Ministers for a fair trial, and considered that the prerogative of the Crown itself was involved in the question before the House.—Mr. BRAMSTON seconded the Address.

Lord MORPETH moved an amendment, precisely similar to that in the Lords. His Lordship admitted that the Speech and Address contained much matter calculated to give high satisfaction to all those who combined a fixed attachment to the institutions of the country, with an anxious wish to see them disencumbered and purified from the remaining imperfection and abuses: he could not, however, dissemble that he at the same time expected some more direct allusion to the state of the Church of Ireland, and to the condition of that much-harassed country.—Mr. BANERMAN seconded the amendment.—A long discussion followed, and the debate having extended till past midnight the House became impatient, and called loudly for a division. After the galleries had been partly cleared, Sir ROBERT PEEL rose and entered into an able and argumentative speech (for which, see the 4th page). The debate was then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—Some conversation took place respecting the hours of meeting, and the days to be appropriated for particular business. As a general regulation, the Speaker is to take the Chair at four, and public business to commence at five. No private Bills will be received by the House after Friday, the 13th of March.

Mr. ROBINSON then opened the adjourned debate on the Address, and in an able speech declared that he should not join in the attempt to subvert the present Ministers, that he would give the Administration of Sir R. Peel a fair trial, and that he should therefore vote for the Address.—Lord STANLEY declared that he should not give his assent to the amendment; and that he spoke not only his own sentiments, but the opinions, at the same time, of a large body of Gentlemen, who were neither insignificant in their standing as Members of the Legislature, nor unimportant in point of intelligence and weight in the country.—Dr. LUSHINGTON addressed the House, in support of the amendment.—Mr. BAILEY made some severe allusions to the language used by the Civil Doctor in the Tower Hamlets, and expressed his cordial and entire concurrence in the Address.—Colonel CHATTELDON said that he should vote for the Address, in order to preserve the consecrated institutions of the country.—Mr. H. GRAY made a violent attack upon the Orangemen of Ireland, which was responded to with great spirit by Colonel PERCIVAL.—Lord J. RUSSELL occupied the attention of the House in a lengthened address in support of the amendment.—Mr. Secretary GOULBURN followed in a very able speech, in which he made sad havoc with the arguments of the Noble Lord who preceded him.—Mr. BARKING was the last speaker, and wound up the debate in an argumentative speech; after which the House again adjourned.

THURSDAY.—The adjourned debate on the Address was opened by Mr. MULLINS, who spoke in favour of the amendment.—Mr. FRYER supported the Address, because he considered Sir Robert Peel was actuated by the true spirit of Reform.—Lord WATERBURY and Major C. BRUCE, supported the Address.—Mr. Sergeant GOULBURN, in a most admirable and emphatic speech, announced his intention of voting for the Address.—Mr. P. M. STEWART objected to the amendment because it was vague, flimsy, and useless. He should support the Address, because he thought, in the words of Mr. Fox, "that if the present Government be displaced another and a worse Government will be established."—A long and interesting debate ensued, in the course of which, amongst many other speakers, Sir R. GRESLEY, Major C. BRUCE, Mr. GIBSON and Sir James GRAHAM supported the Address, and Mr. DUNCOMBE and Mr. O'CONNELL the amendment.—The House then proceeded to a division, when there appeared:—For the Address, 302; for the amendment, 309—making a majority of seven in favour of the amendment.

FRIDAY.—In reply to questions put to the President of the Board of Trade, the Honourable Gentleman announced his intention of proposing a measure to prevent the fraudulent importation of corn, and to put a stop to the shipping of Baltic timber to Canada, and re-shipping it to England.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL having appeared at the Bar with the report of the Address, Sir R. PEEL stated that he should not attempt to subvert the amendment, as he had ascertained that the vote of Thursday night was a fair indication of the sense of the House.—Lord J. RUSSELL expressed his approbation of the course pursued by the Right Hon. Baronet. After discussion of some length the Address, as amended, was agreed to.—Adjourned.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—Auber's opera of *Lesloy* was produced on Saturday, and attracted one of the largest audiences ever witnessed at this theatre. This opera has been translated by, and set solely under the superintendance of, Mr. Bunn, and its general arrangement is highly creditable to his taste and judgment. As a scenic display, and a picture of the costume and manners of the period to which it refers, it never perhaps has been equalled; one scene in particular—the Fete of the Hermitage—exceeds in splendour anything ever before attempted in stage representation. The music, however, although possessing some beauties, is not of that striking character which distinguishes some of Auber's previous compositions. Phillips, Gubeler, Wilson, and Misses Shirreff, Betts, and Caswe represented the principal characters with much ability. The opera was eminently successful, and will, no doubt, repay the lessee for the immense expense attendant on its production.

STRAND THEATRE.—In consequence of a decision of the Magistrates at Bow-street, on Wednesday, with regard to the unlawful opening of this Theatre, Mr. Glossop has closed it until a license can be obtained.

HISTORY OF THE LANDED GENTRY.—It is calculated that the two volumes which are now published of Mr. Burke's *History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland* contain accounts of about 800 eminent families, and upwards of 20,000 individuals connected with them. This important work will, therefore, be found particularly valuable at the present moment, as showing the property, connexions, interest, and other characteristics of the Members of the new Parliament. It is also interspersed with many very curious and interesting personal anecdotes, which render it also extremely amusing.

THE COURT OF ST. JAMES'S.—Under this head, the *Court Journal* of Saturday gives details of the principal Functionaries of State, immediately composing the Royal Household, and a description of their respective offices, with personal and historical notices. This is the first list of the kind ever published, in as much as it will exhibit the connexions and family alliances of these distinguished personages with other matters of interest. The *Court Journal* is supplied by all booksellers and newsvendors in town and country, free of postage. The office is at 19, Catherine-street, Strand.

CHEAP LITERATURE.—The public cannot fail, we think, to be delighted with the treat which is just prepared for them by Mr. Colburn in his *Modern Novelists*, the March number of which will consist of a new, revised, and illustrated edition of *Lady Morgan's* first and best national tale, *O'Donnel*, the three volumes being now comprised in one, and bound, for 5s., an example of cheapness hitherto unparalleled. On the 2d of March will also appear the third part of *Sir Jonah Barrington's Memoirs of Ireland*, to be completed in eight parts, at 8s. per part, and containing upwards of forty portraits and fac-similes.

THE MAYOR OF WIND-GAP, BY THE O'HARA FAMILY.—All who have a taste for real Irish humour, who can appreciate honest Irish feeling, or wish to laugh at genuine Irish mistakes, must hasten to make acquaintance with this talented work; nor are the higher and more absorbing interests of the finest style of fiction omitted. In the *Mayor of Wind-gap* there are incidents and delineations of character which, in our opinion, excel even the best of the author's former productions.

CARPETS.—The nobility and gentry who have visited the under-mentioned Warerooms during the past week have expressed their admiration at the beauty and elegance of the designs of the Brussels Carpets, Chintz Furnitures, Satin Stripe Tabborettes, &c., the patterns of which have been expressly designed for Sewell and Cross's spring trade, and cannot be seen at any other house. The price of the best Brussels Carpets, 3s. 9d. per yard, and the rich Satin Stripe Tabborettes, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per yard.—Cabinet and Upholstery Rooms, 44 and 45, Old Compton-street, and 46 and 47, Frith-street, Soho-square.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY.—At twelve o'clock the Earl of Shaftesbury, one of the Deputy Speakers of the House of Lords, took his seat on the woolsack, when the Bishop of Bristol as the junior Spiritual Peer, read prayers.

Shortly after one o'clock the Lord Chancellor entered and took his seat on the woolsack. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland and the Duke of Wellington, who bore the sword of state, entered together. The Spiritual Peers entered the House nearly at the same time and took their seats immediately before the Ambassadors.

At 20 minutes past two o'clock his Majesty, accompanied by the Great Officers of State, entered the House, when the Peers and Peereses remained standing until his Majesty took his seat on the throne. A message was then despatched for the Commons, who entered the House in a tumultuous manner. As soon as order was restored, his Majesty proceeded to read the following Speech in a clear and distinct manner:—

"I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of meeting you in Parliament, after having recurred to the sense of my regret."

"You will, I am confident, fully participate in the regret which I feel at the destruction, by accidental fire, of that part of the ancient Palace of Westminster, which has been long appropriated to the use of the two Houses of Parliament."

"Upon the occurrence of this calamity, I gave immediate directions that the best provision of which the circumstances of the case would admit, should be made for your present meeting, and it will be my wish to adopt such plans for your permanent accommodation as shall be deemed, on your joint consideration, to be the most fitting and convenient."

"I will give directions that there be laid before you the Report made to me by the Privy Council in reference to the origin of the fire, and the evidence upon which that Report was founded."

"The assurances which I receive from my Allies, and generally from all Foreign Princes and States, of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of amity, and to maintain with me the most friendly understanding, justify in my part, the confident expectation of the continuance of the blessings of peace."

"The single exception to the general tranquillity of Europe, is the civil contest which still prevails in some of the northern provinces of Spain."

"I will give directions that there be laid before you, articles which I have concluded with my allies, the King of the French, the Queen Regent of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, which are supplementary to the Treaty of April 1834, and are intended to facilitate the complete attainment of the objects contemplated by that Treaty."

"I have to repeat the expression of my regret, that the relations between Holland and Belgium still remain unsettled."

"I have directed the House of Commons, to be prepared, and to be laid before you without delay."

"They have been framed with the strictest attention to economy, and I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that the total amount of the demands for the public service, will be less on the present, than it has been on any former occasion within our recent experience."

"The satisfactory state of the trade and commerce of the country, and of the public revenue fully justifies the expectation, that, notwithstanding the reductions in taxation which were made in the last Session, and which, when they shall have taken full effect, will tend to diminish the existing surplus of the Public Revenue, there will remain a sufficient balance to meet the additional annual charge which will arise from providing the compensation granted by Parliament on account of the Abolition of Slavery throughout the British dominions."

"I deeply lament that the Agricultural Interest continues in a state of great depression."

"I recommend to your consideration whether it may not be in your power, after providing for the exigencies of the public service, and consistently with the steadfast maintenance of the public credit, to devise a method for mitigating the pressure of those local charges which bear heavily on the owners and occupiers of land, and for distributing the burden of them more equally over other descriptions of property."

"My Lords and Gentlemen, The information received from the Governors of my Colonies, together with the Acts passed in execution of the Law for Abolition of Slavery will be communicated to you. It is with much satisfaction that I have observed the general concurrence of the Colonial Legislatures in giving effect to this important measure; and notwithstanding the difficulties with which the subject is necessarily attended, I have seen no reason to abate my earnest hopes of a favourable issue. Under all circumstances, you may be assured of my anxious desire,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a letter from the Rev. Mr. CUNNINGHAM, of Harrow, denying that he gave an al fresco tea-party at Christmas, as reported in this Paper.

The author of the lines and pamphlet is much thanked. The great space occupied by the speech of Sir ROBERT PEEL renders it absolutely necessary for us to postpone until next week various important articles on Church Reform, on the Illegality of the Corporation Commission, and numerous other subjects. We beg to call attention to an article which appeared in Thursday's Courier, on the subject of Lord BROUGHAM.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

ON Tuesday His MAJESTY proceeded in state to Westminster to open the new Parliament. His MAJESTY was received, both in going and returning, with the warmest marks of loyalty and affection. We scarcely ever saw so vast a crowd.

The KING, on Monday, held a Chapter of the Garter, when his Grace the Duke of BUCCLEUCH (having resigned the Order of the Thistle, of which his Grace was a Knight), was invested with the insignia of that noble Order.

At a Privy Council, Lord Viscount CASTLEREAGH and the Right Honourable HENRY CORY were sworn in members, and took their seats at the Board.

On Wednesday the KING held a Levee, which was most numerously attended. His MAJESTY received the Address of the House of Lords. Several addresses were also presented, thanking His MAJESTY for removing the late Ministers, and expressing the firmest confidence in the present Government.

After the Levee, all the Foreign Ambassadors were presented to Her MAJESTY.

On Friday Her MAJESTY honoured Covent-Garden Theatre with her presence, attended by her Ladies in Waiting, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse, and accompanied by Prince GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE. "God save the King" was called for, and sung by the company, and Her MAJESTY was most loudly cheered by the audience. The QUEEN intends visiting Drury-Lane Theatre to-morrow.

Yesterday the new SPEAKER went in state to St. James's to present the amended Address, to which His MAJESTY was graciously pleased to deliver the following answer:—

"I thank you sincerely for the assurances which you have given me, in this loyal and dutiful Address, of your disposition to co-operate with me in the improvement, with a view to the maintenance of our institutions in Church and State.

"I learn with regret that you do not concur with me as to the policy of the appeal which I have recently made to the sense of my people.

"I never have exercised, and I never will exercise, any of the prerogatives which I hold, excepting for the single purpose of promoting the great end for which they are entrusted to me—the public good; and I confidently trust that no measure, conducive to the general interests, will be endangered or interrupted in its progress by the opportunity which I have afforded to my faithful and loyal subjects, of expressing their opinions through the choice of their representatives in Parliament."

The only marked variation from the usual course of proceedings upon similar occasions was observable in the circumstance of the Opposition Members walking up arm-in-arm to St. James's, after the SPEAKER'S coach, and presenting themselves at the Court of their SOVEREIGN in boots and great coats.—This is a new sign of the times.

THE new Parliament was opened by his MAJESTY in person on Tuesday; and certainly, if, as those who not often agree with us hold, that popular applause is the test of popular feeling, the reception the KING met with on his passage to and from the House of Lords, from all ranks and conditions of people, is a most convincing and satisfactory proof of the opinion universally entertained of the wisdom and justice of his MAJESTY'S conduct in displacing the late Ministers, and calling to his councils those in whom the nation as well as the MONARCH can safely repose their confidence.

In the House of Lords, after the Address had been moved by Lord HARDWICKE, in a speech not less distinguished for ability than modesty, and seconded by Lord GAGE, Lord MELBOURNE moved an amendment—in spirit, and nearly in letter, the same as that moved in the House of Commons by Lord MORPETH. The noble Viscount was pleased to attack the Duke of WELLINGTON upon various points of his political and ministerial conduct; which produced an admirable reply from his Grace, who completely vindicated the course he had pursued, and concluded by humorously implicating Lord MELBOURNE as an accomplice in all his supposed criminality, by having consented to be the bearer of the KING'S commands to his Grace to proceed to Brighton to form a new Government; to which part of his Grace's speech his Lordship felt it necessary to make a reply, and give an explanation.

One thing has already been made manifest.—In the Speaker's case, the opposition to Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON was first founded upon allegations of interference, and partizanship, and improper meddling, &c., but when the day of trial came, although the impression had been made upon men's minds in order to secure their pledges to vote against him, not one of those allegations were corroborated, not one of those charges maintained. So, with the Duke of WELLINGTON—until the opening of Parliament, and until the development of Lord MELBOURNE'S amendment, the Whig coteries rang with imputations against the Duke of WELLINGTON as a political intriguer—that he had long been secretly working the destruction of the last Ministry—and that the ground on which they trod had been actually mined by his Grace's experienced hand, in order that by some unexpected explosion he might at any moment scatter them into "thiu air," and resume the reins of Government himself; a course of proceeding and results to which the facts, that his Grace did not assume the Premiership, but recommended another individual to the KING; and that that individual was placed at a distant part of Europe, and in the most inconvenient possible situation for furthering their great ends, gave, in the opinion of the pre-determined opponents of the new Ministry, additional force and probability. How is it now? Not a man can be found to cast an imputation of meddling or intrigue upon the Duke of WELLINGTON, whose only crime at present appears to be his having obeyed the commands of his SOVEREIGN in holding two offices at one time, for which several precedents, one, even so late as Mr. CANNING'S time, have been adduced, and from which not the slightest injury or inconvenience to the country has accrued.

Lord BROUGHAM spoke at considerable length and breadth. His Lordship will very soon find the want of his wig and gown in the House of Lords: he was grave and wise, and

witty and violent by turns, and at last, very violent indeed; all which—considering the severe chastisement administered to him by the LORD CHANCELLOR—is not to be wondered at. In another part of to-day's paper, we have made an extract from the reported debate upon the subject of the County Commissions, for the purpose of exhibiting dates and figures in opposition to Lord BROUGHAM'S statements. As the Times said of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S unfortunate exhibition, last week, "there appears to be a great mistake somewhere." However, more of this anon. Lord BROUGHAM was, upon the present occasion completely beaten. Having fallen from the tight-rope to which another HB. had so gracefully elevated him, he is now compelled to accept the part of clown, and "tumble" on the floor. We can, however, make allowances—the change in his position is full of inconveniences. Besides the privilege and protection afforded by the Chancery and Speakership of their Lordships' House, the locality is less suited to the application of that relief which his Lordship's constitution requires during the debate, in the shape of cold tea, or toast-and-water. It was clear that he was out of his element, and his desponding look, while he sat gazing at Lord LYNDBURST on the Woolsack, reminded us forcibly of the speech of poor RICHARD CROMWELL—"When last I was in this House, I sat in that place myself."

The Earl of RIPON and the Duke of RICHMOND spoke in favour of the Address, and Lord MELBOURNE'S amendment was negatived without a division.

In the House of Commons, Lord SANDON moved, and Mr. BRAMSTON seconded the Address; Lord MORPETH moved, and an elderly gentleman of the name of BANNERMAN seconded the Amendment. It is from no feeling of partiality that we pass over the speeches of these noblemen and gentlemen; nor that we dismiss the admirable speech of Mr. PEMBERTON, or the verbiage of Messrs. GROTE, FOULTER, CLAY, BOWRING and Co., with merely a passing observation; but because we consider it a duty to our readers all over the country to give entire, at least as we find it in the reports of the debate, the speech of Sir ROBERT PEEL. It is, in every point of view, THE object for contemplation and judgment—it contains not only the fullest explanation of the principles upon which the Government is to be conducted for the future, but it justifies the expectations of those who have confidence in the Constitutional Reformers, by adding innumerable proofs of the unvarying disposition of Sir ROBERT PEEL to uphold Reform, wherever practicable;—Proofs afforded, in his frequent support of the late Ministry—in his earnest exertions in the correction of the law, the consolidation of statutes, and, in short, upon every occasion where the principles of his Government, as now formed, could be securely and constitutionally worked out. The space which the Right Honourable Baronet's address to the House occupies in our paper of to-day, we readily afford it, because we are sure that it ought to be circulated throughout the country with as little abbreviation as possible. It is upon the declaration it contains that the country is, or is not, to support the Administration; and we are convinced that the result of its perusal, will be a resolution on the part of all men who are not systematically devoted to the Destructive faction, to rally round the Throne of the MONARCH, and uphold the MINISTER of his choice.

The SPEAKER having read the Address and the amendment, was about to put the question, when

Sir R. PEEL rose—The Hon. Baronet then addressed the House amidst the profoundest silence to the following effect:—From the situation in which he stood, it would argue disrespect to the House, and it would be alien to his own feelings, if he permitted the debate to close without giving an explanation of the circumstances which led to his connection with the present Government, or of the principles on which he intended that Government to be conducted.—(Hear, hear.)—His first course would be to refer to the formation of the present Government, and to the advice he gave on that occasion; next he would refer to the future intentions of the Government. These explanations the House had a right to require, and he would be shrinking from his duty if he did not give them. (Cheers.) He stood there as a Minister of the Crown from no act of his own, from no combination with those with whom he now happened to act, from no machination or contrivance to embarrass or overturn the former Government. (Cheers.) He stood there in the fulfilment of his duty, shrinking from no responsibility which that duty imposed upon him. He stood there from no arrogant pretension, and despising no opinion of the majority of the House; and he stood there resolved to persevere to the last—(Enthusiastic cheering from the Ministerial benches for several minutes)—to persevere so far as was consistent with the honour of a public man in maintaining the prerogatives of the Crown and fulfilling his duty to the King. (Renewed cheering.) In vindication, then, of his own conduct he would refer to the dissolution of the former Government. He was responsible for the assumption of the duties of a public man, as Minister of the Crown, and he stood there, too, responsible for the dismissal of the late Government. These responsibilities he incurred; and God forbid he should ever shrink from avowing and maintaining them. (Cheers.) It was due to his character to say that he was not, and would not be, a party to the removal of any Government; that he entered into no low intrigue, formed no plot, and was cognizant of none; that he was no party to anything, and had no communication with any one. (General cheering.) Yet he by his assumption of office, be the majority what it might, was responsible for the consequences of that assumption. The act of the removal of the late Government was perfectly justifiable. This would be seen by a retrospect of its history. He would look back to the meeting of the Reform Parliament in 1830. There he saw the Government formed under the auspices of Earl Grey. He saw it continuing its course of action—no change in its measures, no deviation, no revolution. Finding then the Government carried on with a unity of principle and evenness of purpose was not he (Sir R. Peel) the person to say that the ordinary tactics of party were no longer applicable, and that he would give his support to Earl Grey so long as his Government would refrain from destroying the institutions of the country? He did not then seek to embarrass that Government; and if he liked to embarrass it, oh! how many opportunities were then afforded him. (Great cheering.) When the House of Commons decided on a repeal of the malt tax, and he was told that Lord Althorp intended in consequence to resign, did he (Sir R. Peel) then seek a pretext for embarrassing the Government, or did he not rather tender him his co-operation and advice, and aid him in urging the House to reconsider its vote? (Cheers.) When the Noble Lord on the question of the emancipation of our West India slaves, proposed a loan of twenty millions, and afterwards changed the loan to a grant, as an indemnity to the planters, was not he (Sir R. Peel), though differing from him in principle, the first to support him, to enable him to carry the measure, and to tell the House of Commons that, having gone so far, its

honour was compromised to pass the Bill? (Hear, hear.) From the close of that Session up to 1834, so far from showing any disposition to embarrass the Government or impede its progress, he lent them his zealous and strenuous aid to pass every measure that agreed with his own principles and opinions. (Hear, hear.) [Here we unfortunately lost a few observations in consequence of interruption. The Right Hon. Baronet was alluding to the circumstances of the Ministry on the removal of Lord Althorp to the Upper House.] There might have been some compensation for the loss of Lord Althorp's services, and of those who had acted with him under the Government of Earl Grey, if the Government of Lord Melbourne could count upon the unanimous support of those who held extreme opinions upon popular questions in the House of Commons, if they had the unanimous support of Parliament. But was that the case? Was not the cause of the alienation of the public from that Government the constant attacks made upon it by those who might more naturally be thought disposed to place confidence in it? It was impossible for him not to look to the kind of support the late Government received from the Member for Dublin, knowing as he did that they held opinions much more popular than those of Lord Grey. Could they, after the language held by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, rely on the support of that part of the Irish Representation which he was supposed to influence, and whose support, if it was to be expected in any quarter, might naturally be supposed to be the strongest and the most zealous. He was not now speaking of the Government of Earl Grey, but of that which was supposed to have been purified by his retirement. Lord Duncannon, be it remembered, was a member of that Government—no man more respected—no man whose character for integrity and for good intentions stood higher; but in what language was he addressed by the Member for Dublin? That Honourable and Learned Gentleman addressed a letter to the Noble Lord and to Lord Plunket, in which he thus expressed his opinion of the Government. It was dated on the 11th of October, 1834, and the following were the opinions expressed by him of that Government. The Hon. and Learned Gentlemen was here addressing himself to Lord Duncannon, one of the most popular branches of the Government, and these were the opinions most ably and most powerfully expressed by that able and efficient member of the Irish Representation. He would prove that the late Government, previously deprived of the assistance of Lord Grey, was deprived also of the aid and support of the Hon. Member for Dublin. (Cheers.) In the letter of the 11th of October, which had for its motto the wild Irish cry, "Hurra for Repeal!"—(Loud laughter)—the Hon. and Learned Gentlemen used the following language. (Here the Chancellor of the Exchequer read a long passage from the letter.) It was to the following effect:—"That he had been deceived by Lord Duncannon—bitterly and cruelly deceived. He should have known him better. He belonged to the Whigs—(Cheers)—from whom Ireland had nothing to expect, and had experienced nothing for four years but the most malignant contempt and the most treacherous hostility. Now (said the Chancellor of the Exchequer), did this language fall from the Hon. and Learned Member in a moment of excitement in a popular assembly, when warmed by the collision of opinions, and betrayed beyond the bounds of prudence by the heat of eloquence or of declamation? No such thing. It was written at Derinane Castle—(A laugh)—and the Hon. and Learned Gentleman declared firmly but tranquilly—(A laugh)—that Ireland had nothing to expect from the Whigs, that the people of Ireland were deeply steeped in misery, and that it was vain to hope for relief without a change of men. (Cheers.) Some who opposed the present Government said they wanted measures, not men. As the Hon. and Learned Member wanted a change of men he might fairly claim his support; he would prove by and by that it was impossible any change of men could prejudice Ireland. Now, with respect to individual Members of the late and of the previous Government, what were the opinions of the Member for Dublin? Of what use, said he, was Lord Grey's retirement to us if they who succeeded him retained the same malignant feelings towards Ireland? What was to be expected from them? "I know," he continued, "that Lord John Russell cherishes feelings towards Ireland as malignant as those of Lord Grey, and she feels this deeply. As to Lord Melbourne, he cannot conciliate Ireland. It is very clear that he is utterly incompetent to his high office. (Cheers.) It is lamentable that the destinies of the country should rest on so imbecile a person. Lord Lansdowne is equally hostile to Ireland, though the contrary might naturally be expected from his connection with the country and the large property he holds there. Is Ireland to be kept under the government of the father of all the Hannibals? (A laugh.) Let us laugh to scorn the attempt to keep her in thralldom by such base instruments." Such was the letter of the Member for Dublin, able, powerful, and tranquil—(A laugh)—on the merits of the Melbourne Administration, and of four leading Members of that Administration. Now, looking at the hostility thus evinced to that Government in Ireland—looking at the state of opinion in this country, at the various questions on which many Members of the House of Commons were in collision with the Government, at the differences in the Cabinet itself upon important points, would it have been wise if the Government was suffered to remain in the hands of those who possessed the confidence of no party? (Cheers.) His own opinion and firm conviction was, that Lord Grey could not return to office while the question of the Irish Church, upon which he retired, remained undecided. These were the circumstances which induced him not to [refuse compliance] with the unexpected call of his Sovereign when required to form an Administration. In complying with the call he took upon himself all the responsibility of the circumstances under which it was accepted, and from that responsibility he was not now disposed to shrink. He looked upon himself as having contracted the same responsibility as his Noble Friend the Duke of Wellington. If there was anything wrong in his Noble Friend having accepted the Government under the circumstances of the time, he was most ready to take his full share of the blame, and to offer to his Noble Friend the expression of his sincere gratitude for having included him in any responsibility or blame that might be thought to arise from the step he had taken. It was said that his Noble Friend had laid down a dangerous precedent in consenting to accept the monopoly of so many offices. That entirely depended upon the intention with which these offices were accepted. There was nothing inconsistent either with principle or propriety, or with the due discharge of public duties, in his Noble Friend's holding at the same time and provisionally the situations of First Lord of the Treasury and principal Secretary of State. His Noble Friend well knew it could have been no secret to him that, as Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, he might discharge, consistently with the principle and practice of the Constitution, the duties also of the Domestic Secretary, or of the Secretary for the Colonies. There might be an inconvenience in assuming these various powers in conjunction, but there was no inconsistency. One Secretary of State, and it was no unusual thing in certain cases, might exercise the powers which belonged to the others. But without insisting upon this view of the subject he defended the assumption of these various

duties by his Noble Friend, on the ground that it was necessary so to do, that the public service required it. These duties were undertaken by him, not with a view to arrogate to himself the supreme power of the State, but to hold them temporarily, to be afterwards delivered over to others, when the time for their appointment had arrived. The Noble Lord, the Member for Yorkshire, said that this was a proceeding quite unknown to the Constitution; and, said the Noble Lord, to mark more strongly his deep feeling of the impropriety of the act, if there were present any old Whig of the Kockingham party his hair must stand on end upon hearing that one individual held two such high offices at the same time. He doubted very much whether even in good times, such as a Whig would hardly refuse to call the good times of the Constitution, an instance could not be adduced of the assumption of powers equally great, for the purpose of defeating Jacobinical purposes, and of saving the Constitution itself. The Noble Lord, whom he must suppose to be well read in history, could not but know that towards the close of the reign and of the life of Queen Anne, the Earl of Orford having been removed from office, Lord Bolingbroke speculated on gaining supreme power in the State, and forming such a Government as he thought might be disposed to facilitate the accomplishment of the object he had in contemplation. The following was the account given of the transaction by an impartial historian (Lord John Russell, we believe), and it proved that at least by one individual as much power had been assumed in former times as was upon a late occasion by his Noble Friend. The Chancellor of the Exchequer read an extract from the work. It stated that Lord Bolingbroke had recourse to artifice to accelerate the accomplishment of what he contemplated, and that the greatest apprehensions were excited for the result in the minds of those who were lovers of the Constitution. The Members of the Council were assembled, Lord Shrewsbury, then Lord Chamberlain, being present. The Dukes of Argyle and Somerset entered an effort to be in attendance. These Noblemen recommended that Lord Shrewsbury should be made First Lord of the Treasury, which was accordingly done; so that he filled, at one and the same time, the three great and important offices of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. (Cheers.) After such a precedent as this, could it be a moment to be believed that it was indiscreet or blameworthy in the Duke of Wellington to assume these offices, not for the purpose of retaining them in his own hands, but to wait the arrival of another individual then absent from the country, and whom his Majesty had been pleased to name as his future Prime Minister, and to whom of course the formation of a Government was to be entrusted? And why did his Noble Friend assume these offices provisionally? Because he had sent for the individual who was to be the Prime Minister, considering that nothing could be more unfair or more inconvenient than to appoint other individuals to the temporary occupation of offices which must afterwards be permanently filled up when the Administration came to be formed definitively with the approbation of him who was to be placed at the head of it. It appeared to him that the temporary arrangement made by his Noble Friend, as regarded Parliament, the country, and the Crown itself, far the more eligible course. Having said thus much upon the assumption of powers by his Noble Friend so much complained of, and shown as he conceived that it was not unconstitutional, and that under the circumstances it was the most eligible course that could be pursued, he would now come to the dissolution of Parliament. He was asked whether he was ready to take the responsibility of that step upon himself. Without a moment's hesitation he answered, Yes. He did take that responsibility on himself. The moment he determined to take place he determined at the same time to leave no constitutional effort untried by which he could be enabled to perform efficiently for the country the duties of the office he consented to accept. (Cheers.) They who boasted that not more than one hundred and twenty Members could be brought together to oppose the late Government, those whose object it now was to force the present Government from place without ever giving them a trial (continued cheers)—was it by them it was to be made matter of accusation against him that he recommended the dissolution of Parliament? (Cheers.) This was no unprecedented course. He believed it would be found that upon important changes having been made in the Government, Parliament was frequently dissolved before, and for the same reasons. In 1784 there was an important change of Government, when Mr. Pitt became Prime Minister, and Parliament was then dissolved. In 1806, under the administration of Lords Grey and Grenville, a Parliament, which had sat out for four years, was dissolved, though the Government, previous to that dissolution, had a majority in Parliament. In 1807, when Mr. Perceval came into office, there was a dissolution. In 1831 Parliament was again dissolved. This was the first time that over the House of Commons had been called upon to record their disapprobation of such an exercise of the Royal prerogative, and if any House of Commons ought to be slow in condemning it, the present House was that one. Now a word as to the men whom his Majesty had chosen to select to fill the offices of State. The whole ground of objection, so far as he could yet learn, to his possession and exercise of power, was the necessity there existed of acting in future on the principles of the Reform Bill, and that he, having opposed that measure, ought not to have accepted office; ought to have, on the contrary, considered himself unfit to exercise power in the State. For his part he never considered the machinery of the Reform Bill as any secret, nor did he ever think the principle or the spirit of it was such as must necessarily exclude any class of his Majesty's subjects from power. It was intimated to him, on accepting office, from the highest quarter, that he would be at liberty, that he would be perfectly free, to bring forward any measures which he might judge expedient for the general good of the country. Under such circumstances he would put it to any man in the House whether he would not entertain the meekest opinion of him; whether he would not most justly merit the contempt of Parliament and of the country; whether he must not for ever have disgraced himself if he refused compliance with the call of his Sovereign? There might be some ground to charge him with utter unfitness for the discharge of his public duties under a reformed House of Commons, if he and those with whom he acted had been invariably and upon all questions opposed to Earl Grey's Government, and that the Noble Earl's Government was supported by all classes of Reformers. A great deal of declamation had been expended upon this point, and facts they knew were less attractive than declamation, or even than real eloquence, upon some occasions. He would refer to facts to ascertain whether he usually acted in opposition to a Reform Government? These facts would prove that, so far from unqualified or unvaried opposition, he showed a disposition to give Government his support upon all occasions when he could do so consistently with his principles and his honest conviction of what was right and fit. He would first take those domestic questions which came before the House since 1833. What were the principles, or what the spirit of the Reform Bill which bore upon these questions? Was it to be supposed that, because he and those with whom he acted, opposed the Reform Bill as going, in their view of it, too far, they were to be considered aliens in the country and pledged to inviolable hostility to all further improvement in their public institutions? So far was this from being the case that he supported the Reform Government upon many occasions. The bloody and brutal address, as it had been denominated—(a laugh)—only endeavouring to show that a concurrence with the Noble Lord then at the head of the Government would not be always called a concurrence with the principles or with the spirit of the Reform Bill. He supported the Disturbances in Ireland Bill. He opposed Mr. Harvey's motion for the publication of the lists of Members on divisions. That might be considered a Reform measure, and he opposed it, so also did the Government. He opposed it, so did the Government. He supported Government against the repeal of the window tax and of the malt tax. He opposed the abolition of impressment and the repeal of the Union. He supported Government on the question relative to the Pension List, and Mr. Tomlinson's motion for (as we understood) triennial Parliaments. On all these questions he was with the Government. He differed, however, with the Government as to the formation of a Committee of the Dissenters into the Universities. He differed with them about the Committee on Baron Smith. (Laughter.) He did not vote with them certainly on the Church Temporalities Bill, and he opposed Lord Althorp's motion for making all notes above five pounds a legal tender. Could then be fairly said that he was invariably opposed to the Government? He would now fairly and candidly state his views as regarded the Reform Bill, and not for the purpose of attracting support by false and insidious professions. The Reform Bill having passed, he saw that a great and important change had in consequence taken place in the constitution of Parliament and the practical working of the representation; and he saw that, as a matter of course, a great change must take place in public men if they meant to act honestly and in the

spirit of that measure. He would, however, adopt no course in office; he would act upon no principle which he did not adopt while in opposition. He would not support the compulsory obligation on the Universities of admitting Dissenters. He would leave it to the Universities themselves, to which it properly belonged, to come to an amicable and voluntary arrangement upon that point. With respect to the Church Temporalities he would maintain in office the principle he held when out of office. He would not consent that ecclesiastical property should be converted to any other than ecclesiastical purposes. On that question he entertained deliberate opinions, and he would avow that he was not ready to sacrifice them in order to facilitate the course of his Government. In regard to that and other questions which had been agitated since the Reform Bill he intended to act upon that principle, but where they were not concerned he should act upon the principle of salutary, progressive and well-considered Reform. He was not an apostate from his principles when he avowed his intention both in respect to what were called liberal measures and those measures which it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to propose. Allow me, continued the Right Honourable Baronet, to tell you what those measures are as indicated by the King's Speech, and to afford that explanation which has been required. I fear that the explanation which I shall give may be somewhat tedious, and that the length of it, were it not for the station which I occupy, would prevent me obtaining a patient hearing; but that which would be denied to me as a private individual will not be refused me in my capacity of a Minister of the Crown. In the first place, Sir I will refer to the relations of this country with foreign nations. We do state to the public that we have a confident expectation of the maintenance of peace. We do say, at least we mean to do so implicitly, that in our judgment there is a tendency to increasing confidence on the part of some of the great Powers of Europe. That confidence was manifested in the commencement by reducing their military establishments. Austria and Prussia have both commenced a reduction of their military establishments, the one in Italy, and the other in the Rhemish provinces. I do not see how it is unfortunate that great military Governments should have confidence in us; I do not see how it is unfortunate that their military establishments should be reduced in consequence of their placing confidence in this country; for Sir, we have contracted with those Powers no engagements which bind us to depart from the principle on which we have always professed to act—a disinclination to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. (Cheers.) I must say that nothing can be more unwise. There is nothing to be more deprecated than the course which is occasionally pursued in this House, that of loading with personal obloquy and the severest vituperation, those authorities which hold supreme power in countries with which it is our interest to cultivate and preserve relations of cordial amity. (Cheers.) What inconsistency is there, if there be any I would gladly see it pointed out, in maintaining the liberal principles of a free and representative Government, and at the same time cultivating the most friendly relations with Powers in which despotic authority exists. It would be as well if some of those who profess to be the warmest friends of liberal opinions would in this point imitate the example of a country which was said to be second to none in their encouragement. The United States was thought to be more liberal in their institutions than we were; but was it guilty of any inconsistency, of any dereliction of principle in creating to the uttermost the most friendly relations with Russia? (Cheers.) What is the probable consequence of pursuing the course to which I have referred? Do we not alienate those countries, and estrange them from our confidence, by indulging in reflections which have no tendency to diminish their power, but which make them less disposed to permit us to exercise our power and salutary influence? By some, indeed, it is inferred, that the consequence of this increasing confidence is to occasion an alienation on the part of another Government, to which we are allied by the closest bonds—the Government of France. But why should this impression exist? Where are the grounds for entertaining such an impression? Who, Sir, was the first, without hesitation, to confirm the nascent power of Louis Philippe by immediate and unhesitating recognition? Who, but the Duke of Wellington? (Cheers.) Why then should it be supposed that we view with jealousy the increasing prosperity of France, and that we are averse to maintain with her that good understanding on which I conscientiously believe the maintenance of the peace of Europe materially depends? The next point to which I shall refer is that of economy, in relation to which we have stated a simple fact, viz., that the estimates for the present year will be materially lower than the estimates on any former occasion since the war. That being so, it is right for the King to state the fact. But it has not been stated with the view of instituting an invidious comparison between our actions and those of the preceding Government. To the exclusive credit of this reduction we do not pretend that we are entitled. On the contrary, for from the period at which we assumed the Government to the present time, that credit must be shared with the Administration which preceded us. That I am bound to say; and I am also called upon to add, that as that Administration only enforced the principle which was established by the Duke of Wellington, so have we been acting only upon the economical principles which were enforced by the Government we have succeeded. (Much cheering.) At any rate this is an answer to those who say that the return of a Conservative Administration is always attended by a great increase of expense. (Cheers.) I do entertain a sanguine hope that it may be possible, for I will not commit myself by speaking positively, when we come to compare the estimates of the present year with those of last year, to make a reduction consistent with the execution of the public service, and to the extent of 500,000. That is a reduction, I repeat, of which we do not claim the whole credit. It is a reduction flowing less from savings in establishments than from economical measures which were enforced by the Duke of Wellington originally, and which were acted upon by the late Administration. On the subject of slavery, I know that a general impression was entertained that the success of the great measure for the emancipation of the slaves would be impeded by the restoration of the Conservatives to power. That arose from some of us having expressed doubts as the ultimate success of the measure, from not having at one time entertained such sanguine expectations of it as at others. Now I cannot conceive how any man could suppose that an individual who felt himself bound either by a moral or public obligation, would think of impeding the success of a measure because it had disappointed his expectations as to its results. What, Sir, is the practical course which we have pursued? So far from seeking any advantage which is connected with the government of the colonies, our first resolution, on our appointment to power, was to continue in every colony the Governors whom we found there. (Cheers.) They were acquainted with the views of the late Government, and were acting as Governor. He was fully cognizant of the intentions of the Government. He had had personal communications with many of its members; and therefore the very first act of the Noble Lord, now at the head of the Colonial Department, was to write to him, and entreat him to remain in the Government of the colony. (Cheers.) We have taken upon ourselves the responsibility of sending out additional Magistrates; and this is the only case in which we have acted without the sanction of Parliament. We have therefore not attempted to disturb the operation of that great measure alluded to; and I do not doubt that I shall have the warm support of Parliament for furthering its success by sending out additional aid for the preservation of the colonies. (Much cheering.) Sir, it is said that the Speech is vague and incomplete; that it gives no indication of the proposed measures of Government; and that it is couched in the usual terms which leave the Parliament uncertain as to the intentions of the Administration. This observation must have been made before his Majesty's Speech was read. (Laughter.) For I will venture to say that of all the Speeches which have been delivered from the Throne this is the most explicit and precise as to the intentions of the Government. (Cheers.) I think, that I returned from the Continent on the 10th of November, and I am now speaking on the 24th of February. I think, Sir, it must be allowed that in such a brief interval of time it is no light matter to constitute a Government to conduct the ordinary public affairs, and to give such a consideration to various measures as to enable us to announce them to you in the way we have. (Cheers.) There is the Title Question in Ireland. We shall propose a measure upon that subject. There is the commutation of tithes in England, and on that we shall bring forward a measure. We also intend to propose a measure founded on the report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the effect of which will be to destroy all local and peculiar Courts of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and to appoint supreme Courts for the cognizance of all ecclesiastical matters. (Cheers.) We shall also propose measures for the more effectual maintenance of ecclesiastical discipline. I do not mean the discipline of the Church over laymen, but a measure to give greater force to episcopal authority and to prevent those indecent cases which sometimes occur, and to exhibit the imperfection of the existing laws. (Cheers.) We shall also propose a

measure to relieve those who dissent from the discipline of the Established Church from the necessity of celebrating the marriage ceremony according to the rites of that Establishment. But then, Sir, it is said, is that all you intend to do for the Dissenters? Do you merely propose to relieve them from the obligation of the marriage ceremony? I only know that not far back great importance was attached to this subject, and therefore it was one of the first to which I directed my attention—(Cheers)—with the wish to satisfy the expectations that were entertained on that head. It is not said that no mention is made of a general registration—that the Speech does not indicate measures that are in so imperfect a state that we cannot propound them to the consideration of the House. Now I ask the House whether this subject is not one which would clearly occupy more time than it has yet been possible to afford it? The institution of a general registration is required to be complete, and therefore it must undergo an attentive consideration. I have no hesitation in avowing that to the principle of the measure I have no objection. Indeed I think it would be a great advantage if the Dissenters had an opportunity of recording those events, so that reference could be made to them in case of litigation for property. In regard to the question I observe that people are too apt to reflect on the consequences of the exercise of arbitrary power in despotic countries, and to point to the efficient regulations which are there made for a general registration. In Prussia a heavy penalty is imposed upon any person who, having a child in his house, does not give notice to the public registry. It is probable that this is an effectual regulation, but I much doubt whether such a one would be satisfactory, whether it could be enforced, in this country. Of this, however, I am confident, that a measure on this subject does require the maturest consideration, and that we ought to ascertain the regulations which have been made in every country in Europe before we adopt any crude proposition untested by experience. This I will avow that, in my opinion, it would be more satisfactory to confine that registry to a parochial registry, under the direction of the Minister, if it were possible to overcome the difficulties which are connected with religion. After this explicit statement, the House cannot charge me with neglect or indifference, because I have not brought forward every possible question at this exact time; and, in quitting the subject, I need hardly say that the question is now under serious consideration. As to the subject of the Municipal Corporations, it is again said that the Speech is vague and incomplete; but is it forgotten that a Committee was appointed to inquire into the Municipal Corporations, made a certain discovery—that they found they had not the power to conduct the inquiry, and that they deemed it advisable to recommend the appointment of a Commission by which the inquiry should be carried on? Shortly after our appointment to office, the Commissioners were called upon to supply us with information upon the matter under inquiry, it being determined to consider carefully their Report, and to weigh the suggestions offered, in order to found upon them a satisfactory measure. I can have no reserve upon the communication which took place; and perhaps it may be satisfactory to the House to hear the nature of that communication and the prospects of the Report. The Commissioners stated that 233 Municipal Corporations, including London, had been visited; that 241 Reports of Corporations had been sent in, as well as several surveys of Commissions; that 152 Reports of boroughs were unfinished, and that the Commissioners could not at present exactly state when the general Report would be completed, but they hoped it would be finished before the end of February. The Right Hon. Baronet then proceeded to state that without the opportunity of considering the suggestions in the Report it was impossible for the Government to give notice of any measure that the Report which had been made by the Committee of the House of Commons, a Committee over which the Right Hon. Gentleman in the chair presided, sufficiently justified the Government in not proposing a measure till they had before them the result of the various inquiries. The Right Hon. Baronet having read a paragraph from the Report, bearing out this position, proceeded to say that after this he certainly was surprised at an Hon. Gentleman asking him whether he was prepared to give the householders the right of election in all Corporations? Of course until he had attentively considered the suggestions which would be contained in the Report of the Commissioners he would not pledge himself to any particular measure. If the Hon. Member had asked him whether he would enter into the consideration of that Report without prejudice, he would answer, most certainly, for how could he (Sir R. Peel) have any conceivable interest in maintaining the abuses of the Corporations, or preventing the application of a remedy? Let the Report of the Committee be delivered, and he pledged himself he would adopt the opinions in his Majesty's Speech which was pronounced in 1834, when Lord Grey was at the head of the Administration. The Right Hon. Bart. here read an extract from the Speech, to the effect that the Report of the Commissioners would afford the House much useful information, which would enable them to judge of the nature of the existing abuses, and in what manner corrections might in due season be safely carried into effect. The Right Hon. Bart. said that he conceived it would be contrary to usage—contrary to his duty as a Minister of the Crown—to pledge himself to the adoption of any particular measure—(Cheers)—without previous consideration. With regard to the question of Church rates, he supported the measure which was brought in by the late Administration, for the transfer of Church rates to the Consolidated Fund. He was then aware that to that arrangement there would be considerable opposition, not by himself or by his friends, but by the Dissenters themselves; and he was now bound to say that, notwithstanding that opposition, he was not prepared to make any further concession; he could not consent to the extinction of the rates. He thought that there was a positive obligation on the State to provide for the proper repair of those edifices consecrated to the service of religion. It was charged upon the land, and was one of the measures in contemplation when he advised the Crown to insert in the Speech from the Throne, that paragraph which called on the House to consider whether they could arrange a fairer distribution of the local burdens which pressed heavily upon the people. (Cheers.) It was entirely a misconception on this head, when it was imagined that some general scheme of taxation was in contemplation. He could say that such a measure was not intended by the Government, and that the Report of the Committee for inquiring into county rates, and for giving relief to agricultural labourers, had not been overlooked by the Government. With regard to a Reform of the Church of England, the subject was one of the most extensive and most important. (Cheers.) He would not make a promise of any immediate measure, but he would make a simple statement which ought to satisfy the House as to the intentions of the Government. On the vacancy of the first appointment in the Church, finding that it partook of the nature of a sinecure, he advised the Crown to make no appointment, but to let the circumstances be considered by the Church Commissioners; and this course he adopted, although the vacancy had occurred before the Church Commission was issued. The vacancy was the prebendal stall of Westminster, of the value of 1,200l. a year; and he should pursue the same course with respect to all Church preferments which fell in and which partook of the nature of a sinecure. This he should do with a view of fulfilling the objects of the Commission. What had been the practical course which they had already taken? They found two large parishes in Westminster dependent on the Chapter of St. Margaret's and St. John's, with a population of fifty thousand, and with no adequate provision made for the performance of religious worship. The parish of St. Margaret with a population of twenty-eight thousand, had only one church, and the minister of the church was not enabled to make great exertions. They therefore resolved to attach the stall to that church, thus making a provision for the more effectual performance of the spiritual duties. There was no house belonging to the minister, and therefore they converted the prebendal residence into the rectorial house of St. Margaret's; besides this, measures were adopted for making a more adequate provision for the performance of religious worship in other parts of the parish. He trusted that that statement would satisfy the House as to the intention of the Government, and remove any uneasy feeling should there be a delay in bringing forward a measure in the Legislature. Such were the measures which the Speech indicated and which, if the House permitted, would be brought forward with as little delay as possible. Now, as for the objection which had been made to the Speech—it was vague and incomplete. It states that the same principles which governed the abolition of slavery, and the amendment of the representation of the people, should correct the abuses of the Church and the Municipal Corporations. What principle was there in all this? What object was there in the amendment? Why, to make a declaration of what should govern the measures for the Reform of the Church and the Corporations, when they could shortly have those measures before them, and when they would discuss them on as broad grounds as they chose. Now was it not evident that the amendment was brought forward for some other view? (Cheers.) Was it not evident

that Hon. Gentlemen on the other side were afraid. (Much cheering.) Yes, afraid to recognise in an amendment those measures on which they knew a difference of opinion prevailed. (Renewed cheering.) Why had they not inserted the ballot? (Cheers and laughter.) Why had they not inserted the repeal of the Septennial Act? (Cheers.) Why had they not inserted the repeal of the Union? (Much cheering.) They knew that on all those measures which had occupied the public attention since the Reform Bill there was an approach to unity. They went back some two or three years, when nothing but the Slavery Bill and the Reform Bill engrossed them; when no division existed to cause the heterogeneous parties to diverge; when they were united in sympathy and affection. (Laughter and cheers.) *Oh veteres recovamus amores.* But after the Reform Bill had passed what became of the union, what became of the motion for carrying out the principle of the Reform Bill? On these questions they shrunk from an indication of their opinions, and that, too, although they were questions arising out of the Reform Bill. The reason was simple and obvious. On these latter questions there was a practical collision, but on the two great measures alluded to Hon. Gentlemen of different political opinions could view each other with the utmost affection. The amendment was produced for the purpose of involving in some little difficulty the Noble Lord on the second bench (Lord Stanley) and his friends, who, it was supposed, in consequence of their concurrence in the Reform Bill and the abolition of slavery, could be caught in the trap of this amendment. They certainly concurred in those measures, and were the most effectual promoters of them; but what need of their declared approval of the principle of those measures? (Cheers.) Who doubted their approval? Had they so much distrust of the Noble Lord and his friends that they thought it necessary to tie them down, and fetter them with this Parliamentary resolution? (Cheers.) Notwithstanding these contrivances he would predict that if he knew anything of those whom it was thus intended to fetter they would easily discover what was the real question at issue under this eulogium of the Reform Bill, and act with their accustomed firmness and manliness. If the Hon. Gentleman asked him whether he would recognise the principles and act upon the spirit of those measures, he would refer to the course of the last two years, and ask them to show him what they meant by acting on the principles of those measures. (Great cheering.) The Right Hon. Baronet further contended that it would be a reflection upon the Legislature to make preliminary declarations of this kind before they had the measures before them. He could not concur in the amendment, as it was thrown together in a way perfectly novel, and rendered it impossible for him to act. It referred expressly to the grievances of Dissenters as the grievances of Protestant Dissenters, thereby excluding the Catholic Dissenter from all consideration. (Loud cheering.) Now his plans would include all Dissenters, and therefore, if he agreed to the amendment, it would be a limit of his liberality; it would hamper him, it would completely tie up his hands, and compel him to retrograde in the cause of temperate and beneficial Reform. (Laughter and cheers.) With regard to the tithes in Ireland, he had already given notice of a motion; but Hon. Gentlemen would not wait for his measure, conceiving it more prudent to stigmatise the Church of Ireland as the great disturber of the peace of that country. Reference was not made to the temporal secular question connected with tithes; but they characterised the Church of Ireland, notwithstanding the great reduction which had been made in its establishment, as still existing to disturb the peace of Ireland, and therefore rendering further reductions necessary. This was a great, a most important question—a question not to be disposed of equivocally by vague and general notices. He declared without any arrogant defiance, but with all that calmness which attended the conscientious conviction of being actuated by upright motives, that to the proposition he would not accede. He could not accede to it without a conscious degradation in the performance of the arduous duties he had to fulfil. He knew what the consequences must be. He feared the possibility of constructing a Government which could have greater claims to the confidence of the country than that which at the present moment existed. He saw not how such a Government was to be constructed. Even upon the principles of the Church question in Ireland it would now be difficult to reconstruct the Government of Earl Grey. He presumed that no Government could exist that did not include a selection of those parts which now act together on the other side of the House. He had been surprised at what had been said by the Honourable and Learned Member for Dublin (Mr. O'Connell), for that Honourable and Learned Member had declared that no consideration on earth should induce him to enter into the service of the Crown whilst the question of the repeal of the Union was not to be brought forward. It would be impossible to form a Cabinet of men differing from the present Government unless they had the support of public opinion. They could not set at defiance the opinions and feelings of the public. They might overpower them by violence, if they had the wickedness to resort to physical force. They might for a time prevail; but they would themselves be the first to be overwhelmed. (Hear, hear.) He felt it was his duty, as long as he could, consistently with his honour as a public man, to stand by the trust which he had then the honour to hold. (Cheers.) He trusted that the House would allow him to present his measures to their attention. He offered to them an attempt to settle the tithes question, he offered to them an attempt to reform the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the Courts connected with the administration of the Civil Law, and he attempted to remove the disabilities under which the Dissenters laboured in their professional pursuits. He offered to the House the prospect of doing this. Above all he offered to them the hopes of carrying these measures into effect in concurrence with the independent exercise of the authority of the House of Peers. If there was any advantage in his position, it was that he could be instrumental in restoring the harmonious action of the two Houses of Parliament. Gentlemen opposite might possibly form a coalition with men of extreme opinions, but unless he was greatly mistaken, the time would come, and shortly come, when the popular exultation in their success would abate, and when they would have no alternative except that of relinquishing the Government to those who offered to march in the course of sober, rational, temperate, and well-considered Reform, carrying with them the concurrence of those very men who would have no alternative but to relinquish power, or to resort to measures of compulsion and violence, which would make all Reform ineffectual, and seal the fate of the British Constitution. The Right Hon. Baronet sat down amidst the loud and reiterated cheers of the House.

After Sir ROBERT PEEL'S speech, the House adjourned until next day, when the debate was resumed. Mr. ROBIXSON, of Worcester, supported the Address, and was followed by Mr. WARD, who supported the amendment; he was replied upon with much animation and eloquence, and triumphant success, by Lord STORMONT.—Captain BERKELEY supported the amendment.

Lord STANLEY, in a very luminous address to the House, announced his intention of supporting the Address, not thereby pledging himself to support the Government, but as affording it a just and fair trial. His Lordship said he should wait with anxiety, patience, and forbearance, to see how its promises were fulfilled—a course which he considered to be in perfect conformity with the declarations he had made to his constituents. His Lordship dwelt somewhat at length upon what he considered an almost unconstitutional assumption of power by the Duke of WELLINGTON, of which, he said, notice should be taken by Parliament, lest it should be worked into a precedent. The Noble Lord sat down amidst loud cheerings.

Dr. LUSHINGTON followed. Of the Learned Gentleman's speech the merit may, perhaps, be ascertained by one declaration which he was pleased to make—"He denied that he had ever spoken disrespectfully of Royalty;" and then talked of Queen CAROLINE—one of whose Counsel he was. Mr. PRAED, however, refreshed the Learned Doctor's unwilling memory, by setting aside the name and case of the Learned Doctor's illustrious client, and nailing him to the addresses to his constituents, so recently published by him, and which are replete with the coarsest and grossest allusions to the present, and the two preceding Monarchs. Wits, they say, have short memories, but anybody who knows Dr. LUSHINGTON, will admit that he cannot plead this apothegm in extenuation of

his forgetfulness of the addresses to which we allude, or of his weakness or temerity in making the denial he did.

Mr. SHELL and Mr. H. GRATTAN spoke, we need not say how, or on what side. The latter gentleman—who, we believe, was perfectly serious in what he said—kept the House in a one-continued shout of laughter during his speech. After Col. PERCIVAL, Lord JOHN RUSSELL spoke, and repeated, with wonderful spirit and energy, all the things which everybody else of the Opposition party had said before. He was mightily cheered by his party, and most indulgently listened to by his opponents; and although we may safely say there never yet was such a leader of an Opposition as his Lordship, we cannot but admit that he did the thing quite as well as his personal friends could expect, and rather better than some of those who have been drilled into following him might have wished. Mr. GOULBURN, Mr. WHITTLE HARVEY, and Mr. BARING spoke, after which, Mr. HUME moved the adjournment till the next day (Thursday).

On Thursday little occurred worthy of remark, except an admirable speech of Mr. Serjeant GOULBURN. Sir JAMES GRAHAM supported the Address—Lord HOWICK supported the amendment in nearly direct opposition, as it appeared to us, to everything he had said in the course of the debate. Mr. O'CONNELL spoke at considerable length; but as the present Destructive party rely with infinitely greater hope upon the exertions of the Honourable Gentleman's *tail* than upon the efforts of his *head*, he did not put forth his usual energies. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE attacked Mr. BARING on the score of property, and Mr. O'DWYER concluded the debate earlier than he intended, by being universally coughed down. On a division the numbers were—

For the Address 302
For the Amendment 309
Majority 7

That this is a majority we cannot deny; but we do most positively deny that it is a majority that ought to affect the Ministry, or can be considered favourable to any but the most ultra-Destructive faction in the country. It is a majority produced by the votes of forty-five or forty-six Irish Roman Catholics, followers of that individual whom the present Opposition, while Ministers, denounced in the King's Speech from the Throne, as the agitator of Ireland. Are the voices of this anti-national *clique* either to represent the feelings of the loyal and well-disposed people, or regulate the conduct of the King's Government? Can such men as Lord HOWICK, Mr. LITTLETON, Mr. SPRING RICE, Lord KERRY, the GROSVENORS, the ST. MAURS, the HOWARDS, and the CAVENDISHES, accept the support of this faction? or, if they are unable to shake it off, can they feel satisfied by receiving it? We disbelieve the fact. What Lord JOHN RUSSELL may feel—if feeling he have beyond the delight of seeing men so infinitely his superiors, condescending to follow him—we cannot presume to guess. Certain, however, we are, that the unnatural alliance cannot last long;—there must be honour and principle somewhere amongst the Opposition. Sir FRANCIS BURDETT has already proved their existence—and surely those who have character to maintain, and property to preserve, will repudiate as friends and supporters, the men whom they have so recently declared to be agitators of a kingdom, and enemies to her peace and prosperity.

SIR CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON.

At a Court of Assistants of the Merchant Tailors' Company, holden at their Hall on Tuesday, the 24th day of February, 1835,

Resolved unanimously,—That the freedom of this company be presented to the Right Hon. Sir Charles Manners Sutton, G.C.B., one of the representatives in Parliament for the University of Cambridge, in testimony of the high sense entertained by the Court of his fidelity and zeal in the service of his country; for the industry, integrity, and impartiality with which for so many years he presided as Speaker in the Commons House of Parliament, and for his steady support of the constitution as by law established.

By order of the Court,
(Signed) J. B. DE MOLE, Clerk of the Company.

TO WHICH THE FOLLOWING ANSWER HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

Palace Yard, Feb. 25, 1835.

Gentlemen,—I accept with pride and gratitude the honour you have conferred upon me in the freedom of the Merchant Tailors' Company; it is an honour, which, however unexpected, is most highly valued by me—and there is no wish denser to my heart, than that the expressions of approbation of my public conduct, with which so distinguished a body has conferred this honour, should accord with the sentiments, and represent the feelings of the public at large.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most faithful and obedient servant,
(Signed) C. MANNERS SUTTON.

Addresses have also been presented to Sir CHARLES SUTTON from Salisbury and other places; and preparations are understood to be making in order to give him a public dinner upon an unusually extensive and magnificent scale.

WE have elsewhere promised a few observations upon Lord BROUGHAM'S reply to the LORD CHANCELLOR'S remarks upon the conduct of the Noble and Learned Baron, as regards the introduction by his Lordship of sundry names into certain Commissions of the Peace, not only without the ordinary reference to the Lords Lieutenants of the counties interested in the proceeding, but after his Lordship had ceased to be LORD CHANCELLOR.

In defending himself against some of Lord BROUGHAM'S loose attacks (more especially while complaining that he was deprived of the Great Seal somewhat too precipitately), the LORD CHANCELLOR is reported to have said:—

He (the Lord Chancellor) left it to their Lordships to decide whether it would have been expedient, nay, whether it would have been proper, in his Noble Friend to have left, for an entire fortnight, the management and control of public affairs in the hands of those Ministers whom his Majesty had thought proper to dismiss from his councils? (Cheers.) Why the adoption of such a course would have endangered every prospect of new Government, and consequently have defeated those intentions which induced his Majesty to call it together. (Cheers.) The Noble and Learned Lord seemed surprised at his adopting such an argument, and therefore it might be as well he should state to them a somewhat singular fact, which he thought they would admit not only fully confirmed his right to say it, but demonstrated that he and his colleagues had substantial grounds for apprehending the results he had stated as likely to ensue from the removal of public affairs being left in the hands of the dissolved Ministry until the return of Sir R. Peel. The Great Seal, it would be recollected, had been left in the hands of the Noble and Learned Lord for some days after the dissolution of the Ministry. Now what was the use that Noble and Learned Lord made of his authority during those few days? It was, perhaps, unnecessary for him to inform their Lordships, most of whom, from their knowledge of the duties and privileges of Lords Lieutenants of counties, must be aware of the fact, that the Great Seal never named an individual on the Commission of the peace without consulting the Lord Lieutenant of the county on the propriety of the nomination. The contrary at least he knew had never been his practice, and he also knew that his practice closely followed that pursued by the Noble and Learned Earl, who preceded him in the office of Lord Chancellor. But what would their Lordships suppose was the conduct of the Noble and Learned Lord who last addressed them as regarded that point? Why, subsequent to his dismissal from office, during the few days he was permitted

TO RETAIN THE GREAT SEAL, WITH A VIEW TO THE DISPOSAL OF SOME CASES IN CHANCERY WHICH HAD BEEN HEARD BEFORE HIM, AFTER HE HAD VIRTUALLY, THOUGH NOT NOMINALLY, CEASED TO BE THE LORD CHANCELLOR, HE SENT FOR THE COMMISSIONS OF SIX COUNTIES, AND NOT ONLY WITHOUT ANY APPLICATION HAVING BEEN MADE BY THE LORDS LIEUTENANTS OF THOSE COUNTIES, BUT IN DECLARED AND DIRECT CONTRADICTION TO THE WISHES OF THOSE LORDS LIEUTENANTS, ACTUALLY CAUSED FIATS TO BE ISSUED, inserting the names of several individuals upon them. (Loud cheers from the Ministerial Benches.) That was a fact which fortunately defied contradiction, inasmuch as the names of the individuals to whom he alluded were at the present moment to be found on those Commissions. He did not mean to say that all this was illegal; but he urged it as an argument, and a strong argument too, against allowing the seals of office to remain in the hands of a dissolved Administration until circumstances permitted the appointment of their successors. (Hear.)

In Lord BROUGHAM'S reply to the LORD CHANCELLOR, his Lordship entirely omitted to notice this allegation; the matter, however subsequently came under discussion, when—

The LORD CHANCELLOR said he felt it necessary, in consequence of what had passed, to remind the House of what he had stated. His statement was that six Commissions of the Peace were sent to the office two or three days after the late Government had been dismissed. The whole of them purported to have been signed on the 14th; but whether signed before or after the dismissal of the late Government it was impossible for him to say. Two arrived in time, not so the rest; and respecting every one of them there had been complaints from the different Lords Lieutenants.

Lord BROUGHAM said that the Noble and Learned Lord had entirely mistaken the date. He had given orders a fortnight before for the Commissions to be made out. He did not know till eleven o'clock at night, ON THE 14TH, that the Government was broken up, and he had left the Court of Chancery, having signed the Commissions, BEFORE FOUR O'CLOCK.

This is my Lord BROUGHAM'S reported statement.

On the 30th of last November we brought the whole of this matter before our readers; it will only be necessary generally to refer to our Paper of that day's date in order to afford a clear explanation of many things yet untouched upon. But it is absolutely essential to the due appreciation of Lord BROUGHAM'S statement, that he signed the COMMISSIONS BEFORE FOUR O'CLOCK ON THE 14TH OF NOVEMBER, to submit the following attested copy of a letter written by his Lordship's command on the 19TH OF THAT MONTH, five days after he knew of the "breaking up of the Government," "five days after he was out of office," and five days after his Lordship says he signed the Commissions at four o'clock:—

"Stanhope-street, Nov. 19.

"SIR,—I am desired by the Lord Chancellor to request that you will send the Cumberland Commission of the Peace to the Crown Office, by return of post.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"LEONARD EDMUNDS,

"Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

"W. HODGSON, Esq., &c. &c. &c."

Here we have Mr. LEONARD EDMUNDS, who was not Secretary to the LORD CHANCELLOR (having been appointed Clerk of the Crown on the 15th of November), directing Mr. HODGSON to send to LORD BROUGHAM (who was not LORD CHANCELLOR), the Commission of a county, which could by no possibility reach London until Monday the 24th, that being, according to his Lordship's own admission—first in the Court of Chancery, and now in the House of Lords—eight clear days after the time he had ceased to be Chancellor.

There is one quibble which may serve his Lordship's turn. The Commission to which we refer, never reached his Lordship's hands, and he may say he only alluded to others which did; but, even supposing his Lordship to take this ground of defence, and establish it; does it in the slightest degree weaken the proof of his intentions with regard to the other Commissions which he did not get hold of, but which, if he had, he knew, as we have already stated, could not have arrived in London until ten clear days after he himself admitted that he had ceased to be the officer, which he is by his own command, represented to be, by an individual with equal reason signing himself his Lordship's private secretary.

No opposition will be offered to the return of the Honourable CHARLES EWAN LAW, the Recorder of London, for Cambridge, the seat for which University will be (or is) vacated by the elevation of Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON to the House of Lords by the title of Viscount CANTERBURY, of the city of Canterbury, and Baron BOTTESFORD, of Bottesford, in the county of Leicester.

THE happy people in the United States, as they are called, have broken out in a fresh place. The President has been assassinated—an attempt has been made upon the life of Mr. JACKSON by a painter of the name of LAURENCE, who snapped two pistols at his Excellency's head; the latter of the two, after having been knocked down by a Lieutenant in the Navy, and "promptly pummelled" by one of the Secretaries of State—"the offence being a baitable one, and excessive bail being forbidden" (we quote the American papers)—the assassin was taken to the watch-house, and not being able to procure bail for about £200, was committed by Chief Justice CRANCH for trial at the next term of the Court.

NEWS has arrived from China of a hostile conflict between our ships of war and the peaceable Chinese; and also, the account of Lord NAPLIER'S death—both melancholy events being the results of the policy of the late Ministry, in sending his Lordship there, empowered to violate every principle of the trade, and outrage every prejudice of the people. His Lordship felt bitterly the execrations which were lavished upon his name, and the indignities offered to his person. In the action, many lives have been lost. The glory of the greatest slaughter of course rests with the British force; the *Andromache* had only one sailor killed, and three wounded, but the havoc amongst the offensive Ho Po RANG JANGS was very considerable: and all this, in fulfilment of the prophecy of the *Quarterly Review* of January twelvemonth.

Since this scene of death and bloodshed—things being restored to what they were before the late Government disbursed £10,000 per annum, besides GOD knows what, for outfits and establishments, in order to overturn them—the trade has been re-opened. Whatever advantages this return to old principles may produce, they will of course be proportionally lessened by the liberal regulations of the same Ministry, which has overthrown the privileges of the East India Company, and enables the British public to buy poison, under the name of tea, at prices considerably higher than they before gave for tea itself.

WE find in the *Morning Post* the report of a trial, one passage of which may be somewhat instructively read. It was an action brought by an electioneering agent against a Member of the last Parliament for professional services.

In the course of the evidence, says the report, two letters dated 16th November, 1833, and 5th February, 1834, were put in. The last letter, in addition to what is contained in the statement of the case observed that the defendant had seen Mr. LOWHAM, the friend of

The Lord Chancellor (Lord BROUGHAM), and that the Lord Chan- cellor was very anxious. On the officer arriving at this part of the letter, Lord Downham suggested that it need not be read aloud, and that the best way would be to hand it to the defendant's Counsel. Mr. PLATT, the defendant's Counsel examined the letter, and after some consultation with Sir J. Campbell, handed it back to the officer of the Court, directing him to omit that part. It did not, therefore, transpire what was the connexion between the defendant, Mr. LOWHAM, and Lord BROUGHAM. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

Upon this we make no comment;—we merely wish to call public attention to the tender care of Lord BROUGHAM, evinced by his friends the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE and the late ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

WITH reference to, and in elucidation of, an observation of ours to-day upon the statements of Lord BROUGHAM as to signing the Commissions of certain counties before four o'clock on the 14th of November, we think it as well to give the following passage from the Times of Saturday, respecting the "mistake" of Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the House of Commons on the preceding Thursday:—

"Sir ROBERT PEEL, in the debate of Thursday, inquired from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, whether the express ground on which he had publicly declared his opinion that Sir CHARLES M. SUTTON was disqualified for the Chair, was not his interference in respect to the dissolution of Parliament?"

"Lord John Russell denied this; and made the following reply to the question of Sir ROBERT PEEL:—'His impression was, that the late Speaker went no further than this—that he took an active part with respect to the formation of a Government, which Government could do no other than dissolve the Parliament. He did not think he ever had the impression that the Right Hon. Gentleman took an active part in advising the dissolution.'

"We have been assured very positively, but we must presume that our informant was mistaken, that Lord JOHN RUSSELL did address to several Members of Parliament a circular letter from which the following is an extract:—'I will not disguise my conviction that Sir C. M. Sutton has disqualified himself from resuming the Chair, by his attendance at the Council which advised the dissolution of Parliament.'

"As this passage is evidently at direct variance with the answer to Sir ROBERT PEEL's question, we presume there must be somewhere a great mistake."

THAT excellent paper the Kentish Observer, of Thursday, gives the following classification of the votes of the various representatives of the Kentish population:—

The county of Kent supplied the factious majority of last Thursday, with nine votes. There were two the Hon. G. of course; and Sir T. TROUBRIDGE (one of his MAJESTY'S Naval Aides-de-Camp), of course; and VILLIERS and CONYNGHAM, of course; and MARJORIBANKS, ROFARTS, BARNARD, and BERNAL—equally of course. We say of course, because if the sort of "public principle" which secured the votes of these Members, had required them to vote that the moon was made of green cheese, they would, of course, have done so. The moment men surrender the right of independent thought and action, it matters not what task is enjoined them. Be it evil, be it absurd, or be it dishonest, their province is simply to obey orders. The drudges of a party, like other drudges, must do their work, and hold their peace.

Art thou our slave,
Our captive, at the public mill our drudge,
And dar'st thou, at our sending and command,
Dispute thy coming?
We subjoin a list of Kentish votes, shewing at one view the free labourers and the drudges.

Table with 2 columns: Free Votes and Votes as per Order. Lists names of various individuals and their respective votes.

The idea of a Radical CONYNGHAM, is one which would scarcely have entered one's head. As to Sir THOMAS TROUBRIDGE, we really do not know if there be a salary attached to the office of Naval Aid-de-camp to the KING, but we know there is an *ecclat* about it; and we know, that when Captain MEYNELL and Colonel HORACE SKYMOUR voted according to their principles upon the Reform Bill, Lord GREY insisted upon their removal from the Royal Household, and carried his point. We believe our provincial contemporary spells the name of Mr. VILLERS wrongly—VILLIERS is the name of the CLARENDON family, and of our ambassador at Madrid, whose brother opposes the Government,—of what family the Canterbury Mr. VILLERS is we know not, but most assuredly not of that.

In justice to Mr. W. HOPKINS, who has been denounced in all the London papers for not drinking the health of the excellent Bishop of WORCESTER, we publish the following as we find it:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORCESTER JOURNAL.
"Sir—I shall feel obliged by your inserting my most unqualified contradiction of the following false and malicious paragraph, contained in the Guardian of last Saturday.

"A good Christian.—Mr. W. HOPKINS refused to drink to the Bishop of Worcester's health at Mr. PHILIP'S dinner, and, we understand, many persons drank it in water, to the great advantage of the landlord."

"I drank the toast with every mark of respect, in common with those around me, and the only remark I made, was privately to Mr. PHILIP, the reporter, who sat next to me, that the Bishop bore an excellent character, and was much esteemed in his neighbourhood.—So much for the veracity of the Guardian.—Yours, very respectfully,
"W. M. HOPKINS, Jun."

"Kidderminster, Feb. 24, 1835."

WE exceedingly regret having to announce the lamentable accident by which the Right Hon. and Rev. the Earl of SCARBOROUGH met his death. On Tuesday last, about noon, his Lordship was hunting in the parish of West Drayton, near Retford, and when riding by the side of the Clumber coach-road, his horse caught his foot in a hole from which a fox had been dug some time before, in consequence of which the horse fell on his side, and his Lordship was thrown with considerable force on the contrary side and pitched on his head. Although the ground was green-sward his hat was broken to pieces; as he was taken up perfectly senseless, and awful to relate, in about three quarters of an hour, was a corpse. Mr. FLOWER, surgeon of Retford, was speedily on the spot, but medical aid was of no avail. His Lordship was an ardent sportsman, and an excellent landlord, and universally esteemed. He leaves issue, one son, Lord LUMLEY, now Earl of SCARBOROUGH, and three daughters. Amongst the many munificent acts of his Lordship, was his present to York Minster of the new organ, which has cost above 10,000l. Lord LUMLEY being the radical member for the north division of Nottinghamshire, a vacancy of course occurs.

THERE is something so peculiarly impressive in the account of the funeral of the late much-lamented Earl of DARNLEY, which we find in the Kentish Observer, that we strain a point as to room to afford space for the following extract from it. It has been for sometime the fashion—if fashion can have influence over such ceremonies—to permit the last melancholy shew of affection and respect to the departed, to devolve upon indifferent and even inferior persons. The tribute of real devotional regard and attachment paid by the amiable and sorrowing relict of the Noble Earl, well deserves to be recorded. It merits the respect, the sympathy, and the imitation of those who really feel the loss they have sustained, and whose earnest grief will

not permit them to delegate the last duties to others, who can neither experience nor appreciate the sorrows of their own hearts:—

"The remains of this excellent Nobleman were yesterday (Feb. 24th) removed from his late mansion, to their last earthly resting place, in the family vault, at Cobham. The arrangements were conducted in the same manner, as at the funeral of his noble father, whose death took place about four years ago. No invitations were issued, except to immediate relatives and connexions; but it was intimated, in reply to the inquiries of those gentlemen who wished to attend, that their presence would be considered a gratifying mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. The number who availed themselves of this means of testifying their feeling, was accordingly, very great. Nearly 20 Clergymen, and most of the Magistrates, and principal gentry of the neighbourhood, assembled at Cobham Hall, and formed a part of the mournful procession, which moved from the hall at two o'clock, and proceeded, on foot, up the long avenue, leading through the park to the village, being joined, on the way by his Lordship's tenantry. The fineness of the day brought together an immense concourse of spectators, who lined the avenue, and thronged the village and the church-yard, but conducted themselves with remarkable decorum and propriety. It was strictly enjoined that there should be as little funeral pomp as possible. In the absence, however, of the "mockery of woe," there were depicted in the countenances of all present the marks of genuine sorrow. Each individual seemed to feel that he was following to the grave the remains of one, whose removal hence was an irreparable loss. Among the mourners present were, Sir HENRY PARRELL, the father, and Mr. PARRELL, the brother, of Lady DARNLEY; Dr. LONGLEY, head master of Harrow, her Ladyship's brother-in-law; Col. and Mr. BEN; and other relatives and connexions of the deceased Earl. The chief mourner, however, was the widowed Countess herself, who, supported by Mr. PARRELL, and strengthened by him 'who giveth power to the faint,' followed the body of her beloved Lord, to the house appointed for all living." On her right was her eldest son, the present Earl of DARNLEY, an interesting child of eight years of age. Her second son, about two years younger, walked on the left of Mr. PARRELL, while her little daughter was led by her cousin, Miss BRIGH. It was a deeply affecting sight to contemplate this bereaved group, as they stood near the mouth of that vault, which was about to enclose for ever, from their sight, all that was mortal of a most exemplary husband and father. The beautiful burial service of our church, was impressively read by the Rev. J. STOKES (Incumbent of Cobham, and formerly tutor to the deceased), assisted by his curate, the Rev. J. BOWMAN. Before the body was removed out of the church, a funeral address was delivered by the Rev. J. GRAHAM."

TO JOHN BULL.

Union Club, Feb. 23, 1835.

SIR—In your paper of last Sunday my name is inserted in the majority who voted for Mr. ABERCROMBY; whereas I voted for Sir C. M. SUTTON.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

ED. HOLLAND.

TO JOHN BULL.

DEAR BULL—What right has a fire-office to increase the rate of insurance because my neighbour takes in combustibles? Here am I, surcharged for my fire insurance, because next door is let to—Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

A HOUSEHOLDER IN QUEEN-STREET.

EASTERN MISSIONS.—The Council of King's College, London, have elected M. von DAELSEN, a student in the higher department of that Institution, to one of the Scholarships founded by Sir HENRY WORSLEY, K.C.B., for the Education of Missionaries to British India. This is the first appointment made under Sir H. WORSLEY'S endowment.

The Learned Judges for the ensuing Western Circuit, Mr. Justice PATERSON, and Mr. Baron GURNEY, will dine with the Duke of WELLINGTON, at Strathfieldsaye, on Monday next, should the state of public affairs allow of the Noble Duke's absence from town upon that day. The Learned Judges will proceed at an early hour on Tuesday morning to Winchester, where they will at once open the Commission.

The Durham county address to the KING, declaratory of confidence in the integrity of his Majesty's present Ministers, and a determination to uphold their Sovereign in the exercise of his just prerogative, was presented at the Levee on Wednesday by the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, accompanied by the Lord Bishop of EXETER, the Rev. GEORGE TOWNSEND, Prebendary of the Cathedral, and the Hon. ARTHUR TREVOR, M.P. for the city of Durham. It was signed by upwards of 2,000 persons, and was most graciously received by his MAJESTY.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of HADDINGTON, arrived in town on Tuesday. His Lordship experienced a most dangerous and tempestuous passage across the Irish channel, which materially delayed his arrival.

The last accounts from Bombay state that the Government of India were preparing to commence hostile operations against Joudpore, and it is asserted that the expedition was not to be undertaken against the petty Sovereignty only, but was to form the beginning of a great political movement, for the purpose of obtaining the entire subjugation of the Indies, and to completely crush RUNJEET SING, the Ameers of Sinda, and destroy at once the influence of the Russian Court over the Indian Chiefs. The advices state that the occupation of the Joudpore territory would destroy the hopes of Russia of any future invasion. The determination of the Indian Government to make this movement against Joudpore was rendered the more necessary in consequence of accounts having been received from Persia and the East of Europe, that the Emperor of RUSSIA was preparing an armament, the object of which was, as is stated, to invade the dominions of the SHAH of Persia. The movement against the Rajah of Joudpore had been resolved upon in consequence of his having given refuge to the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, and having refused to give him and other dangerous persons up to the Indian Government. The Governor-General had resolved not to let the opportunity pass to obtain the free navigation of the Indus. He was about to proceed to the upper provinces to conduct the arrangements. Two squadrons of the 11th Dragoons, the 10th Light Cavalry, some native regiments, and a large park of Artillery and battering guns were on their way to Joudpore at the date of the present advices.

The Dublin Mail says:—That the Catholic Relief Bill should have all fair play—and that the Roman Catholics should enjoy all the privileges it conveys—um bene se gesserit—is a maxim which, as we were amongst the first to assert, so we shall be amongst the last to negative. But that they should either usurp, or be suffered to enjoy privileges, against the arrogation of which the Bill contains express enactments, is more than our compact—and it must not be tolerated.

One provision of the Bill is, that no Roman Catholic Bishop or Priest should assume the legal titles or prerogatives of the Prelates or Clergy of the Established Church. We copy the following from the Freeman of this morning:—

"After completing the business of the national synod, the venerable Prelates have returned to their respective dioceses. On Tuesday the Right Rev. Bishops of Galway and Clonfert proceeded to the College at Maynooth, on their way to Galway and Loughrea; and yesterday the Archbishop of TUAM and the Very Rev. the Vicar Capitular of Killahe, left town for the splendid seat of M. D. BELLAW, Esq., Mount-bellaw, county Galway, on their route to TUAM."

Now, whether the assumption of this style and dignity be a formal usurpation—or merely the effect of a weak-minded vanity, it is equally injurious to the rights of the Established Church; and forms a very proper subject for the immediate interference of the Executive.

Another provision of the Bill was intended to provide against the increase of the Jesuit societies and other religious orders of the

Church of Rome. How has this enactment been observed? The Morning Register of to-day contains the following announcement:—

"THE CISTERCIAN ORDER IN IRELAND.—The Pope's Bulls have been received, appointing the Very Rev. Mr. RYAN, the present Prior of this order, a Mitred Abbot. We understand that the consecration will take place on the 21st of March, in the Cathedral of Waterford! Principally by the exertions of Mr. RYAN, the members of this community obtained an asylum on the estate of the benevolent Sir RICHARD KEANE, near Cappoquin, county of Waterford, where they have been afforded an opportunity of resuming their labours for the benefit and improvement of their fellow-creatures."

Here are two flagrant instances of the total disregard in which Romanists hold both their own engagements and the law of the land in an heretical State.

Two-thirds of the city of Adrianople were on the 24th ult. destroyed by fire. The portion of the town inhabited by the Greeks is now a heap of ashes. The khans, where merchants store their goods, have become also a prey to the flames. The value of English manufactures in one of these establishments is said to have amounted to two millions of piastres.

On Thursday the House of Commons issued the following orders respecting private Bills:—That no petitions for private Bills be received after the 13th day of March next; that no private Bill be read the first time after Monday, April 13; and that the House will not receive any report of such private Bill after Monday, June 22.

On Tuesday there were 49 notices of motions placed on the Commons' books; on Wednesday, 29—making together in two days only seventy-eight, a number of themselves sufficient to occupy no considerable portion of the Session.

The Recordership of Leicester, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Sergeant GOLDBURN, has been conferred upon JOHN HILDYARD, Esq.

The Manchester Chronicle says—"We hear that a meeting is immediately about to be convened for the purpose of agreeing to an Address to the Prime Minister, calling upon him to continue at his post, and not to abandon the country to the domination of a faction."

The last information from Calcutta states that an official notice had been issued for receiving tenders, addressed to the Board of Trade, for the purchase of the East India Company's silk factories. The Company's cotton and saltpetre factories were announced for public sale at Cawnpore and Patna for the 1st September last.

The death of FRANCIS HOLYOAKE Esq. of Tettenhall, puts his son, Sir FRANCIS LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE GOODRICE, Bart., in possession of estates in the counties of Warwick, Oxford, and Stafford, of upwards of 7,000l. a year in addition to the immense estates in Yorkshire, Norfolk, Middlesex, and Ireland, bequeathed to him by his friend, the late Sir HARRY GOODRICE.

The Cambridge Chronicle, in its Huntingdon intelligence, has the following:—

A PAIR OF DESTRUCTIVES.—A lawyer from London, who is one of the agents to a fire at St. Ives, made the following declaration to a Conservative on the Market hill, on Saturday last: "It will not be long," said he, pointing to All Saints' Church, "before that building will be pulled down, and all the other Churches in the kingdom, and the stones will go to repair the roads." This feeling has long been entertained by some Dissenters; but a worthy and consistent man at St. Neots, (as he calls himself,) goes a little farther in his malediction, and says, "It is his daily prayer to the Almighty that he may see these fabrics in flames and the Bishops and Parsons in the midst of them."

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. WILLIAM GOODE, M.A., to the Rectory of St. Antholin and St. John the Baptist, in the city and diocese of London, void by the cession of the Rev. John Gordon.

The Rev. JOHN VANE, to be Chaplain to the House of Commons.

The Rev. THOMAS LEVISON LANE, M.A., to the Vicarage of Wasperton, in the county of Warwick, void by the cession of the Rev. Charles Lane; on the presentation of the Rev. John Lucy, M.A., Rector of Hampton Lucy.

The Rev. FRANCIS KNYVETT LEIGHTON, A.M., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, to the Vicarage of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury. Patron, the King.

The Rev. THOMAS MUSGRAVE, M.A., and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Orwell, in the county of Cambridge; on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor, Lyndhurst.

The Rev. JEREMIAH CURTIS, S.C.L., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Shelton with Hardwicke annexed, in the county of Norfolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. Edward Frank.

The Hon. and Rev. AUGUSTUS FRED. PHIPPS, M.A., to the Rectory of Halesworth with Chediston, Suffolk; on the presentation of Robt. Plummer Ward, Esq., of Gilston Park, Herts.

The Rev. EDWARD ENGELL, B.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Rodden, vacant by the death of John Methuen Rogers, Clerk, the last incumbent.

The Rev. THOMAS TANNER, Clerk, M.A., to the Vicarage of Nynehead, on the cession of John Sanford, Clerk, the last incumbent; on a presentation from the Crown.

The Rev. CHRIS. CLARKSON, Clerk, M.A., late of Richmond, Yorkshire, to the Rectory of Elworthy, vacant by the cession of Thos. Roe, Clerk; on the presentation of the said Thomas Roe.

THOMAS BOUCHER CONEY, Clerk, B.A., to the Rectory of Chedzoy, vacant by the resignation of Thomas Coney, Clerk; on the presentation of the said Thomas Coney, patron in full right.

The Rev. JAMES EVELLEIGH, Perpetual Curate of Iwade, and Curate of Sittingbourne, to the Vicarage of Alkham cum Cape Le Fer; on the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Thomas Evanson, M.A., in his 84th year, Rector of Catworth Magna, Huntingdonshire.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Feb. 26.—This day the following degrees were conferred:—Bachelor in Divinity: Rev. G. D. Kent, Fellow of Corpus.—Bachelor in Civil Law, by Commutation: E. Maddy, Brasenose.—Grand Compounder.—Masters of Arts: Rev. E. H. Dymock, Brasenose; C. L. Parker, Wadham; Rev. T. L. Allen, Worcester; Rev. A. R. Sturt, Exeter; Rev. E. Bigge, Fellow of Merton.—Bachelors of Arts: F. Wilson, New Inn Hall, Grand Compounder; S. Pidwell, H. J. Cotton, Worcester; Rev. A. N. Buckeridge, St. John's.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR has just bestowed a living of considerable value, the Vicarage of Bredfield, in Suffolk, on the Rev. GEORGE CRABBE, the eldest son and biographer of the deceased poet. This intelligent gentleman had hitherto been without any preferment except a poor Curacy in the neighbourhood of Bristol. As Mr. CRABBE'S character is said to be excellent in all respects, we are extremely happy to see his father's genius honoured in his person. This appointment reflects the greater credit on the LORD CHANCELLOR, as he has no personal knowledge of Mr. CRABBE, and has bestowed it without solicitation and without reference to political connexion, on the ground of the respectable and meritorious character of the individual benefited.—Times.

At the tithe-audit of the Rev. ARCHIBALD ALISON, held at Wellington, Salop, an abatement of 30 per cent. was made to all those who came prepared to pay the amount due on their respective compositions.

At the Convocation of the Clergy held at St. Paul's on Friday se'night (an account of which we were unavoidably compelled to omit last week), the Dean of CHICHESTER, the Procurator of the last Convocation, was again unanimously elected to that office.

A contest has taken place in the parish of Lambeth on the question of granting a Church-rate. The poll closed on Wednesday, when the following was declared to be the result:—For the rate of 2d. in the pound, 865; against the rate, 615; majority for the rate, 250.

The parishioners of Coddington, Cheshire, have presented their late Minister, the Rev. J. Y. Dob, of Edge Hall, with a piece of plate.

A purse, containing fifty guineas, has been presented to the Rev. JOHN CLAYTON, of Edenfield, by his congregation. The Rev. E. J. Wilcocks, Curate of Lower Brixham, having been appointed Chaplain at the Scilly Islands, the parishioners have presented him with a handsome tea service of silver.

STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING.

During the week the Consol Market has, as might be expected, been very considerably agitated; but the firmness displayed by the Ministry, and the evident determination of the Conservative Cabinet not to abandon the country to the designs of the factious, has tended to restore a considerable degree of steadiness to the Money Market.

The reply of His Majesty to the Commons has also had its effect, and Consols for Account closed this afternoon at 91 1/2 buyers. Exchequer Bills are at 34 to 36, and India Bonds 18 to 20, both with a firm Market. The Settlement, both of the English and Foreign Markets, has taken place during the week, and passed over without any defalcation.

The Foreign Securities the tendency is decidedly upward. Chilean Bonds are 44 1/2 to 45 1/2; Columbian are 37 1/2; Dutch Five per Cent are at 102 1/2 to 103; and Mexican 42 1/2. Spanish and Portuguese Bonds have both advanced, the former being at 58 1/2 to 59, and the latter being at 92 1/2 to 93.

There were no arrivals from the Continent yesterday, in consequence of the boisterous state of the weather. The latest news from Paris possesses but little interest, with the exception of the resignation of Marshal Mortier, the President of the Council and Minister at War. The King had sent for Marshal Soult, who is at St. Amand in the Tarn, desiring his immediate attendance to re-constitute the Cabinet.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY. The House met this morning for the purpose of proceeding to St. James's Palace, to present to His Majesty the amended Address. The attendance of Members was much greater than on any former similar occasion.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been prevented from taking the oath and his seat in Parliament by a domestic affliction, the demise of his daughter, Lady Beaumont, wife of Sir George Howland Beaumont, Bart., to whom her Ladyship was united in 1825, and by whom she has left an infant family.

On Tuesday night the residence of the Downer Lady Brownlow, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, was robbed of several cases of jewels of very considerable value, including a diamond necklace, several pearls and other necklaces, bracelets, rings, and a great variety of other articles of rich workmanship, and almost every description of precious stones; also a gold watch and chain, several other gold chains, and a blue leather writing-case, containing letters and memoranda belonging to her Ladyship.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 27, 1835. Coldstream Regt. Foot Gds.—G. V. Mundy, Esq., Page of Honour to the Queen, to be Ens. and Lieut. without pay. 8th Foot—To be Ensigns, by pur. W. St. Leger, Gent. vice Lomax, ret.; J. Hinde, Gent. vice Craufurd, ret. 31st—Lieut. Col. J. Maclean, from the 29th, to be Lieut. vice H. Jones, whose appointment has not taken place. 37th Foot—Ens. R. J. Long to be Lieut. by pur. vice Kiermender, ret.; W. G. Griffith, Gent. to be Ens. by pur. vice Long. 60th—Sergt. Maj. T. Mitchell to be Adjut. with the rank of Sec. Lieut. vice Wright, who resigns the Adjutancy only. 92d—Sergt.—Maj. J. Calder to be Quartermaster, vice Jones, dec. 95th—Capt. A. L. Macleod, from h.p. unfit, to be Capt. vice B. E. Ford-Bowes, who exc. rec. diff. Ceylon Regt.—Maj. T. Fletcher to be Lieut. Col. by pur. vice Maclester, ret. to be Lieut. vice H. Jones, whose appointment will be Fletcher; Lieut. H. A. Atchison to be Capt. by pur. vice Braybrooke; Sec. Lieut. W. Dickson to be First Lieut. by pur. vice Atchison; J. V. Vigors, Gent. to be Sec. Lieut. by pur. vice Dickson.—Memorandum—The half-pay of the under-mentioned Officer has been cancelled from the 27th inst. inclusive, he having accepted a commuted allowance from his commission: Lieut. R. Lewis, h.p. unfit. The under-mentioned Officers have also been allowed to retire from the service, receiving commuted allowances for their commissions from the 27th inst. inclusive: Surgeon J. B. Waterson, of the 19th Foot; Quartermaster G. Tison, of the 19th Foot.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE, LXIII., for MARCH, 1835, Price 2s. 6d., contains:—The Church Reform—Songs of Italy, Chap. II. (from the Prout Papers)—The Cliffs of Craven. A Tradition—Tour of Oliver Yorke's Rhyming Cousin. Fit IV.—Gallery of Literary Characters. No. LVIII. Branner—A Few Observations on the Crime of Forgery and its Punishment—History of Corporations—Quarrels of Zoologists—Old Thoughts on Strange Subjects—The Second Triumvirate—Of Ireland in 1834 (continued)—Pitt and Peel; or, 'His Fifty Years' since a Tale of March 1784 and March 1835. By an old Parliamentary Rhyme-maker—The Sea Sprite; or, a Voice from the Deep—The Hunter of Conmar. By the Ettrick Shepherd—Prospects of the Ministry. James Fraser, 215, Regent-street, London.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. No. CCXXXIII. for MARCH. Contents:—I. Shall we have a Conservative Government?—II. Whig or Tory—III. Lays of the Leveilers; No. 1; Go the whole Hog—IV. The Cruise of the Midge; Chap. 12: My Uncle—V. Nursery Rhymes—VI. William Pitt: Part 3—VII. The Wyvilles—VIII. Town Reliquie—IX. Stories of the Middle Ages—X. French and German Belles Lettres—XI. Shakespeare in Germany: Part 2; Shakespeare's Tragedies—Romero and Juliet—XII. The Last Journey—XIII. Antique Greek Lament; by Mrs. Hemans—XIV. The Jungfrau of the Lurlei; a Legend of the Rhine—XV. On an Insulated Rock on the Summit of Mowcop—XVI. Edmund Spenser. Part 6. William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE comprises, among other interesting papers—On the State of the Rural Population. My Hon. Friend Bob, by T. H. Bayly, Esq. Thoughts during Sickness, by Mrs. Hemans. The Dictator of Paraguay, by the Hon. Mrs. Esling. Confessions of Shakespeare, No. 2. Scenes in the Life of Gilbert Gurney, by Theodore Hook, Esq., continued. Printed for Henry Colburn, No. 13, Great Marlborough-street, to whom alone all Communications are requested to be addressed.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for MARCH, containing Among others, the following articles:—Antiquography of Sir Ezeron Bydger.—Historical Characters by Sir J. Mordaunt, Bart. of Gwent and Airedale, No. 1.—Ozorio (a Plan).—Late Rev. Dr. Drury, of Harrow.—Facts respecting the Gunpowder Plot.—Monumental Sculpture and Architecture (with Engravings).—Family of Sir Ralph Sadler.—British Relations with China.—Old English Poetical Fænetic.—Rev. P. Hall and Bishop Louth.—Retrospective Review: M. Stevenson's Poems.—With Reviews of New Publications; Historical Chronicle; and Obituary, containing Memoirs of the late Right Hon. R. B. Carew, Right Hon. Jas. Fitzgibbon, Henry Banks, Esq., Rev. R. T. Malthus, Mr. Charles Lamb, Pringle, Esq., &c. Published by W. Pickering, Chancery-lane.

THE SPORTING MAGAZINE for MARCH is embellished with—A Portrait of CHARLES NEWMAN, Esq., Master of the East Essex Hunt. II. THREE HOUNDS OF A HUNT. Contents:—Sport in the West, with Mr. Farquharson's Hounds, Mr. Hall's, the Blackmore Vale Harriers, Mr. Portman's; the celebrated Stock Wood Fox Hector, &c.—A Sportsman's Dream—Visit to the North, by Neptune, embracing the Holderness, Sir Tatton Sykes, and the York and Ainsty Hounds.—Fænetic.—A Hunt for a Seat, or a little Electioneering.—Stallions for 1835.—Proposed Parliamentary Bill, written by a Member of the Society.—Mems of Newman and his Hounds.—Craven on the Turf.—My First Run with Hounds, with a Sketch of the late Edward Dewing, of Guist, Norfolk, Esq., as a Sportsman, and an Elegy on his Death, by Ringwood.—Hunting in Shropshire: Mr. Pinches' Hounds.—Sporting Subjects in the Winter Exhibition of the British Institution.—A brilliant Run with Mr. Thomas Ashwell Smith: a fine Treat over a light Country, by a Christmas Fox-hunter.—The Royal Stud at Hampton Court.—Continuation of "The Meltonians," a Poem, by the Hermit in Leicestershire.—Sporting Intelligence, Racing Calendar, &c. London: M. A. Pittman, 18, Warwick-square, and all Booksellers.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE; AND THE PRIZE ESSAYS AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND. Printed for William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh; Thomas Cadell, London; and W. Curry, jun. and Co., Dublin.

WESTALL AND MARTIN'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE.—Part 11, price 1s., is now ready. Contents:—Hester's Feast... Martin. The Wife of Jereboam... Martin. Abijah... Westall. The Fall of Babylon... Martin. God Answering Job from the Whirlwind... Westall. Part 12, completing the Work, will be published on the 1st of April. E. Churton, 26, Holles-street.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JACK KETCH. "This book is indeed one of the most powerful pieces of fiction that has for some time issued from the press."—Morning Herald. Edward Churton (late Bull and Churton), Public Library, 26, Holles street, Cavendish-square.

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ROMANCES OF MANY LANDS, WITH SKETCHES OF LIFE AND MANNERS, COMIC AND SERIOUS. 3 vols. Principal Contents:—The Dead Guest—The Miseries of having Nothing to do—The Party—The Death of the Estrella—The Slave Ship—The Emigrant's Daughter—The Devil's Barn—The Last Eruption of Vesuvius—The Gipsy's Prophecy, &c. Also just published, In 3 vols., post 8vo. PIERCE FALCON, THE OUTCAST. By Emma Whitehead.

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THE STRANGER IN AMERICA. Comprising Sketches of the MANNERS, SOCIETY, AND NATIONAL PECULIARITIES OF THE UNITED STATES. 2 vols. post 8vo. By Francis Lieber. Editor of the "Encyclopedia Americana." "We have read no work but one, on the same subject, in which there is so much interesting matter."—Morning Herald.

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GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, For the Week ending Feb. 21. Per Imperial Qr. Average of last Six Weeks.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price per Imperial Qr., Price per Bushel, and Average of last Six Weeks. Includes Wheat, Oats, and Duty on Foreign.

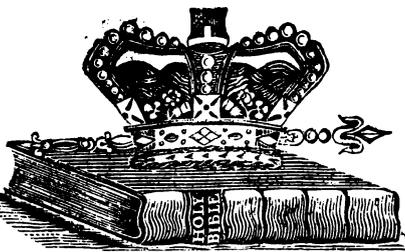
Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price per 100, Price per 100, and Price per 100. Includes Bank Stock, 3 per cent. Red., 3 per cent. Consols., 3 1/2 per cent. 1818., 3 1/2 per cent. Reduced., New 3 1/2 per cent., 4 per cent. of 1826., Bank Long Annuities., India Bonds., Exchequer Bills., Consols for Account.

At Tunbridge Wells, on the 23rd ult., the Lady Sarah Taylor, of a son—On the 22d ult., at Casserway Hall, Lancashire, the lady of George Marton, Esq., of a daughter—In Russell-square, the lady of Samuel James Capper, Esq., of a daughter—On the 22d ult., at Horton Hall, Staffordshire, the lady of the Rev. G. G. Harvey, of a son—On the 24th ult., at the Rectory, Wainfleet, the lady of the Rev. L. Cholmeley, of her 17th child, a daughter—On the 20th ult., in Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor-square, the lady Louise Finch, of a son and heir—On the 19th Sept., at sea, in midst of a tremendous gale, on board the Manhill, on its way to Van Diemen's Land, the lady of Frederick Brock, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED. On the 24th ult., at St. James's Church, Westminster, by the Rev. Henry Fowle, the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Best, Rector of Abbot's Ann, Hanis, and third son of Lord Wyndford, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Chas. Duke. On the 25th ult., at Weston, near Bath, the Rev. Wm. Parker, Rector of Saham, Norfolk, and late Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Eliza Helen, youngest daughter of the late George Welch, Esq., of High Leck, Lancashire. At Morpeth High Church, on the 24th ult., J. Lambton Loraine, Esq., third son of the late Sir William Loraine, Bart., of Kirk Harle, in the county of Northumberland, to Caroline Isabel, eldest daughter of the Rev. Frederick Ekins, Rector of Morpeth—On the 24th ult., at Marylebone Church, Henry Stewart, jun., Esq., third son of Henry Stewart, Esq., of Tyrrellton, in the county of Donegal, to Lucy Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. F. N. Norris, Esq., of Nottingham-place—On the 25th ult., at Christ Church, Marylebone, Henry Mitchell, of the Madras Army, to Jessie, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. M. Cusick, of the 98th Regiment—On the 25th ult., at St. Pancras, J. St. Simmonds, Esq., of Perth, to Emmeline, second daughter of Frederick Walsby, Esq., of Great George street, Euston-square—On the 25th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, William Oakley, Esq., of Oakley, in the county of Salop, to Alicia Mary, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Evan Lloyd and Lady Trillemston—At Kensington, on the 24th ult., John Lyle Ostler, Esq., of Grantham, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. E. W. Grimfield, of Notting Hill-square, Kensington—On Thursday last, at Steppney, the Rev. John Bishop, A.M., of Copdock, Suffolk, and of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Robert Woodgate, Esq., of Lavenham Hall, Essex, and niece of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Aylett, K.M.T.

DIED. On the 22d ult., at his house, in York, aged 59, Richard Purchas Strangways Esq., eldest son of the late Richard Strangways, Esq., of Well, in the same county, and one of the Deputy-Lieutenants of the East Riding. At Paris, on the 17th ult., of a decline, Henry Wombwell, Esq., second son of Sir George Wombwell, Bart. On the 22d ult., at her house, Queen Ann-street West, in the 62d year of her age, the Hon. Juliana Curzon, daughter of the late, and sister of the present Lord Scarsdale. On the 23d ult., in his 74th year, John Lennox, Esq., of Westbrook, Isle of Wight, formerly of the island of Madeira. On the 15th, at Hydes, South of France, Mary Anne, wife of Sir George H. W. Beaumont, Bart., of Coleorton Hall, Leicestershire. Aged 39, A. Maxwell Robertson, Esq., of the Office of His Majesty's Woods and Forests, &c., and of Caversham-street, Regent's park—At Crofton, in the East India Company's Military College, Addiscombe—On the 21st ult., Thomas Stafford, of the colliery-fields, and of Stafford, in the county of Devon, Esq., aged 31—On the 25th ult., in Branton-square, Dowager Lady Elcho, in the 90th year of her age—On the 24th ult., at Salisbury, in the 74th year of his age, Edward Steaps, Esq.—On the 23d ult., at Chavenage House, Gloucestershire, Miss Sarah surviving daughter of Lieut.-General J. S. Wood—On the 24th ult., at Ashdown House, Sussex, the Hon. Anne Fuller, the daughter of the first Lord Heathfield, and widow of the late John Trayton, Fuller, Esq.—On the 14th of August last, at Elvies near Holmat Town, Elinor Howell, wife of Capt. Wm. Bell, of the Royal Horse Artillery—On the 24th ult., at Margate, Francis Forster, Esq., aged 63 years—At Jersey, after a few days' illness, and deeply regretted by his family, Wm. Clark, Esq., aged 60—On the 21st ult., at Teitellhall, Francis Holyoake, Esq., aged 69—On the 19th ult. at Spishott House, Berks, in the 34th year of his age, the Hon. Russell Barrington, fourth son of the late and brother to the present Viscount Barrington.

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

VOL. XV.—No. 743.

SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1835.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—To-morrow Evening will be performed, the Historical Play of KENILWORTH.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow evening will be performed, Auber's Historical Opera of LESTOCQ; or, THE FITE of the Hermitage.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Rapid Termination of the Season.—Incessant Laughter to Robert Macaire.—To-morrow, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the new Burletta, entitled ROBERT MACAIRE;

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MISS MORDAUNT AND MISS J. MORDAUNT. QUEEN'S THEATRE, Tottenham-street, Fitzroy-square, under the Sole Management of Mrs. Nisbett.—To-morrow evening will be performed, a Petite Comedy, entitled WOMAN.

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 until Five in the evening.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERIES of PICTURES, in Leicester-square, are OPEN EVERY DAY, from Ten in the morning until dusk.

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EIGHT SONGS and FOUR DUETS, with Italian Words, the best compositions of Signor Rossetti, will be published, on the 15th of April, by WILLIS and CO., London; and PACINI, Paris. Price to Subscribers, 18s.; to Non-Subscribers, 25s. Subscriptions received at the Royal Musical Library, 75, Lower Grosvenor-street (six doors from Bond-street), where may be found a splendid assortment of PIANOFORTES and HARPS, by all the approved makers; and where purchasers have the advantage of contrasting the relative merits of each, and obtaining them at Manufacturers' prices for immediate payment.

J. WILLIS respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry, that he has just added several Thousand Classical Compositions, Vocal and Instrumental, to his extensive Musical Library.—Terms of Subscription, Two Guinea per annum.

Mrs. WILLIS and DAUGHTERS' MUSICAL ACADEMY is now open. Days of attendance, Tuesdays and Fridays.—Terms may be had at their residence, 75, Lower Grosvenor-street.

LORD AINGER, in the Court of Exchequer, having been pleased to grant an INJUNCTION to restrain THOMAS BOOSEY, the Composer, of Hollos-street, Oxford-street, from printing and pirating the Music of Auber's Opera of LESTOCQ, Music-sellers and others are hereby cautioned against selling such piracies; and the public are respectfully informed that the Original, Sale, &c. in three books, the Waltz arranged by Czerny, the Bando by Hiltner, Two Sets of Quadrilles by Weipert, the Airs de Ballet, and Galop by Henri Herz, and the whole of the Vocal Music, with numerous other Arrangements from the same celebrated Opera, are published and sold by D'ALMAINE and CO., 20, Soho-square.

CHEAP SILKS.—A large Stock of Rich Figured and Plain Silks, considerably below the usual prices, will be submitted for Sale on MONDAY, and following days, by ALLISON and EDWARDS, Regent House, 240, Regent-street.

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RICH SPITALFIELDS SILKS.—HENRY NEWTON respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his extensive Stock of SILK GOODS, now ready for inspection, at the old Established Silk House, 231, Regent-street, comprising plain and figured Gros de Naples, Poul de Soies, Satin Turques and Satinettes in every variety of colour, Jardinier Check Gros de Naples, the richest Black, White, and Coloured Satins, Black Gros de Naples, &c. all of Spitalfield manufacture, just purchased on the best Cash terms, and offered for Ready Money at the lowest possible Sale of Profit.—SPITALFIELDS HOUSE, 231, Regent-street, exactly opposite Hanover-street.

At 4, HOLBORN SIDE OF BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE. THE IRISH LINEN COMPANY beg leave to state, that the above House is their only establishment. Purchasers are requested to take notice, that since the dissolution of the Irish Linen Board, vast quantities of shirting, bed and table linen, made from an admixture of cotton and flax, are constantly imported from Ireland into this country, and vented to the public as genuine Irish cloth. Such fabrications are not the same as the genuine Irish linen cloth, and the public may rely on being supplied with real flaxen cloth. The purchase money returned should any fault appear. Good Bills and Bank of Ireland Notes taken in payment, or discounted. Country and town orders punctually attended to, by JOHN DONOVAN, 4, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE.

GENUINE SPERM OIL.—T. HUDSON, Oil Merchant, 150, Queen's Road, Clerkenwell, London, begs to inform the Families of the Nobility, Clergy, and others, that he has now on Sale, very superior Sperm Oil at 6s. per Imperial Gallon; the second quality, 5s. 3d.; Lamp Oil, 2s. 6d. and 3s.; genuine tallow, 2s. 3d.; best Store, 5s. 6d. per dozen; in superior Mottled Oil, 5s. 6d. per dozen; in superior Yellow Soap, 2s. per cwt.; ditto, 4d. and 4s. 6d. per cwt.; and 2s. per cwt. of Window Glass, in fine Old Brown Window, 1s. 4d. Every other article in the Trade equally low for Cash. Orders by post must cover Cash or a reference.

The Imperial Gallon is one-fifth more than the old measure, which is still used by many persons in the Trade, and by which they defraud their customers of 20 per cent.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS in DISTRESS.—At the Annual General Court, held at the CITY OF LONDON TAVERN, on THURSDAY last, the 5th inst., the following Twelve Pensioners were elected from a List of Thirty-eight Candidates:—

Table with columns: Name, Age, Votes. Includes John Ohlsen, Margaret Alciato, Charles de la Garde, Elizabeth Lang, James Becker, Solomon Solomon, Martin Fluzel, P. di Giovanni, Justus Schart, Louisa Toulon, Christopher Koehler, John Gibhardt.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Court be given for the unmerited Donations, received for Distribution among the unsuccessful Candidates:— A Lady at Bath, by A. J. Doxat, Esq. £10 0 0 Gerard Wynen, Esq. 5 0 0 G. 3 0 0

CHARLES MURRAY, Hon. Sec.

SONS OF THE CLERGY.—THE ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be held on THURSDAY, the 7th of May next.—THE REHEARSAL OF THE MUSIC will take place on the preceding Tuesday. Conductor, Sir George Smart. OLIVER HARGREAVE, Treasurer.

THEATRES and ITALIAN OPERA.—AT SAMS'S ROYAL SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, St. James's-street, the best PRIVATE BOXES may be Engaged by the Night, for Covent Garden, Drury Lane, Adelphi, and Queen's Theatres; and for the FRENCH PLAYS. A Box at Covent Garden for £1 11s. 6d. Ditto, Drury Lane, £1 11s. 6d. Admitting Eight persons, and elegantly situated.

The Year £5 5 0—Half Year £3 3 0—Quarter £1 16 0 This Library is liberally supplied with every new Work, to ensure an early perusal.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.—PRIVATE LESSONS in Persian, Arabic, Hindoostanee, and Hebrew.—Apply to Mr. Mortimer, Bookseller, 2, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.

ALGERYMAN of the Established Church of England, the Minister of a large and very respectable congregation at one of the finest towns in FRANCE, to which he is licensed by the Bishop of London, wishes to receive, at Easter, THREE YOUNG GENTLEMEN, to take the places of the same number who will leave him at that time. The terms are Thirty Pounds per Quarter of three calendar months, paid in advance according to the custom of the country; but without extra charges of any kind, except for books and stationery, if wanted, and washing. Hitherto, all the young Gentlemen of this little establishment have finished the usual course of School education at home, and have come to France for the purpose of learning the French language, with such other branches of liberal knowledge as are necessary to prepare them for society and business.—The Advertiser has had the experience of more than twenty years in such pursuits, fifteen of which he has passed in France, and has very rarely indeed found it necessary for a young person of good conduct to stay with him more than twelve months, whilst in many instances, where the Pupil had previously, in England or elsewhere, made some progress in the French language, three, or six months, according to circumstances, have been found sufficient to complete his studies in that respect. In these short periods, his Pupils have succeeded in speaking and writing the French language well, and in acquiring considerable knowledge of Geography and History, and of the laws and constitution of their native country, after Blackstone and other eminent writers.—The number of Pupils is limited to Six. The house affords to four of these young Gentlemen, single bed-rooms; and to the remaining two, a very comfortable double room, with a room of its own, situated on the side of a hill at short distance from the town, and commands a beautiful view; it has also the advantage of being near to the best sea-bathing in France, on a beach where every thing is provided that can promote the safety and the pleasure of the bathers, with their instruction in the art of swimming.—A Lady, who is a native of Paris, lives in the family, to afford the Pupils a constant opportunity of conversing in the French language. To a parent who may wish to see his child conversing in this language in a proper manner, and who would approve of his passing a short time in France, with a view to the general cultivation of his mind, and to that improvement in manners which, under prudent and proper direction, is its common effect, the present opportunity will be given as to the success of the Advertiser's Pupils, and as to the happy manner in which they have all passed their time with him and his family.—Apply, post paid, to George Keynell, Esq., No. 42, Chancery-lane, London.

MARRIED CLERGYMAN, B.A. of Cambridge, residing in one of the most healthy Villages in the county of Suffolk, wishes to RECEIVE into his family, the SON of a Nobleman or Gentleman, to be prepared for the above University. One of quiet habits, and inclined for Holy Orders, would be preferred, and every attention paid to render his residence comfortable.—Address to the Rev. A. B., Post Office, Long Melford, Suffolk.

A LADY, desirous from ill health of withdrawing herself from the duties of Tuition, will be glad to DISPOSE of her INTEREST (and if required, Household Furniture, &c., at a fair valuation) of an old established and highly respectable SCHOOL, limited hitherto to 15 young Ladies, but capable of great extension, should it be desired. It is situated in a midland County, about 100 miles from London. Very peculiar advantages are attached to this offer, which will be learnt on further inquiry.—Direct, post paid, Mr. Ridgway, Bookseller, Piccadilly.

MEDICAL APPRENTICE.—The resident Officer at a large Institution in the City, has a VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL, who will have the opportunity of attaining a knowledge of his profession in all its branches. He will be bound to the APOTHECARIES' COMPANY, and allowed to go through his Hospital studies during the term of apprenticeship.—Apply to Messrs. Bizzar, Atkinson, and Co., Chemists, 66, Aldersgate-street.

BERDENSHIRE.—HOUSE and SHOOTING to be LET.—TO BE LET, Furnished, for each period as may be agreed upon, the (MANSON HOUSE of STRICHEN, with the RIGHT of SHOOTING over the estate, which contains nearly 11,000 acres. The house is modern, in complete repair, and is very handsomely furnished, and altogether the place is adapted for the residence of a family of distinction. There are two grouse beats on the property, and hares, rabbits, and partridge, are abundant. The plantations afford poe, pheasant and rock shooting, and there is a park of four thousand acres. Strichen is within a mile of the village of that name, whence there is a daily post, and within 36 miles of Aberdeen, betwixt which place and London there is a regular and very rapid communication by steam. The rent will be made very moderate to an approved tenant.—Applications may be made to Mr. McCrae, 22, Finsbury-street, Westminster.

MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, in a beautiful part of Hertfordshire, within twenty miles of Town.—A genteel Family, of the first respectability, wishes to RECEIVE ONE or TWO LADIES as INMATES to their domestic circle. It would prove highly advantageous to any Widow Lady or Daughter who might wish to possess the comforts of a private home, without having to contend with its difficulties. Most unexceptionable references will be given and required.—Address, post paid, to L. D. Hebert's Library, Chesham. No Office-keeper of any denomination need apply.

MR. HAMLET, Goldsmith and Jeweller to their Majesties the King and the Royal Family, begs to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that, in furtherance of his object of retiring, the remaining part of his extensive Stock will be sold at a considerable reduction.—Arrangements have been made for carrying on the Business, by the addition of a splendid NEW STOCK, comprising every thing of the first description in Jewellery, Plate, &c., on terms equally advantageous to the Public with the preceding year.—Diamonds, Pearls, and Rubies will be purchased for any amount or exchange.

REPAIRS in PLATE and JEWELLERY.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed, that every article of Plate and Jewellery is repaired with neatness and expedition, at very moderate prices, at AUSTIN'S, 136, Oxford-street, near Cavendish-square; workmen being engaged especially for that department.

MONEY TO LEND.—£80,000 at three per cent. and upwards.—The Nobility, Clergy, and other parties of respectability, requiring the immediate assistance of money, can have it at three per cent. and upwards, upon bond, note of hand, or other security, in a strictly private and confidential way; and those having landed property, and desiring very large amounts, accommodated without incurring the heavy expense and delay attending a mortgage on their estates, upon the mere deposit of their title deeds, avoiding thereby publicity, so desirable in most cases.—Applications, in the first instance by letter, post-paid, addressed to A. R., 73, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, London, will meet with neatness and expedition. When the proposals made are satisfactory, the business concluded and the amount required paid over in a few hours.

THE BRIGHTON SAUCE, for Cutlets, Chops, Fish, Grivies, &c. Has been found more useful than Pickles, and is the most delicious auxiliary for palates accustomed to the Eastern Sauces.—Not any if genuine but that sold in Bottles, with labels signed in the hand-writing of one of the Proprietors, GEORGE CREASY, North-street, Brighton. To be had of Morell and Son, 210, Piccadilly; Ball and Son, 81, Bond-street; Mrs. Cane, 76, Oxford-street; Dickson and Simmons, Covent-garden; Edwards, King William-street; Stoney and Son, High-street, Borough.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, London, Feb. 20th, 1835. CONTRACTS for PAVIOR'S WORK.—Persons who may be willing to Contract for the performance of the Work required by the Honourable Board of Ordnance in the above stated Branch, in the repair or erection of Barracks or other Buildings, at the undermentioned Stations, from the 1st April, 1835, to the 31st December, 1837, determinable on either party giving three months' notice after the end of the first year, will send in sealed Tenders on or before Tuesday, 17th March, 1835, addressed to "The Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Pall-mall," endorsed "Tender for Pavior's Work."

PAVIOR'S WORK..... } HOUSESLOW } HAMPTON COURT. } CROYDON. }

Printed Schedules, containing the Conditions of Contract, and a list of the articles or Work likely to be required, may be had on application to the Barrack Masters at the above-mentioned Stations. By order of the Board, R. BYHAM, Secretary.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Is under positive engagement to SAIL on the 20th MARCH, the new Ship BENGAL, 700 Tons, D. Kitchin, Commander. This ship carries an experienced Surgeon, is well manned and armed, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co., 8, Broad-street Buildings; or to T. Haviest and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

THE NOBILITY and GENTRY are most respectfully made acquainted that the EXTENSIVE WARE-ROOMS of Messrs. EDWARDS will present, during the approaching season, the most effective display of useful and elegant FURNITURE, suitable to every description of building, which has ever been exhibited at one Establishment in this metropolis. Their ECONOMICAL SYSTEM of FURNISHING, so generally known and approved, will be continued by them, and in no instance will they permit any but their own manufacture to be sold on the premises.

The singularly SPLENDID CHINTZES they are now introducing, they flatter themselves will meet with the approbation of the Public: at the same time they consider it necessary to say they are not responsible for any inferior imitations of their designs which are selling by other houses in London as the production of Miles and Edwards.—No. 134, Oxford-street, near Hanover square.

CARPETS.—LAPWORTH and RILEY, Manufacturers to the King and the Duchess of Kent, respectfully invite the Nobility and Gentry to inspect their select assortment of Axminster, Edinburgh, Royal Velvet, Saxony, and every other description of Carpets of British manufacture, of superior fabrics. TOURNAI CARPETS.—Being the appointed Agents for this celebrated and beautiful article, they are enabled to execute orders on any dimensions or design. ORIENTAL CARPETS.—Their collection is of the greatest variety and the most recherche character. Warehouse, 19 and 20, Old Bond-street.

A QUANTITY of most excellent FOREIGN WINES to be SOLD CHEAP, in order to reduce the Stock, which is much too large for the late demand.—Apply to F. and R. SPAIKROW, 8, Ludgate-hill.

ALE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—W. G. FIELD and Co. beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine BURTON, EDINBURGH, and PRESTON PANS ALES, Pale Ale as prepared for India, Dorchester Beer, London and Dublin Brown Stout, and Cider and Perry, are in fine order for use, and as well as their FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS, of a very superior class.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

FURNITURE, Upholstery, Bedding, &c.—WALKER'S celebrated Mart, 109, High Holborn, near Day and Martin's, will, on inspection, be found to be one of the most extensive and complete in the Metropolis. The goodness and solidity of the articles cannot be surpassed. Loo tables, from 4s. cord tables, from 5s. a pair; sideboards, from 5s.; mahogany wardrobes, from 7s.; winged do., from 8s.; dining tables, from 3s.; sliding do., with shifting leaves, from 6s.; mahogany chairs, from 1s. 6s.; sofas, from 25s.; cheffoniers, from 3s.; sofas and couches, from 5s.; window curtains, from 3s.; 4-post furniture, from 5s.; tent do., from 30s.; easy chairs, from 50s.; marble wash-stands and dressing-tables, from 50s.; mahogany do., from 15s.; painted do., from 7s. 6d.; mahogany drawers, from 50s.; painted do., from 35s.; pembroke tables, from 25s.; &c. &c.

FAMILIES FURNISHING.—CROMAR and Co. most respectfully acquaint the Nobility and Gentry that their purchases of BRUSSELS and other CARPETING being now completed for the Spring Trade, they flatter themselves will be found, on inspection, the largest, most splendid, and efficient Stock ever exhibited at any one Establishment in the Metropolis. The singularly favourable terms under which they have been purchased, will enable them to offer the best Broad Carpets at 6d. to 4s., actually worth 5s. to 8s. per yard.—Silk Tapestries, Danmarks, Moreens, Chintz Furniture, for dining and drawing-room window curtains, &c. Every article connected with furnishing at full 30 per cent. under any house in London. Estimates given for general Furnishing, &c.—Whitehall Carpet Warehouse, 32, Charing-cross, opposite the Admiralty.

HATS of the most approved quality, superior colour, elegant shapes, which never split with rain, of unequalled fineness and durability, wholesale and retail. Manufacturers and Patentees, ROBERT FRANKS and Co., London, 2 140, Regent-street, City.

HARNESSES, &c.—GEORGE PALLISER, of No. 8, Finsbury Place, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that it is his intention in future to offer them superior HARNESSES and SADDLERY at very reduced prices, being equal to 25 per cent. below the usual charges. He begs also to state, in point of quality and taste, that all the articles he manufactures shall be of that improved and substantial description that commands respect; and as he carries his own Leather, the public will receive the full benefit of the duty taken off that article.—G. P. having fitted up spacious Premises, has constantly on view from 100 to 200 Horse Harness. Any gentleman wishing for particulars of prices, may obtain the same by addressing as above, which shall meet the most prompt attention; and as low charges are inseparably connected with short credit, it is presumed this point will be duly considered. Gentlemen wishing to contract for Harness for any given period, will be supplied on very moderate terms. For the accommodation of Customers at the West-end of the Town, G. P. has an Establishment at No. 4, Bruton-street, Bond-street.—N. B. Stage Coach Proprietors can be supplied with Harness as low as £14 per Set. Harness and Saddlery for exportation at very low prices.

INDIA RUBBER WATERPROOF POLISH.—This preparation saves time and labour, prevents Boots, Shoes, Harness, and Cab-hinges from cracking or getting mouldy; is cheaper than common blacking, as it produces permanent polish by sponging the liquid on, which resists wet and makes the leather completely waterproof. A set of harness may be polished in a few minutes by this means. Persons having occasion to purchase this preparation, may be particularly suitable to our sporting friends, and to those desiring their feet dry and their bones from rheumatism.—Bell's Life, Manufacturers, 142, Tottenham-court-road; and sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each, by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Baie, Brothers, and Co., 125, Lower Thames-st.

THE EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY. DIRECTORS. Sands Bellis, Esq. Charles Hoghton, Esq. John Chippendale, Esq. Edward Leigh, Esq. John Cole, Esq. Peter Ozier, Esq. Capt. Sir A. P. Breen, R.N. Joseph Woodhead, Esq. Bankers.—Messrs. Coutts and Co. Solicitor.—John Clayton, Esq.

This Society has been formed for the purchase of Reversionary Property, Life Interests, and Annuities, and is to be located at the West End of the Town. The Capital will consist of £300,000, in 3,000 Shares of £100 each; £5 per Share to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder by Instalments of not exceeding £5 each, as the Directors shall find good opportunities of investment.

The advantage to the public attending the establishment of Companies of this nature is manifest. Persons having occasion to dispose of their Reversionary Property, or Life Interests, find a certain market for them without resorting to an Auction—the expense attending which (independent of the expense of preserving their property) is seriously prejudicial to them; and those who are possessed only of Life Interests, and cannot therefore, short of selling them, raise money otherwise than by way of Annuity, have, by means of such Companies, an opportunity of supplying their necessities upon fair and honourable terms.

The Company will be the purchasers of no property but of the best description, nor will they advance any money by way of annuity but upon undoubted security; and they will conduct their business, so far as to relieve themselves from the possibility of being charged with taking advantage of the necessities of those who may transact business with them. There is no necessity for any over-crediting of the fair conduct in order to realize a fair profit from such a mode of employing capital. The legitimate profits are known to men of business to be very considerable.

The Directors have reserved to themselves the power of increasing the present number (eight) to not exceeding twelve; this power it is not, however, their intention to exercise without a manifest corresponding advantage to the Society. It is their determination to admit of no expense that is not necessary for the efficiency of the establishment, in order that the fullest possible extent of benefit may result to the Shareholders from the investment of their capital.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Solicitor, Mr. Clayton, No. 10, Lancaster-place, Strand, of whom a prospectus and further particulars may be obtained.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Feb. 28.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignities of Baron and Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto the Right Hon. Sir Charles Manners Sutton, G.C.B., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Baron Manners, of Botesford, in the county of Leicestershire, and Viscount Manners, of the city of Canterbury.

Downing-street, Feb. 28.—The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., to be Lord High Commissioner in and to the United States of the Ionian Islands.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

T. LEWIS, Liverpool, commission agent. BANKRUPTS. J. WEST, Liver-street, Middlesex, victualler. Att. Henderson and Co., Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.—J. BUSHWELL and R. WOOD, Joiners, cabinet-makers. Atts. Few, and Co., Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; Mousley, and Co., Derby.—W. TAYLOR, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, surgeon. Atts. Reynolds and Co., Great Yarmouth; Clarke and Co., Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.—J. HOYLE, Manchester, victualler. Atts. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; Higson and Son, Manchester.—J. WRIGHT, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, jeweller. Atts. Bell and Co., Row Church-yard, London; Seymour, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—M. FLOOK, Kingswood Hill, Gloucestershire, carrier. Atts. White and Co., Bedford-row, London; Bevan and Co., Bristol.—S. R. WILLIAMS, Bristol, brewer. Atts. Taylor, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, surgeon. Atts. Wallington, jun., Bristol.—B. HOGG, jun., Leeds, cloth-manufacturer. Atts. Wigglesworth and Co., Gray's Inn, London; Richardson, Leeds.—J. HOLDEN, Baccup, Lancaster, cotton-spinner. Atts. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; Manchester, Manchester.—W. V. WILKES, Birmingham, Factor. Atts. Clarke and Co., Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Colmore, Birmingham.—J. SWIFT and G. SWIFT, Lane-end, Stoke-upon-Trent, tailors. Atts. Tooke and Co., Bedford-row, London; Clarke and Co., Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, cattle salesman. Atts. Clarke and Co., Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Beckwith and Co., Norwich.—G. BROWN, Marlborough, ironmonger. Atts. Matthews, Hungerford, Berkshire; Bishop, Sergeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, London.—G. A. RAY, Ramsgate, lodging-house-keeper. Atts. Edwards and Co., Park-place, St. James's, London.—P. HATTON, Heaton Norris, Lancashire inn-keeper. Atts. Beck, Verulam, Bedfordshire, Gray's Inn, London; Lingard and Co., Heaton Norris.—J. DEACON, 10th, London, Clerk of the Act. Atts. RABE, Watlington, Norfolk, cattle salesman. Atts. Hutton, Richmond, Surrey.—W. JAMES, Brighton, grocer. Atts. Bennet, Middle-street, Brighton; Dax and Co., Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.—S. CROSSBY, Coventry, dyer. Atts. Brooking and Co., Lombard-street, London; Phillips and Co., Bristol.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Charles De Salis, Esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Pages of Honour, vice G. V. Mundy, Esq. Foreign Office, Feb. 23.—The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint Henry William Macaulay, Esq., in the room of Wm. Smith, Esq., to be his Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of the United States of America, in the room of H. W. Macaulay, Esq., to be his Majesty's Commissioner of Arbitration to the mixed British and Foreign Courts of Commissions established at Sierra Leone. Downing-street, March 5.—The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint Colonel Foulis, of the East India Company's service, to be a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath. BANKRUPTS. B. PARNHAM, High-street, Shadwell, sail maker. Atts. Downes and Gampen, Farnival's Inn.—J. BATES, Bellevue-place, Clapham, linen draper. Atts. Fisher, Walbrook.—W. ASKHAM, sen., Eckington, Derbyshire, surgeon. Atts. Butterfield, Gray's Inn-square; and Potter, Rothenham.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

It was agreed that no petitions for private Bills shall be received after the 7th of April, and no report of the judges on private Bills after the 12th of May.—The Marquess of WESTMINSTER said that he should postpone till next Session his motion relative to the voting by proxy. He would wait for the advice of his friends touching the Emancipation of the Jews, and the subject of pluralities and non-residence. He objected to the preponderance of Spiritual Peers in the House, and objected to the number placed on the Committee relative to the unnecessary taking of oaths.—Lord WHARCLIFFE protested against such a variety of important topics being introduced in such a manner, and the Duke of RICHMOND observed that in the Committee referred to the number of Lay Peers was twenty-four and Spiritual six.

TUESDAY.

Petitions were presented by the Duke of Buccleuch, praying for additional accommodation in the Churches of Scotland. On the motion of the Duke of WELLINGTON, a Committee was appointed to consider the most desirable plans for the permanent accommodation of the Houses of Parliament. The Duke of WELLINGTON, in reply to questions put to his Grace by the Marquess of WESTMINSTER, stated that it would be premature to propose anything on the subject of Poor Laws in Ireland until the Commission, which had been appointed to inquire into the matter had made their report; and with respect to a provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland he (the Duke) was not aware of any intention to bring forward a measure of that kind, as there existed no fund from which it could be drawn.—Adjourned to Friday.

FRIDAY.

The Duke of WELLINGTON, in reply to a question from the Earl of ROSEN, said it was the intention of the Government to propose in the Commons a larger grant for national education in Ireland than was voted last session. Lord RADKOR moved for copies of the oaths taken at the University of Oxford, and the oath taken on matriculation at Cambridge. After speeches from the Duke of WELLINGTON, the Bishop of LINDSAY, Lord BROUGHAM, the Bishop of GLOUCESTER, and the Marquis of CAMDEN, the motion was acceded to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

The usual vote of thanks to his MAJESTY for his gracious answer to the amended (?) Address was agreed to, after a solitary objection on the part of Mr. HUME. On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, a Committee was appointed to consider and report upon a plan for the permanent accommodation of the Commons' House of Parliament. Sir R. PEEL, in reply to certain questions put to him by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on the motion that the Speaker do leave the Chair, and the House go into a Committee of Supply, denied that he had tendered his resignation in consequence of the vote of the House—that with respect to Corporation reform, it should have his fullest consideration—and as to the Noble Lord's question respecting the rumour of a dissolution, he would say that by no act or expression of his, was that rumour sanctioned. As to the rumour of governing without a Mutiny Act, he had heard of no such report, except from the lips of the Noble Lord himself.—Mr. HUME then asked, whether Ministers would, or would not, resign after defeat?—Sir R. PEEL referred his former answer, and declined pronouncing upon future and hypothetical contingencies.—Mr. BERNAL was then appointed Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and a vote of supply to his Majesty was agreed to.

TUESDAY.

Sir JOHN BECKETT presented a petition from Leeds, complaining of the oppressive operation of an Act of Parliament introduced by Earl Spencer when Chancellor of the Exchequer, and passed last Session, laying certain excise duties on persons taking out licences for the sale of spirits. The grievance was ably set forth by Sir J. BECKETT, and the prayer of the petition was supported by several Hon. Members. Sir R. PEEL, in answer to a question from Mr. ROBINSON, gave a brief outline of the state of the negotiations with the United States respecting the North America boundary line, and expressed his belief that an earnest desire existed to terminate the only dispute which at present interrupted the most friendly relations of the two Powers. Mr. O'DWYER brought forward his motion, "that there be laid before the House a copy of any order recently issued to officers commanding troops in Ireland, directing that in future the military shall not be permitted to assist in the collection of tithes without special directions from the Officer commanding in chief, and directing that in the event of any collision between the King's troops and the populace the improper practice hitherto pursued of firing over the heads of the peasantry be discontinued, and that the troops shall always fire with effect."—After an animated discussion, in which the motion was opposed by Sir R. PEEL, Sir H. HARDINGE, Sir C. DALRYMPLE, Mr. LITTLETON, Mr. C. GRANT, and Mr. SHAW; and supported by Mr. O'CONNELL, Mr. SHIEL, Mr. H. GRATTAN, Mr. HUME, and Mr. HARRY, it was agreed, on the suggestion of Lord J. RUSSELL, that the motion should be withdrawn, upon the understanding that a proclamation should be issued by Sir H. VIVIAN giving the substance of the order. Mr. GIBBONE brought forward his motion relative to bribery at elections, which, after a short discussion, was withdrawn. Mr. F. O'CONNOR's motion relative to the Rattochman Inquest was withdrawn, on the observation of Sir H. HARDINGE that three persons were awaiting their trial on grave charges connected with it.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. BAINE inquired whether they were likely to have any report

from the Ecclesiastical Commission?—Mr. GOULBURN replied that tables and details were in course of printing; they would be laid before the House as soon as possible.

Mr. ROBINSON asked what sums had been paid into the Exchequer on account of the pension of the King of the Belgians?—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER answered 4,000l., but the absence of the trustees had prevented the payment of more. He owned that what had been done had disappointed him.—Lord STANLEY, in a subsequent part of the evening, stated, as one of the trustees, that 27,000l. were now at the banker's ready to be transferred to the Exchequer. That in the course of the present year 34,000l. would be paid, and that in future years the payments would amount to 40,000l. per annum.

In answer to questions from Mr. WALKLEY, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER described the alterations meditated by the College of Physicians, and stated that the Crown would, as usual, appoint the Minister of St. Margaret's Church.

Mr. CURRIE asked if it was the intention of the Solicitor-General to bring in a Bill of indemnity to save the Proprietors of Newspapers from the penalties incurred by omitting to state the residences of the printers in the imprints.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL thought it probable that Parliament would grant relief; but he was anxious to inform himself better on the subject. Mr. FINN having seen an announcement in the "Court Circular," that Viscount Cole and others had presented 190 Addresses from Orangemen of Fermanagh and other Irish counties at his Majesty's levee last week, thanking his Majesty for dismissing his late Ministers, wished to know whether such statement was correct.—Mr. Secretary GOULBURN understood that it was the right of the Representatives of the people to present Addresses on Levee days; that Orange Addresses had been presented; that other Addresses had been sent through his office, and he had adopted the usual course, on receiving such Addresses, to lay them before the King, and to acknowledge their receipt by an answer in the usual form.—This explanation gave rise to a long discussion as to whether it was the uniform practice to acknowledge "illegal" Addresses in a similar way to those considered "legal," and as to what Societies were deemed "legal."—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it would be a painful and ungracious duty to refuse to receive Addresses from any portion of his Majesty's subjects, and more so to decline replying to them; but the answers given did not recognise the legality of the Bodies from which they emanated; and that the answer given on the occasion alluded to was merely in compliance with the usual form, and not intended to give any countenance to the Societies which had forwarded the Addresses.

Some questions were put to Sir R. PEEL by Mr. HUME respecting the filling up of offices to which no duties were attached. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied in the most satisfactory manner to the House, and great praise was awarded to the Duke of WELLINGTON for the exercise of his patronage as Warden of the Cinque Ports. In a Committee of Supply 28,000,000l. were granted for payment of Exchequer Bills for the remainder of the years 1834 and 1835, and 651,500l. for payment of Exchequer Bills issued for the relief of persons having suffered losses in the West Indies.—Adj. to Friday.

FRIDAY.

Lord ERINGTON announced that he should introduce an Act for the amendment of his Weights and Measures Bill, passed last session. Mr. WARD withdrew his motion relative to the Irish Church, in deference to Lord J. Russell's motion on the same subject, and in order "to have the pleasure of seconding that motion." The Marquess of CHANOS, in reply to a question, declared that he was resolved to bring on the motion for the repeal of the malt tax next Tuesday; and Sir R. PEEL declined to answer the queries of Mr. O'CONNELL as to the intention of the Government. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL gave notice of a Bill to remedy the cases of newspaper proprietors suffering under penalties under the Newspaper Act. A discussion of some length took place on the presentation of a petition by Mr. ROEBUCK, complaining of the operation of the poor laws.

In reply to a question from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Sir ROBERT PEEL said that it was his intention to ask for the usual votes for the army and navy establishments.—Mr. HUME gave notice that he should submit a motion that the Estimates for six months only should be voted. Mr. SHIEL moved for copies of the answers given by the Secretary of the Home Department to certain addresses from Orange and other societies, and for a copy of a letter written by Lord Manners as to the legality of Orange clubs.—Mr. GOULBURN had no objection to produce the addresses and answers, but he was against the latter part of the motion. A very animated debate ensued, and the motion, amended, was eventually agreed to.

Sir J. CAMPBELL's Bill relative to wills was read a first time.—Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice of a resolution which he should move on the 27th of March that Orange societies are illegal, and should be suppressed.—Mr. G. F. YOUNG gave notice that on the 23d of March he should move for a repeal of the Reciprocity Act.

We understand that Rossini is about to gratify the musical world once more by the publication of several new compositions, his Italian productions. They consist of eight songs and four duets, with Italian words, and are described as possessing all the grace and beauty for which that eminent master is so distinguished. It is expected they will appear both in London and Paris early in April.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.—The new and cheap edition of Mr. Bulwer's *Petham*, forming the commencement of Colburn's Modern Novelists, seems to be exciting as much interest as if it had only now for the first time issued from the press. This popular work has been followed, in the same collection, by Lady Morgan's celebrated national tale of *O'Donnel*, the 3 vols. of which are now comprised in one and bound for 5s., an example of cheapness hitherto unparalleled. Another desirable new undertaking is the cheap monthly republication (in 6 parts, at only 8s. per part) of Sir John Barrington's very interesting *Memoirs of Ireland and the Union*, with all the 40 portraits and other embellishments of the original expensive publication. We observe also, that a second and cheaper edition of the *Life and Correspondence of Garrick* has just appeared. This work, it will be recollected, contains nearly 2000 Letters from the most eminent men of his day; forming one of the most valuable publications of modern times, and deserving a place in every library along with Pepps, Evelyn, and Franklin.

COMPLETE EDITION OF COWPER.—We are requested to state that the First Volume of the new and complete edition of *Cowper's Works*, including his *Private Correspondence*, edited by the Rev. Mr. Grimshaw, is now ready, price five shillings bound, and may be had of the booksellers in town and country, Rivington, Conduit-street, and of

CRIMINAL LAW REFORM.—A striking contrast between the plan of Criminal Law Reform adopted by the late Government, and that followed by Sir Robert Peel, is presented in the last Number of *The Law Magazine*. It is there shown, in the course of a masterly review of the late Criminal Law Report, that Sir Robert Peel, with the aid of Mr. Gregson, now one of the Under Secretaries for the Home Department, and at an expense not exceeding one thousand pounds in the whole, reduced full seven-eighths of the criminal law into a plain, compact, and intelligible form, and cleared it at the same time of nearly all its most objectionable anomalies; whilst Lord Brougham, and his five Commissioners (who expect, we understand, to be paid at the rate of five thousand pounds a-year) have merely produced a Report; in which, besides manifesting the most extraordinary ignorance of the subject, they candidly omit all mention whatever of Sir Robert Peel's labours, and actually argue throughout on the assumption that no such thing as a Consolidation Act has ever been passed.

SIR ANTHONY CARLISLE, on LOCKYER'S PURE MAGNESIA.—*Langham-place, July 2, 1830.*—Sirs, I have made several trials with your Purified Magnesia, and common justice demands a statement of the results. During my long-continued professional experience, I have had many occasions for seeking some harmless corrector of acidity incident to the stomach and bowels. I have generally found the magnesia in ordinary use, to be hurtful to the digesting power of the stomach, when repeatedly given; and, in some instances, both in children and grown persons, it concretes into balls in the intestines, which is a dangerous occurrence. If, as you assert, the Purified Magnesia, now offered to the public, is freed from lime, and the not habitually to concretion, it must be innocuous to the stomach, and Lockyer's Magnesia to be taken, in several instances with remarkable benefit. I think it is a more potent cathartic, and less hurtful to digestion, than any other magnesia; and when it meets with fermentary acid, it must become a purgative liquid solution, and grains of your Purified Magnesia to be mixed in an ounce of infusion bark, to be taken as a corrector of deobstruction of the yellow Peruvian bark, to be taken as a corrector of deobstruction, and at the same time CARLISLE.—To Messrs. Aldwick and Bro. Field, Lockyer's Magnesia Warehouse, 237, Tottenham Court-road.

FOREIGN.

The Paris papers of Wednesday contain no positive intelligence as to the re-constitution of the Ministry. Marshal Soult had an audience of King Louis Philippe, on Tuesday, immediately after his arrival in Paris, and is stated to have warmly insisted on the necessity for his having an understanding with M. Dupin before making up his mind respecting the formation of the new Government. M. Guizot retired on the same day to Auteuil, an outlet of Paris (adjoining the Bois de Boulogne); and M. Thiers spent the day "with the family of his lady."

King Louis Philippe, who had been attacked by a cold and hoarseness, was much better.

A telegraphic despatch had been received at Paris from Vienna, announcing that the Emperor of Austria was suddenly attacked on the 24th with pleurisy; he was immediately bled, and passed a good day on the 25th. Towards evening his illness increased, and he insisted on receiving the sacrament; he was again bled copiously, and the disorder yielded to the loss of blood. The Emperor passed a very good day on the 26th.

We find by letters from Stockholm of the 20th of February that the King of Sweden is dangerously ill.

The annual meeting of the Governors of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress was held on Thursday at the City of London Tavern, John Labouchere, Esq., in the Chair. Mr. Murray read the report, which stated that in the year ending in February last the society had relieved 2,563 foreigners, and the total number of poor foreigners relieved since the society was established amounted to 42,338. The donations, including 100l. from his Majesty and 30l. from the Queen, with other sources of income, had not, however, in the last year, been sufficient to meet the incessant demands upon the society. Last year 2,060l. 9s. 6d. had been expended, exceeding the income by more than 1,000l. The Directors expressed a hope, therefore, that the friends of the society would exert themselves to obtain a permanent income. Mr. Labouchere was re-elected Treasurer, and Mr. C. Murray Honorary Secretary.—An election then took place for pensioners to be added to the list of persons receiving the bounty of the society, after which the meeting adjourned.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Thames Tunnel, held on Tuesday, it was announced that the Company had had a grant of 246,000l. from Government, on loan, for the purpose of completing the work. Mr. Brunel, the engineer, has recommenced the workings, after an interruption of seven years.

Lord DURHAM on Tuesday lodged an appeal in the House of Lords (in the case of the 10,000l. legacy claimed by Mr. WHARTON) against the decision of the late Lord CHANCELLOR.

A very numerous and highly respectable meeting of the constituency of Westminster was held at Willis's Rooms on Monday for the purpose of establishing a Conservative Association. On the platform we observed Lord Eliot, the Hon. Robert Scarlett, Admiral Sir R. Stopford, General Sir E. Baines, Mr. Alderman Farcrother, Mr. Baring Wall, M.P., Mr. Gladstone, M.P., Mr. Nicholl, M.P., Hon. Capt. Dundas, M.P., Lord Francis Egerton, M.P., Hon. John Lowther, M.P., Mr. Neeld, M.P., Sir John Hay, M.P., Mr. Drummond, the banker; Lord Deerbury, Digby Wrangham, Esq., Sir John Walsh, Baronet, Captain Burton, Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, Sir Wm. Wilman, Baronet. Lord ELIOT was called to the Chair, amid the loud and long-continued cheering of the assembly. His Lordship, in a very able speech, explained the objects of the meeting, and the means by which those objects were to be obtained. With regard (said his Lordship) to the rulers of the people, those who now were at the head of the affairs of the country, he was sure from the hearing they had already shown that they were to be depended on by every true friend of the Monarchy and the Constitution. (Hear, hear.) The captain was on the deck, the pilot was at the helm, and it only remained for the rest of the crew to stand to their post to overcome the threatened danger. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Many other able and loyal speeches were delivered. Resolutions were passed for the establishment and regulations of the Society, and the meeting adjourned.

It is a remarkable fact that in Charles the Second's reign the murderers of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey were named Green, Berry, and Hill; and after the murder, which was committed "in the grounds belonging to Somerset House," they removed the body to a place called "Green-bury-hill," where it was discovered in the morning. Some suspicion arising, Green, Berry, and Hill were taken up, tried for the murder, and executed close to the spot the name of which contained the names of the murderers!

The equinoctial gales have commenced this year earlier than usual, and for several days past have been very violent. The damage done on shore is to a serious extent, and the papers teem with accounts of the most lamentable disasters at sea.

A meeting of the proprietors of shares in the London and Westminster Bank was held on Wednesday, when a dividend of 2 per cent. on all the shares paid up to the 31st of December 1834, was declared.

The King's Theatre opens on Saturday next. *Il Trovatore* is the opera fixed on for the occasion, for the purpose of introducing Signora Brambilla as *prima donna*, a pupil of Pasta; Madame Cinti and Caradori Allan will also appear, and subsequently in Mayherber's *Crucio in Egitto*, which is now in daily rehearsal. Lypore has likewise concluded engagements with the following distinguished artists:—Pasta, Grisi, Rubini, Lublache, and Ivanhoff.

There was a very full house (perhaps the greatest of the season) at Covent Garden on Thursday, to witness the opera of *Lestock*, and Pocock's revived drama of the *Miller and his Men*. The former loses nothing of its attraction by repetition; and the latter—which has been re-produced with great care, both as regards its scenic appointments and its cast of characters—was received with much approbation.

Another instance of the munificence of her Most Gracious Majesty occurred on Monday night. So highly pleased were the Royal party at the magnificent display of scenery and dancing in *King Arthur* that her Majesty commanded the sum of 100l. to be distributed among the performers in that piece.

The anniversary dinner of the Drury Lane Theatrical Fund is fixed to take place on Wednesday, the 1st of April, and that of Covent Garden on the 8th of the same month.

A new comedy by the author of *Paul Pry*, has been accepted at Drury Lane, for the copyright of which the lessee has paid 500l. The ever active management of the Adelphi produced another new burlesque on Monday. It is founded on the French melodrama *Exilée des Adrets* and *Robert Macaire*; and, notwithstanding the incidents are somewhat preposterous, the piece was played with a spirit that seemed to delight the audience.

The Queen's Theatre, by the production of a succession of novelties, and supported by a compact and very efficient company, is nightly increasing in attraction. Within the last week it has been attended by a great number of the nobility and gentry. One of the last pieces produced is a satirical sketch of life in a nursery, during the reign of Henry the Eighth, and bears the attractive title of *Birds of Paradise*. The younger and most fascinating of these birds were most ably represented by Mrs. Nisbett and Miss J. Mordaunt; and the burlesque, which contains many ludicrous points, was received with much applause.

Lestock has been brought out at the Victoria Theatre, as a dramatic spectacle. Mr. H. Wallack, Mr. Selby, and Mrs. West personate the principal characters. There is some good scenery in the piece, and altogether it has been got up in a manner calculated to ensure it a successful career.

A drama of really deep interest was produced at Sadler's Wells on Thursday, under the title of *The Shadow; or, a Mother's Dream*. It is from the pen of Mr. Almar, the lessee, and reflects much credit on his talents as an author, and for he has a part in the piece—his ability as an actor. The drama has been produced on a scale of great magnificence; and aided by some very effective acting by Campbell and Rogers, Mr. Wilkinson and Miss Mearns, its success was acknowledged by the plaudits of an overflowing house.

DRAWING-ROOM AND DINING-ROOM CURTAINS.—The most superb Silk and Satin Stripe Taborettes, fully equal to those now selling at all the West-end furnishing houses, for 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per yard; Thomas Paul and Co. are offering, in almost every shade of colour, from 2s. 1d. to 3s. 6d. Magnificent Royal Crape Damasks, nearly equal in appearance to silk, they have as low as 1s. 6d. per yard. They are selling also beautifully Watered Moreens at 10d. and 1s. and most splendid Chintz Furnitures, worth 1s. per yard, at 6d. Thomas Paul and Co. are constantly executing exquisite orders for various branches of the nobility and gentry; their designs, both for beauty and elegance, and their estimates, for cheapness, are such as no other house can compete with. The prices of their Brussels Carpets (the stock of which is one of the first in the metropolis) are 3s. 6d., &c.—Upholstery and Cabinet Department, City of London Royal Emporium, opposite the Mansion House.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR OFFICE, March 6.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards Capt. C. Malpas to be Major, by pur- vice Ricketts, who ret.; Lieut. G. W. Mayo to be Capt., by pur. vice Malpas; 5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards to be Lieut., by pur. vice Mayo; G. H. Elliot, Gent., to be Capt., by pur. vice Woodhouse; 17th Light Dragoons—W. Barrow, Gent., to be Capt., by pur. vice Parry, who ret. 10th Foot—Ens. E. R. White to be Lieut., by pur. vice Tollemache, who ret.; Gen. Cadet F. P. Methuen, from the Royal Military College, to be Ens., by pur. vice White. 19th—Quarterm. E. Brice, from the West India Regt., to be Quarterm., vice G. Toke, who has received a commuted allowance. 31st Ens. S. Scott to be Lieut., by pur. vice Visc. Fordwich, who ret.; E. S. Mercer, Gent., to be Ens., by pur. vice Scott. 40th—Gen. Cadet A. Nelson, from the Royal Mil. Col., to be Ens., by pur. vice Edwards, who ret. 43d—W. R. Herries, Gent., to be Ens., by pur. vice Jones, prom. 52d—Capt. W. L. Heathcote, from the h.-p. Unat., to be Capt., vice W. Conside, who exch. 73d—Lieut. Col. J. F. Love, from the 76th, to be Lieut. Col., vice J. M. Nair, who ret. on h.-p., receiving the difference. 78th—Lieut. Col. E. Studd, from the h.-p. Unat., to be Lieut. Col., receiving the difference, vice Love, appointed to the 73d; Ens. E. H. Smith to be Lieut., without pur. vice Ireland, dec. E. N. F. Newton, from the late 8th Royal Vet. Bat., to be Ens., vice Smith. 87th—Second Lieut. C. H. Doyne to be First Lieut., vice Hyde, who ret.; C. D. Staveley, Gent. to be Second Lieut., by pur. vice Doyne. 84th—Lieut. J. P. Phipps, to be Capt., by pur. vice Guinness, who ret.; Ens. J. Whitworth to be Lieut., by pur. vice Phipps; J. Wallace, Gent., to be Ens., by pur. vice Whitworth. 95th—Lieut. F. R. Rainie to be Paymaster, vice Rafter, who has received a commuted allowance; Lieut R. G. Scott, from the half-pay of the 59th Regt., to be Lieut., vice Rainie, app. Paymtr. 1st West India Regt.—Capt. F. Kearney, from h. p. Unatt. to be Capt. vice Kettlewell, whose app. has not taken place. Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies—Lieut. Hon. H. Cole, from 6th Drags. to be Capt. by pur. vice Talbot, who ret.; Capt. H. Jeffares, from the h. p. of the West India Regt. to be Capt. vice H. Cole, who exch. 1st Attached—Ens. J. W. Jones, from the 43d regt. to be Lieut. by Memorandum—Lieut. A. M'Pherson, h. p. Sicilian Regt. has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of an Unattached Lieutenancy, he being about to become a settler in the colonies. Omission in the Gazette of Dec. 30, 1834.—For 75th Foot, W. F. Holt, to be Paymaster, vice Doyle, read to be Paymaster, vice Doyle, replaced on the Retired List.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Lieutenants—J. W. Whitworth and W. R. Herries, to the Excellent; J. Poole to the Caledonia; J. C. Johnston, to the Melville; R. Byron, to the Jupiter; G. M'Adam, of the Excellent, to the Dublin; R. Harris, of the Excellent, to the Dublin. Surgeon—Dr. G. King, to the Victory, vice Chevers, superannuated. Mate—C. O. Hayes, of the Griffin, to be Lieut.; G. Johnston, to the Excellent; Dinnaresque, to the Hyacinth; G. Bamber, to the Jackdaw; C. Ludlow, to the Jackdaw. Assistant Surgeons—H. T. Osman, to the Alban; J. Scott and Jack, to the San Josef; H. D. Shea, to the Swallow; J. M'Gorman, to the Speedy. Master's Assistant—W. Foster, to the Jackdaw. Clerk—T. Turner, to the Canopus. ROYAL MARINES.—Captain—A. Morrison, to the detachment at Pembroke, vice Galloway, returned to quarters. Second Lieutenant—J. F. Brittain to the Adromache.

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FOR THE NEW PARLIAMENT, 1835, COMPRISING THE HOUSE OF LORDS AS WELL AS COMMONS.

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NEW GAZETTEER, BY COL. LANDMANN.

UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER; or, Geographical Dictionary of the World. Founded on the Works of Brookes and Walker, with the addition of several thousand names not in the original work, the latitude and longitude throughout, and the relative distances, being most carefully examined. By GEORGE LANDMANN, Esq., C. E., late Lieut.-Col. in the Corps of Royal Engineers. London: printed for Longman and Co.; T. Cadell; Baldwin and Co.; J. Richardson; J. G. and F. Rivington; J. and A. Arch; J. and W. T. Clarke; J. Booth; J. M. Richardson; R. Scholey; J. Dunne; Hamilton and Co.; Newman and Co.; Sherwood and Co.; Harding and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; Parbury and Co.; Souter; Simpkin and Co.; W. Mason; R. Mackie; J. Dowling; S. Hodgson; E. Hodgson; W. Morrison; Smith and Co.; Cowie and Co.; Darton and Co.; J. Capes; Holdsworth and Co.; Houlston and Son; W. Edwards; H. Washbourne; J. Bumpus; G. Lloyd; and J. Templeman; Wilson and Sons; York; Robinsons, Liverpool; Deighton, Cambridge; and Strling and Co., Edinburgh.

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ASTHMA, its Species and Complications Illustrated, in a Practical Treatise. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman.

CAUTION.—EAU DE COLOGNE.—J. and E. ATKINSON have respectfully solicited the public and Gentry to direct the numerous Articles sold under this name. By a reference to the Import List, it appears that in last year (1834) only four houses in the City of London imported more than 300 dozen boxes; and it is computed that nine bottles out of ten are made in this country, where it is composed of strong alcohol, generally mixed with prussic acid and hot essential oils, which, if used internally, are highly dangerous. The genuine Eau de Cologne owes its superiority to the grape spirit, from which it is distilled, with various sulphuric herbs indigenous to the borders of the Rhine. They beg to add, they have a large Stock on hand.—Also, NAPLES SOAP. This celebrated Shaving Soap they import from one of the first Manufacturer's in Naples, and it is of a very choice kind. As nothing varies more in quality than Naples Soap, they respectfully solicit a comparison with others.—24, Old Bond-street.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—During several years past, and at the present time, Rowland's Odonto, as a purifier, guardian, embellisher, and preserver of the Teeth and Gums, has been patronized almost exclusively by Royalty and the Nobility, and is now universally appreciated as possessing unequalled qualities by every dentifrice of the age. This justly celebrated toilet appendage is a vegetable white powder of great brilliancy, and as cleanly in application as felicitous in result. As an anti-scorbutic, it totally rejects age, and renders the Teeth and Gums impervious to decay from youth to age; imparts fragrance to the breath; cleanses artificial teeth, and prevents their changing colour. ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, is composed of the most rare and salutary vegetable mixtures, and is so perfectly innocuous, that it may be used with equal safety and success by adults, as well as children, and is perfectly adapted to the most delicate of the family.—Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included. The name and address of the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, is engraved on the Government Stamp, which is affixed on each box. Sold by them, and by all Perfumers and Medicine Vendors.

FOR CORNS and Bunions.—ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN and BUNION SOLVENT, which affords relief upon the first application.—This valuable preparation having stood the test of experience for the last fourteen years, in totally eradicating Corns and Bunions without pain or inconvenience, needs little of the proprietor's recommendation: its best effect being trial of its infallible virtues.—Prepared and sold by J. A. Sherwood, 55, Bishopsgate-street Without, in bottles at 1s. 1d. and 1s. 9d.; and by Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76, Oxford-street; and by every medicine vendor.—Ask for Allingham's Rotterdam Corn and Bunion Solvent, and see that J. A. Sherwood is written on the outside wrapper, attempts having been made, by imitating its title, to substitute a spurious article.

LOCKYER'S PURE MAGNESIA, recommended by Sir A. Carlisle, Dr. Ramadage, Dr. Davis, Professor of Midwifery of the London University, and by all the eminent physicians and chemists, in preference to any other. Being perfectly pure, it is not liable to concretions in the stomach and bowels, and it is so entirely free from any irritating qualities, that children will take it without difficulty. Half the usual quantity in bulk suffices for a dose.—Sold by the Proprietors, at Lockyer's Magnesia Warehouse, 237, Tottenham Court-road; and their Agents, Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Newberry, St. Paul's Church-yard; in Bottles at 2s. 9d. 4d., 6d., and in glass stopper bottles at 10s. each.

DAVIES'S CANDLES, 5d. per lb.; Soap, 4d.; fine Wax tapers, 6d.; Sperm and Composition, 2s. 1d.; Wax Candles, 1s. 6d., 1s. 1d., and 2s. 1d.; Yellow Soap, 4s., 4s. 6s., and 5s. per 12lbs.; Mottled 3s., 3s. 6s., and 6s.; Curd 2s.; Windsor and Palm 1s. and 1s. 4d. per packet; Old Brown Windsor 1s. 4d. and 1s. 9d.; Rose 2s.; Camphor 2s.; Almond 2s. 6d.; Sealing-Wax 1s. and 1s. 6d. per lb.; Sperm Oil 3s. 6d. and 8s. per gallon; Lamp Oil 3s. and 4s. 6d.—For Cash, at DAVIES'S Old Warehouse, 63, St. Martin's-lane, opposite New Street Coffee-house, who will meet the prices of any other house with very same quality of articles.

BURGESS'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES. Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London. Endeavours made by many persons to impose spurious articles for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the Public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and Address correspond, with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will differ from the original, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following Caution: some are in appearance at first sight "The Genuine," but without any name or address—some "Burgess's Essence of Anchovies"—others "Burgess," and many more without address. JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years honoured with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect toward the Public, and earnestly solicit them to inspect the labels printed on the packages, which they conceive the undersigned's name and address will prevent any disappointments. BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE, for general purposes, having given such great satisfaction, continues to be prepared by them, and is recommended as a most useful and convenient Sauce—will keep good in all climates. Warehouse, No. 107, Strand (corner of Savoy-steps), London. The original Fish Sauce Warehouse.

THE BEAUTY, ELEGANCE, and FASHION OF WILLIAM FOX'S PATENT METALLIC FEATHER-WEIGHT PERUKES give them the preference over all competition; the immense patronage they receive proves how useful and desirable is their adoption. William Fox manufactures treble the number to that of any other house in London. Gentlemen are solicited to make inspection. The Proprietor of the celebrated Circassian Cream for the Hair—No. 2, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

MINERAL MARMORATUM FOR FILLING DECAYED TEETH, and INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL TEETH FITTED WITHOUT WIRES or other LIGATURES. MONYER, LE BRUN, and CO. SUDBURY, ENGLAND. They also FINEST MAN-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, continue to RESTORE DECAYED TEETH, with their CELEBRATED MINERAL MARMORATUM, so universally recommended by the Faculty. It fills up the cavity WITHOUT the LEAST PAIN, HEAT, or PRESSURE, and in a few seconds HARDENS INTO ENAMEL, forming a WHOLE TOOTH out of a STUMP; arresting all further progress of decay; allowing in one minute the most excruciating PAIN; and rendering the OPERATIONS OF EXTRACTION THE MOST EASY AND PAINLESS. They also FINEST LOOSE TEETH, artfully and skilfully prepared, whether arising from neglect, the use of calomel, disease of the Gums, or any other cause.

ARTIFICIAL or NATURAL TEETH OF SURPASSING BEAUTY, to match equal in colour and shape, those left in the mouth, FIXED from ONE to a COMPLETE SET, without the incumbrance of Wires or other Ligatures, on a principle yet untried, rendering it impossible to distinguish the Artificial Teeth from the Natural Ones; answering most perfectly the views of the Patient, and preserving the Countenance a YOUNGER and IMPROVED APPEARANCE, and remaining perfectly secure in their places.—Charges as in France.

FOR Coughs, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.—POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, under the immediate Patronage of several of the most distinguished Nobility and Gentry in the Kingdom; in Bottles at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 3d. each.—This invaluable Medicine is universally acknowledged to be one of the most efficacious remedies ever discovered for alleviating the miseries incidental to the above distressing maladies. Proprietor and Sole Agent, ROYAL, No. 54, Blackfriars-road, London. Sold also, by appointment, by J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, opposite Bond-street; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Prout, 226, Strand; and by all the respectable Chemists, and wholesale and retail Patent Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom; and by Wm. Jackson, New York.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Observe that the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars-road, London," are by permission of His Majesty's honourable Commissioners of the Excise, stamped on a white letter with a red mark in the Government Stamp, pasted over the top of each bottle, without which it cannot be genuine. N.B. Mr. Powell has no connexion with any other Cough Medicine.

Removed from near the Magdalen to 54, near the Bridge, three doors from the Rotunda.

GODDOLD'S VEGETABLE BALSAM, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumptions.—The proud attestation of cures performed by this Medicine for the last Fifty Years—the many daily proofs of its efficacy—its high estimation by the first Nobility—and its recommendation by the most eminent of the Faculty, are such strong tests of its value, that no apology is necessary to convince the public of its salutary effects in the cure of the above complaints. The present Proprietor (the Rev. G. Goddold, Rector of Greatham, Hants), has appointed Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, London, his agents for the sale of the Vegetable Balsam; where the medicine may be had at 11s. the Pint bottle, and 2s. the Quart (duty included); and at every principal Medicine Vendor in Town and Country. None is genuine without the Signature of the Proprietor, written upon the Label, and also the name engraved on the Government Stamp.

BILIOUS and Stomach Disorders.—BUTLER'S ANTI-BILIOUS and Family REMEDY.—These Pills are particularly recommended to soldiers who have habitually constipated bowels; their operation is mild and effective, and unattended with that exhaustion which very generally follows the use of many pills of a purgative quality; they will be found useful in removing those of the symptoms attendant upon a constipated state of the bowels and torpidity of the liver, such as indigestion, head-ache, bilious affections, &c. and most of the accompanying sensations called nervous. Persons need not remain confined at home after taking them, as they do not produce pain, and are applicable to all ages, and in all climates, where the bowels are more or less peculiarly liable to constipation. Prepared and sold in boxes at 2s. 9d. and 10s. 6d., by Thomas Butler, Chemist, 4, Chesham-street, corner of St. Paul's, London, and (authentic) by his name and address being printed in the accompanying stamp and label may be obtained at Sanger's, 150, Oxford-street; and of most respectable Chemists at 1d. per box.

BLAIR'S DRUGS and RHEUMATIC PILLS, the most extraordinary medicine ever discovered, the safest, pleasantest, and only effectual remedy, relieving generally in two hours the most atrocious rheumatic pains, and in twenty-four hours, and in eight cases out of ten perfectly restoring the patient in two or three days, thus preventing the dreadful debility so justly complained of after a severe attack of gout, saying nothing of the sufferings of the patient. These infallible Pills may be taken without the least care or attention of any sort, by either sex, young or old, with unexampled success.—Sold by Thomas Prout, 226, Strand, London (seven doors from Temple-bar); also by all Medicine Vendors in town or country, price 2s. 9d. per box.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, NEW-ROAD, KING'S CROSS, LONDON.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINE continues to perform the most extraordinary Cures in all kinds of disease, whether acute or chronic—no disease but what yields to their natural and benign operation. The testimonials of the most distinguished Nobility, and of the most eminent persons high in rank in this country, America, West and East Indies, and the Continent of Europe, in all of which accredited Agents for the sale of the Medicine are appointed. The various publications of the College, consisting of "Morisoniana," price 11s.; "Practical Proofs," 1s. 6d.; and the "Medical Dissenter" (a weekly publication) price 6d., demonstrate the truth of the Ely-gian Theory, and may be had of all Agents in Town and Country. Extraordinary Cures performed by this Medicine, in the most atrocious cases of Rheumatism, published every Saturday by W. Houton, 59, Fleet-street.

CAUTION.—As attempts are made to counterfeit Morison's Universal Vegetable Medicine, the Public is cautioned not to purchase any but from the authorized Agents of the College.

RUPTURES.—J. EGG and Co.'s New Patent Self-Restoring and Adjusting GERMAN TRUSS, without Straps or any other complications, continues to be recommended by the first Members of the Faculty for the Cure and Relief of Hernia, as well as for its simple and efficient construction, advantageously possessing over the common Trusses a resisting and repelling power. All English and foreign Trusses are only on the principle of pressure, stronger, spring, the greater the pressure, the more the hernia is enlarged, in many cases, or vice versa, so that power cannot be applied. Manufacture, No. 1, Piccadilly, where is published by the Inventor, J. EGG, a Treatise on the Cure of Hernia by Mechanical Power, practically adapted to those afflicted. Price 2s. 6d.

WHEN Men of Education and Professional Skill use persevering endeavours to discover the most safe and certain method of treating a few prevailing Diseases, the successful result of their experience is the best proof of superiority.—Messrs. GOSS and Co., Surgeons, have been induced to make the cure of the following the object of their particular study, viz:—Diseases frequently contracted in moments of intoxication, which, by an improper diet, are speedily and effectually eased; as also, debility, whether arising from Bacchanalian indulgence, or from excessive use of venereal or vice, &c. &c. &c. pursued by youth. In that distressing state of debility, whether the consequence of such baneful habits, or arising from any other cause, by which the powers of the constitution become enfeebled, as regular educated Surgeons of London, they offer a firm, safe, and speedy restoration to perfect health.

Patients in the country, are requested to send the particulars of their case, age, and manner of living, inclosing a Bank-note for advice and medicine, and the receipt of the same, with the name of the Dispensary. To be consulted, their house daily (personally, or by letter) by patients, with care and attention.—GOSS and Co., Surgeons, 7, Lancaster-place, Strand, London.

1. THE GENIUS OF LIFE (twenty-first edition), a familiar Commentary on the above Diseases.—2. THE SYPHILITIC and 3. HYGIENIC (on Female Complaints), by GOSS and Co., may be had of Sherwood, 23, Paternoster-row, London, and all Booksellers. Price 5s. each.

BALLAD. Air—"Cottage in the Wood. See—myself—my form is there. Where the playful zephyr reigns, One bright lovely eye I stray'd. Of the dew-dappled plain. Deep the twilight sun in night; Dreary darkness 'gan to lour; But I saw a distant light; Beauteous as the moon-day's power. See! it approaches—nearer still! See! the radiant object come! Anxious doubts my bosom thrill—Terning bliss is in my room. Through the superhuman glows, THIS EASY-SOFT and BRILLIANT BLACKING, prepared by ROBERT WARREN and STRONG, is sold in the Kingdom. Lique in cost and Paste Blacking in pots, at 6d., 12d., and 18d. each. Be particular to inquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All others are counterfeit.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to thank numerous friends for their communications, which shall be noticed in due time.

A respectable dunce, who signs himself JOHN JONES, and finds fault with our having devoted six columns of last week's paper to Sir ROBERT PEELE's speech, must allow us to judge for ourselves. The country circulation of BULL is very extensive, and those readers, whom we very much esteem, would not have read the lucid explanation of Sir ROBERT PEELE's views, principles, and intentions, unless they had seen it in our columns.

One of the most beautifully printed works we ever saw of its sort, has just issued from the press at Leicester, under the title of the "Conservative Standard." We can only notice it to-day cursorily—but it deserves both notice and support. It is on the principle of the able and constitutional Canterbury Magazine, but its appearance is far superior.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

THE Court has been all gaiety during the week. The KING held a Levee on Wednesday, and a Chapter of the Order of the Thistle, when the vacant green riband was conferred upon the Earl of MANSFIELD.

THE QUEEN held a drawing-room on Thursday in celebration of Her MAJESTY'S birth-day, which was most numerously attended. The Great Officers of State gave dinners on the occasion, and the illuminations were particularly brilliant.

Her MAJESTY honoured Drury Lane Theatre with her presence on Monday. The house overflowed, and the QUEEN was received with every mark of enthusiastic loyalty and affection.

THE country has now had an opportunity of judging the course and conduct of the present Ministers: they have seen Sir ROBERT PEELE fairly, honestly, patiently, and triumphantly maintaining his position in the House of Commons. We fearlessly refer to the reports of the debates for the proofs of the Right Honourable Gentleman's clearness, perspicuity, firmness, and liberality. We are quite sure that those who have heard and participated in those debates, feel with us; and that, although the crooked policy of defeated Jacobinism may still induce the converts to Sir ROBERT PEELE to deny the change that has been effected in their feelings, the truth is, that he has placed himself, not only firm in the important and arduous office which he holds, but in the esteem, respect, and affection of the PEOPLE.

To the flippant inquiry of Lord JOHN RUSSELL as to the intentions of Ministers with regard to a dissolution of Parliament (which his Lordship affected to have heard reported), Sir ROBERT PEELE replied thus:—

"With respect to another question with which he had been threatened day after day by the Noble Lord, but from which he thought the Noble Lord had now receded—(Loud cries of Hear)—he would answer him by quoting the words of a noble Earl, whose Administration the Noble Lord formerly belonged. On the 21st of April, 1831, in the other House, a Noble Lord (W. BARCLIFFE) said, 'that as allusion has been made to certain reports which were in general circulation, he thought it his duty now to put a direct question to his Majesty's Ministers upon the subject of those reports. He would ask the Noble Lords opposite, if they had advised his Majesty to dissolve Parliament, and if it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to take that step? The Noble Lord might or might not answer that question, and he confessed he scarcely expected an answer.' Earl GREY said that 'the question was one of an unusual nature. (Hear.) So much so, indeed, that the Noble Lord had hardly expected him to answer it. But whatever might be the expectation of the Noble Lord, he would certainly decline to give him any answer to the question he had put.' Now, be it borne in mind, that the question was asked, and the refusal on the part of Lord Grey to answer it took place on the 21st of April; and the very next day, the 22d, the Parliament was dissolved. (Hear.) If the Noble Lord (Lord J. RUSSELL) should think his refusal to answer the present question any rebuke, he must take it as sanctioned by Earl Grey."

Lord JOHN RUSSELL in reply, declared that "he was quite satisfied with the answer he had received;" and explained away very fully something that he had, we suppose, unintentionally blustered out about "governing the country with a standing army," and of which his Lordship had become evidently ashamed.

In the discussion of the Rathcoormac riot, Mr. LITTLETON denied that any blame rested upon the present Government, or the last—and illustrated his declaration by a detail of facts, which we submitted to our readers at the time the riot occurred.

It was on Monday night that O'CONNELL removed his portly person from the front Opposition benches to a more retired position on the third row behind. This alteration of place seemed to corroborate the general report that the great Agitator had proposed terms to the Opposition, by agreeing to which they were to secure his support, but which were too exorbitant for even them to admit.

On Tuesday Sir JOHN BECKETT presented a petition against the oppressive nature of an Act of Parliament introduced by Lord ALTHORP, by which certain duties were imposed upon persons taking out spirit licences. Sir JOHN BECKETT's attack upon this piece of Whig legislation was supported by Messrs. BAINES, Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON, and Colonel EVANS.

A motion of Mr. O'DWYER'S, with regard to orders issued to troops in Ireland, having been ably and eloquently opposed by Sir H. HARDINGE, was, after a debate, withdrawn, at the suggestion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Sir ROBERT PEELE moved the re-election of Mr. BERNAL as Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. BERNAL is a Whig, if not worse; yet Sir ROBERT PEELE, believing him to be best qualified by experience for the office, moved his appointment (which was seconded by Lord JOHN RUSSELL); thus exhibiting a patriotic contrast, in his justness and impartiality, to the unprincipled partizanship, which placed an elderly novice in the Speaker's chair. It is by acts such as these, and by an upright execution of the vast duty imposed upon him, that Sir ROBERT PEELE will maintain his high station, and, unless we are exceedingly deceived, become, before many months are past, the most popular Minister this country ever possessed.

WE scarcely ever remember to have read a more powerful or effective speech than that in which, on Friday night, Mr. SHAW grilled, hashed, stewed, and carbonado'd the great Agitator—who felt its full force, and appreciated the peppering. But as the great Agitator felt it necessary to deny, upon his solemn oath, a statement made by Mr. SHAW, and as we suppose this extraordinary exhibition cannot be permitted to pass away without some farther Parliamentary explanation,

we feel it our duty to throw some little light upon the subject. The following is the reported passage of the debate, to which we refer:—

Mr. O'CONNELL rose to explain. The Honourable and Learned Member spoke of disturbances as having occurred during the late election in the county of Kerry. Now the fact was, that neither during the contest for that county, or since it terminated, had a single case of assault or offence of any kind occurred. (Hear, hear.) At none of the popular elections, in fact, had any disturbance taken place; while at Coleraine and other such Orange strongholds, rioting and assaults had occurred among the Orange party. As far as the county of Kerry was concerned, he denied the truth of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman's statement, and challenged him to the proof of it.

Mr. SHAW—Then I will answer to that challenge. (Cheers.) A poor Catholic farmer of the name of Burke, residing, I believe, in the town of Killarney, was asked by the Hon. and Learned Member for Dublin not to give his vote in favour of the Knight of Kerry. Burke replied, "that he could not comply with this request, as he had already promised to do so;" whereupon, I am informed, the Hon. and Learned Member said, "Then I will have a cross put up before your door, and once that is there, woe be to you." The Hon. and Learned Gentleman then left the House, and immediately after the cross was put up. A few days subsequent Burke's farm was visited by an armed mob, who, after grossly assaulting him, burned the house in which he resided. "These facts (we understood the Right Hon. Gentleman to say) I learned from one of the Lord Lieutenants of the County in which the transaction took place."

Mr. O'CONNELL rose amidst the profoundest silence, and with considerable emphasis, said, "I declare, Sir, solemnly, in the presence of that God who will hereafter judge me, that the whole story just detailed by the Hon. and Learned Member is totally false." (Loud cheers from the Opposition benches.)

After this awful appeal, no man can believe the story of Mr. O'CONNELL's having intimidated Farmer BURKE at Killarney—but yet the story is credible, and is believed, "barring the name." Nothing can be more perfectly satisfactory than Mr. O'CONNELL's denial—he never did any such thing to BURKE—"it is totally false."

May we, presuming that Mr. SHAW, in the anxiety of debate, might happen to mistake the name of the individual and his calling—may we, we beg to know, be permitted to inquire of Mr. O'CONNELL whether the circumstances, as described by Mr. SHAW, did or did not happen—the only difference being that the name of the person, whose door he threatened with a cross, was DAVID MURPHY, instead of BURKE, and that, instead of being a farmer, he is a respectable trader in Kilkenny?

We ask the question; and we add, that a few days afterwards, when Mr. DAVID MURPHY had "dared to vote for the Knight of Kerry, his house was attacked, his windows broken, and himself beaten by a mob."

We may add, that both Mr. O'CONNELL and his son stated, during the debate, that no breaches of the peace, or any offences against the laws, were committed at any time before, or at the time of the election, or after the election. These Honourable Gentlemen could not have been aware that here, in London, there are numerous depositions taken before Magistrates of assaults committed on the freeholders in the interest of the Knight of Kerry, several of whom were dragged from their carriages, and great numbers forcibly hindered from going to the poll.

We again say, we expect some further explanation in the House of Commons upon this matter.

The Morning Chronicle is getting wild with rage, and puts forth the most extraordinary things in the way of leading or leaden articles that ever appeared in a newspaper. Just take the following passage as an example. Speaking of the Irish Church, it says:—

"The law, which the people ought to be taught to regard as their protection, is rendered odious by being an instrument for extorting money from them for a bloody Church which they detest. But conciliation is the last policy which will be adopted in Ireland. That unfortunate country is again delivered over to a cruel and unrelenting ascendancy."

Before we notice the justice and wisdom of this passage, we ought to say that the Chronicle has published a disclaimer of the epithet therein applied to the Church, which, it says, ought to have been "blotted." This sounds like nonsense, but never mind that; what we wish to call attention to, is the observation about "conciliation."

When it is recollected that the Duke of WELLINGTON, to whose speech upon the Irish Church the whole paragraph refers, is the man and the Minister whose conciliation of Ireland was attempted by the grant of Roman Catholic Emancipation, which the promising Whigs never had the courage or the power to carry, the justice, as well as the wisdom of the allusion must be made evident. It is quite clear that the "ascendancy" which admitted O'CONNELL and his forty-five followers into the House of Commons, must have been very "cruel," and extremely "unrelenting."

THE TWO GREAT A'S.

The public have, during the week, been edified *vid* the newspapers, by the information that the Right Hon. JAMES ABERCROMBY is now clothed in the ancient gown of the Right Hon. WILLIAM ADAM. J. A. could scarcely have assumed a more appropriate garb; indeed, such is the similarity between the careers of both the Right Honourable Gentlemen, that we imagined the aged Chief Commissioner's mantle had descended on his younger friend long ago.

Mark this similarity. For both these gentlemen we are indebted to Scotland—they both began "small." They both became Members of the English Bar—neither attained any eminence in the profession; J. A. being absolutely *nil*—Mr. A. rarely extending his practice beyond appeals "fra the North."

Both the great A's became stewards to Noblemen—both Dukes. W. A. became steward to the Duke of BEDFORD, and J. A. steward to the Duke of DEVONSHIRE. Both became Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, and both retired upon pensions, having—without offence be it said—done as little to deserve them as any two gentlemen who ever sat upon the Judicial Bench. They are both Whigs, and both declaimers against pensions and jobs. It seems, therefore, by no means wonderful, with all these resemblances and sympathies in circumstances and position, that one great A should adopt the habits of the other; and as for the old gown itself, we may say, with SHAKESPEARE'S *Petruchio*, we "never saw a better-fashioned gown, more quaint, more pleasing, or more commendable."

The Duke of WELLINGTON having left town on Saturday to receive the Judges at Strathfieldsaye, in his Grace's character of Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Cockneys, who could not comprehend how any man should undertake a journey of between forty and fifty miles on a Saturday with the expectation of being back again in London on the Tuesday following, immediately proclaimed that his Grace had retired from the Administration, and was to be succeeded by Lord

STANLEY; and full of this belief were all the grog-drinking politicians of the pot-houses and omnibuses. The rumour obtained credence, and the Funds fell. The DUKE, however, returned to London from the wilds and fastnesses of Hampshire, into which he had hurried, and the Funds rose again. When the Morning Chronicle affected to believe the rumour, it perhaps did not calculate upon so strong, so public, and so striking a fluctuation in the political barometer of the Stock Exchange.

The DUKE, however, has not passed through the week unscathed. His Grace has been, as usual, misusing his patronage;—his well-known prejudice in favour of military government, even in the smallest way, has evinced itself, and, naturally enough, excited the ire of the constitutional Members of the new House of Commons; and, accordingly, the veteran HUME fell foul of his Grace's appointment of an officer to the Captaincy of Sandown Castle, with a salary of forty pounds a year. "The amount is nothing—the principle is everything," says HUME, "and the Captaincy of Sandown is one of the sinecures recommended by the Chancellor to be abolished."

It turns out, that the DUKE, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, made the appointment of a naval officer (not military) to Sandown Castle, in strict accordance with a minute of the last Board of Treasury, and selected a naval officer, competent, as assessor to the Lord Warden, to judge the merits of complaints made against pilots, and other nautical matters. "Not only was this fact stated by Ministers, but amply corroborated by the Opposition—and Mr. HUME sat down."

WE have received private letters from Spain, upon which we can place the most perfect reliance, which completely confirm the statements made by the correspondent of the Morning Herald.

It appears that after one of those marches, which astonish by their rapidity, ZUMALACARREGUY appeared on the 23d of February before the fortified town of Los Arcos, which he carried on the 24th, upon which day the KING made his triumphant entry into that place amidst the acclamations and blessings of the people, who shouted, "Long live CHARLES the FIFTH!" The fruits of this conquest will enable the KING to raise another battalion, which is to be immediately formed, and we have every reason to believe that the next accounts will tell us that ZUMALACARREGUY is bombarding Elizondo.

The Morning Herald is a paper upon the authenticity of which, as regards the affairs of Spain, implicit reliance can be placed; but in the letter of its correspondent (Friday), dated St. Estevan, February 27, there is one error—instead of a "park of twelve guns," the force described consisted of a "twelve pounder" and a mortar.

It is quite clear to us, that the cause of Don CARLOS is flourishing; the country is with him; and as the spring opens, and his means of action accumulate, we have every expectation—we will say, hope—that he will regain the throne from which he has been excluded by the interference of the neutral Powers of Europe.

As far as Portugal is concerned, excepting a few murders in the streets of Lisbon, and a general smouldering discontent all over the country, things look quiet. It is, however, as we believe, a treacherous calm.

THE following "scene" is quite worth recording. It is one of the most beautiful instances of the advantages of the march of intellect which we have yet seen:—

Thursday at twelve o'clock a deputation of the electors of Westminster waited on Sir Francis Burdett, to request of the Hon. Bart. an explanation of his conduct respecting the election of a Speaker, and the amendment to the Address in answer to his Majesty's Speech.

Mr. Crouch stated the purposes for which the deputation had sought an interview with Sir Francis. He said that the electors of Westminster were extremely disappointed and surprised at Sir Francis not voting for Mr. Abercromby and the amendment to the Address. The worst consequences must arise from the conduct of the Right Hon. Baronet.

Sir F. Burdett.—I have always said I am a man of no party. As to my saying in a letter of mine some months since, to which reference has been made, that the very names of the present Ministers inspired me with horror, that was a little piece of pleasantry quoted from Lord Chatham. I said at the election I had no party; to the present Ministry being in office. They can do no injury to the country with such a Parliament as the present. If the electors of Westminster think they can be better represented than by me they must take their own course, but I cannot be swayed on day after day by deputations in this way. I think it unfair and invidious to judge of the conduct of Members by looking over the lists of divisions on particular questions. The electors must recollect that I have always declared I was no Whig—that in fact I was in one sense a Tory, for the Tories were originally the friends and advocates of liberal measures. On this principle I intended to vote for Sir Charles Manners Sutton, and made a great sacrifice in not doing so; for I consider him far superior to any other man in the House for that office. And though Mr. Abercromby is a very respectable man I should as soon have thought of voting for Sir Charles Manners Sutton to the situation of a Scotch Judge, as voting Mr. Abercromby to the chair of the House of Commons. (Here some of the deputation could not restrain a smile at the wit of the observation.) If the Whigs wish to get the present Ministers out of office, let them manfully bring forward a motion expressive of want of confidence at once, and not endeavour to turn them out by side votes.

Mr. Norman.—Let that be done by yourself, Sir Francis.

Sir Francis.—No; I won't do it, because I see no cause for alarm at their being in office.

Mr. Norman.—You were once the glory of England, but you are now quite an altered man. Mr. Norman proceeded at some length to point out the danger to the liberties of the country from the present men remaining in office.

Sir Francis Burdett.—I do not think they intend to try to do anything against the liberties of the country, nor have they it in their power, for it will be impossible for any Government to endanger the liberties of the country under the Reform Bill.

Mr. Norman.—We hope, Sir Francis, you will refuse the supplies to Ministers.

Sir F. Burdett.—Would you not better see their measures first. I must act according to my own judgment, otherwise I would not be an honest man.

Mr. Norman.—What, put your own judgment in competition with the collective opinion of your constituents?

Mr. Crouch.—We hope, Sir Francis, you will take a bold and decided stand against the present Government.

Sir F. Burdett.—I will act in the best way I can; I would sooner die ten thousand deaths than do anything which could endanger the liberties of the people of England.

A gentleman here desired Sir Francis to look at the foreign policy of the present Government.

Sir F. Burdett.—And what was the foreign policy of the late Whig Government? Did they not allow, in the violation of the faith of treaties, Poland to be inhumanly crushed by Russia? Their conduct in that case was so reprehensible, that I almost think they deserved to be impeached for it.

Another gentleman observed that Sir Francis had supported the late Government, and asked why not support them now in opposition?

Sir F. Burdett.—Yes, I did support them, because I did not wish to see them out of office, and I often voted for them when I could not justify my vote. They were most unpopular in the country.

Mr. Morgan.—We feel what Sir Robert Peel calls "the pressure from without." You, Sir Francis, moving as you do in a higher sphere, cannot feel that pressure as we do. We have a right to have our views and interests represented. You and others have said that the Reform Bill was only the means to an end.

Sir F. Burdett.—I never used those words. It is a cant expression

of the day. I consider the Reform Bill an end, and a very great end too; for no Ministry can any longer endanger the liberties of the country. They are now beyond all hazard.

One of the gentlemen here entered into several other questions, but was interrupted by Sir FRANCIS, who said, "I cannot allow this room to be made a little Parliament."

A Gentleman.—There is a requisition in course of signature calling on you to resign.

Sir F. Burdett.—Well, if my constituents are dissatisfied with my conduct let them send me the requisition, with the reasons, and I will answer them the best way I can.

The deputatio then left Sir FRANCIS.

This last move was the only wise one these unfortunate people seem to have made.

Mr. NORMAN, if we mistake not, is a gingerbread baker in Carlisle-street, Soho-square—a pestering orator upon the immoralities of mankind, who indulges himself in canting speeches as to the dreadful depreciation of virtue in St. Ann's parish; and who, in union with Mr. PONDER, an equally important inhabitant of Gerard-street, periodically doles out his dimalts to the Middlesex Grand Jury, by virtue of his eminent position as parish constable.

What must Sir FRANCIS BURDETT have felt when he found his apartment profaned by the uncalled-for visit of a set of men, whose mischievous intentions and destructive principles he, in his younger days, himself upheld? Mr. NORMAN'S "What! put your own judgment in competition with the collective opinion of your constituents?" must have gone to his heart—to find himself, instead of the representative of a great city, the doubted delegate of an addle-pated gingerbread baker!

The patience of the Honourable Baronet was completely tired out; and when one of the gentlemen started a new hare, and began a speech, he found it necessary to remind the clique of their want of qualification, and ordered "the strangers to withdraw."

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT is a man of honour, of consequence, of ability, and now of experience. In the early part of his life his political conduct was indefensible; but he has seen his errors, and has recanted. Sir FRANCIS, it will be seen, proclaims, in his conversation with his agreeable visitors:—

I. That the Tories were originally the friends and advocates of liberal measures.

II. That he considered Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON far superior to any other man in the House of Commons as speaker.

III. That the foreign policy of the late Government deserved impeachment.

IV. That they were most unpopular in the country.

Upon all which admissions and declarations, the gingerbread baker, or some other gentleman, asked Sir FRANCIS, why, knowing all this, he supported them? to which Sir FRANCIS said, he did support them. Because—although they ought to have been impeached, and were very unpopular—he did not wish to see them out of office, although he could not justify voting for them.

We admit that the "elegant extracts," made by NORMAN and Co. from the Honourable Baronet, are curious enough. He prefers the Tories to the Whigs, because they were originally the friends and advocates of liberal measures; yet he always voted against them;—he admits that the Whigs were unpopular with the country, and that some parts of their conduct merited impeachment—yet he always voted with them; and he declares, that having satisfied himself that Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON was the fittest man in the House to be speaker, he did not vote at all. Still Sir FRANCIS BURDETT deserves the highest credit for candidly declaring his sentiments and rejecting mob dictation.

We do not vouch for the correctness of the report, but we give it as we find it; and we conclude that it is accurate, because in such deputations, there never fails to be more than one individual capable of bringing away whatever he had an opportunity of picking up.

So very many considerations touching the progress of Church Reform, under the existing Commission, press upon us, that we scarcely know to which particular point most assiduously to apply ourselves. We certainly had, have, and ever shall have, a very strong opinion as to the inviolability of Church property, not only as to its appropriation, but as to its distribution. However, it appears to those who, of course, know better than ourselves, that innovation is either necessary or expedient, in the shape of a revision, and a remodelling, and re-arranging of the duties and revenues of the Clergy; and the moment the principle of change is admitted, it affords us a comparative degree of satisfaction to find nothing in the tone of the KING'S speech likely seriously to alarm those who are most tenacious of the rights of the Establishment.

One fault in the existing state of things is quite clear—the remedy, perhaps, not so evident—we mean the striking inequality of the duties imposed upon the Bishops, and the great difference in the extent of their dioceses. We believe that the Commissioners will recommend an equalization of the dioceses to a considerable extent. We admit that this equalization is a most delicate proceeding. Nobody could for a moment argue, that if the whole map of England were a sheet of white paper, he would cut it out into dioceses of the same dimensions as those which now exist; but making new things, and altering old ones, are very different operations, and unless necessity absolutely require it, it is mischievous in precedent, and dangerous, very frequently in fact, to make sweeping changes. Old rights and tenures, which were never contemplated in the alteration, are either irrecoverably lost, or seriously endangered; and in many instances, where a benefit is intended, an injury is inflicted. And herein exists the difference between Conservative and Destructive Reform. Destructive Reform removes an evil at any expense, destroying all that stands in its way, and causing greater evils than those it cures: Conservative Reform cures the evil, and by caution and a respect of rights, avoids the injury. So it may be in the present instance. It is clear that the extent of some of the dioceses is inconvenient: York, and Lincoln, and Chester, and Exeter, are too large—Rochester is too small; yet no Conservative Reformer would think of so mad an expedient as sweeping Rochester away, and transplanting the See elsewhere. The course which we suppose likely to be pursued, will be to increase the diocese of Chichester out of that of Winchester; to give to the diocese of Worcester, portions from that of Lichfield and Coventry, and so on: thus at once equalizing the duties and the dioceses.

There is—at least so we venture to think—a remedy applicable to the inconvenience arising from the too great extent of a diocese which might be found available: we mean the creation of Suffragan Bishops. If, for instance, the Archbishop of York were compelled to maintain a Suffragan, and the Dean of YORK were made into a Suffragan Bishop, there would be in point of fact, three Bishops to perform the duties of

that enormous diocese, and the Episcopal character would be better maintained, more generally acknowledged, and more highly appreciated, from the circumstances of its being constantly brought in contact with the population.

London, again, although not overwhelming in size, is a diocese overwhelming in business. The Bishop of LONDON should be compelled to maintain a Suffragan, fixed at Colchester, or some such position. The rich Deanery of Durham might be annexed to the Bishoprick of Chester, and then the possessor of that enormous See should be called upon to maintain, perhaps, two Suffragans—And so of Canterbury, and Durham.

We do not mean these hints as details; but we really think, if change there is to be, the plan deserves consideration. These Suffragan Bishops would, of course, not sit in Parliament, nor would they require nearly the same incomes as are positively essential to the maintenance of the character and respectability of the regular Bishops.

By the annexation of the Stalls at Westminster to the poorer Bishopricks, *commendams* with cure of souls might be gotten rid of; the Bishops, while absent from their Sees, during their attendance in Parliament, would perform their prebendal duties of the Abbey, and would possess the prebendal residences in the neighbourhood of the House of Lords. By this plan, and the annexation of the valuable Deaneries to the poor and extensive Sees, a body of assistant Bishops would be gained, whose constant residence in their districts would doubtlessly produce the most beneficial effects, and that without the slightest invasion of right, which we apprehend a new division of dioceses might involve, and which, as far as we have looked at the subject, would produce even more substantial good than could be derivable from such alteration, by lessening overgrown incomes, dividing overgrown duties, and affording the people the advantages of increased spiritual care and protection.

There is another point connected with Church Reform, to which we think we ought to allude. We have given to-day, from that able and excellent work the *British Magazine*, a statement, showing that at this moment the patronage of laymen extends over no fewer than seven thousand five hundred and fifty-three livings. With this fact before us, it is necessary just to observe, that for some years past a faction in the Church, which in the plenitude of its charity has assumed to itself the exclusive title of Evangelical, has been treading in the steps of the puritans of the time of CHARLES THE FIRST, by purchasing the advowsons of livings, to be bestowed upon their partisans and followers. As many of the town livings are bad ones, these have been bought for trifling sums—but no sooner were the parties in possession of them, than they commenced the cry of Church Reform, complaining of the inadequacy of the pay provided for themselves, the *soi disant* working Clergy, wishing the tree to be felled, in order that they might gather chips in the fall. In other words, they purchased an advowson for a mere song, because the income was small, and then—since prudence is a religious virtue—determined to improve upon the bargain, by demanding, as a right, quadruple interest for their money.

To the cry thus raised in our smaller towns, a ready response has been given by the disaffected; and, at last, well-meaning persons have joined in it, not perceiving that the sole object is to render property purchased, say for a thousand pounds, worth four thousand. This cry has been echoed by the papers in the interest of the faction; and the question is, will the Ecclesiastical Commissioners permit these religious calculators to be benefitted at the expense of other parts of the Establishment. We hope not, and certainly if the income of a living so sold is to be doubled, common justice demands that the presentation shall be in the late and present owner alternately.

We are most anxious for the first Report of the Commissioners, which we have reason to believe is likely to be made in the course of the ensuing week; till it appears, of course all speculations are vain; but we believe it will be found that, upon the main points, we are not quite in error as to the course which the deliberations of its members have taken.

We are extremely glad to perceive that the *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge* are beginning to turn their attention to the condition of the metropolis. At the monthly meeting held last Tuesday a very interesting discussion took place on the motion for inquiring into the present internal state of the Society in London, and its environs.

It appears to be an undeniable fact, that the members and friends of the Society in town, have not been so active as its supporters and advocates in the country. We are quite ready to admit, that the character and avocations of a metropolitan population oppose infinitely more formidable difficulties to the exercise of the active benevolence which is so conspicuously serviceable in the rural districts; but we have reason to hope that we shall very soon see a general arrangement of the London members of the Society, according to their respective parishes, under the parochial Clergy, and associated with the respectable tradesmen, for carrying on the beneficial operations of the Society in their own particular neighbourhoods. If the Church is to be saved—assailed as it is, more or less, by friends and enemies—it must be saved by the personal exertions of its pious and constitutional members. We are informed that nearly two thousand names will be found upon the list to be formed for the purposes to which we have alluded.

IT puzzles us a good deal when we hear the Opposition in both Houses bragging about the success of the abolition of slavery, and it puzzles us still more when we find Ministers confessing the justice of their self-gratulations; and even the Duke of WELLINGTON himself admitting that he is pleased—even though surprised, at the results of the measure.

Now, we know of our own knowledge that the very reverse of success has attended the awful experiment, and that although the Blacks may in some places be quiet, they are in all places idle, and the Whites in a state of jeopardy—not as to their lives, but as to their property. The gangs of Blacks have become deliberative bodies; they debate and decide where they will work, and where they will not—when they will work, and when not; and after all, how much work they will do—a system which, if pursued in a climate where the changes and the crisis of crops come to pass so suddenly, must eventually destroy everything like agriculture.

What the Opposition says, goes for little, while bolstering up the expenditure of twenty millions of money at a blow; but we apprehend that Ministers are deceived by the colouring given to the condition of the West Indies by the despatches of the Governors. It is of course quite liberal, and perfectly right to leave Lord SLIGO at Jamaica, for the present: moving him, as everybody must allow, is no joke—but anybody who will take the trouble to pay tolerably close attention to

his Excellency's conduct, to his orders, to his proclamations, to his letters, and to his decisions, will find in them a favoritism towards the Blacks, in opposition to their employers. ("Masters" is exploded)—which, coupled with the mischievous authority delegated to the "Stipes," as the stendiary magistrates are called, give the planter no chance of coming even to equal terms with what was once his own property. The slaves are now apprentices, and the Stipes are in fact, their masters—so that the late owner, the present "employer," is deprived of everything like power or controul over the labourers who live by him, and by whom he is to live.

Let us wait for the returns of colonial produce—let us look to the imports from our West Indian Colonies, before we quite chime in with the melodious statements of my Lord SLIGO. We all know what Lord BROUGHAM did when he, was left in power after he ought to have been out; and we rather suspect that if the despatches, which must, for the greater part, have been intended for the eyes of Mr. SPRING RICE, from the pen of the Noble Marquess, had been written by a less partial personage, and addressed to a more able one, we should hear a very different story from that, which the Opposition are so fond of telling, and which the Government are so good-natured as to admit.

ON Saturday last, Dr. ARNOLD, and all the under-masters (with the exception of two, who were of Dr. WOOL'S appointment), attended at the Rugby Reading-room, for the purpose of voting for the exclusion of the *Northampton Herald* (a respectable Conservative journal, conducted with considerable talent.) The head and front of its offending was, that it had copied an article from the *John Bull* of Feb. 2, in which we exposed, by reference to undeniable facts, Dr. ARNOLD'S religious and political creed.

It may naturally be asked, why was this offence to be visited upon the *Northampton Herald*, rather than upon the real delinquent? The reason is this—*John Bull* has been excluded from the Rugby Reading-room for some time, because we showed up Dr. WHATELY (an intimate friend of Dr. ARNOLD'S), for denying the Divine obligation for the observance of the Christian Sabbath.

These facts were perhaps in themselves hardly worth mentioning, did they not serve to show that the doctrines and sentiments, which we have established to be the doctrines and sentiments of Dr. ARNOLD, are not confined to the *Head-master alone*.

We have just seen the Annual Report (1835) of the "LADIES' ASSOCIATION for the more effectual Suppression of Cruelty to Animals," and nothing can be more meritorious than the efforts of our fair countrywomen to protect dumb creatures—not only by means of Tracts, and "Warnings to Bull-baiters," "Hints to Cock-fighters," "Homilies to the extensive fraternities of Lobster-peppers, Oyster-openers, and Rat-catchers"—but by the aid of constables, overseers, and inspectors, whose reports of the barbarities practised in this great town and its neighbourhood are replete with the most horrible and frightful anecdotes and illustrations.

It is stated (p. 8) that in the Smithfield horse-market, and at Romford and Southgate, great cruelties are committed upon horses, whose hard-hearted masters sell them when they have no longer any use for them; and at the "knockers" yards, the LADIES' ASSOCIATION informs us, "horses are kept without food or shelter for eight days previous to being slaughtered, in order to keep up the price of horse-flesh." We confess, starving an animal for eight days previous to slaughtering it, seems rather a strange way of increasing either its weight or value; but, of course, the ladies know best; besides which, we are informed that these animals may "frequently be seen actually eating the manes and tails of each other within these yards." We have heard it said, that horses standing idle eat their own heads off; but we cannot say we have ever seen the sort of sociable meal here described, going on. It certainly proves that the disposition of the horse—the *catæ*—must be of the most friendly and forgiving nature. Were JOE MILLER alive he would, perhaps, admit, that although the thing might be true in the main, the tale was altogether fictitious.

The regulations, however, of the LADIES' ASSOCIATION are excellent. The third, which provides a remedy for the above evil, is thus worded:—

"III.—Hays, purchased for the purpose, will be distributed in such knockers' yards where old and diseased horses are kept for days famishing till slaughtered; the constables to be present during the consumption thereof; and to visit such slaughter-houses where sheep are thrown down the cellars, and to request the proprietor to provide the simple contrivance of a sliding-board with sides, and a bag of straw or shavings at the bottom, so as to save the sheep from the brutal commissions they receive by being hurled from the top to the bottom of a stone-floored cellar."

This regulation shows at once the extensiveness of research as well as the ingenuity of invention. The first affords the ladies of the Association an opportunity of seeing sheep deposited in butchers' cellars; and the second suggests a most luxurious mode of mitigating the barbarity of the proceeding, by tenderly *chaperoning* a Lincolnshire ram down an inclined *chaise longue* with a pillow at its end, into a receptacle where, in five minutes afterwards, it is to have its innocent throat cut, in order to provide an *entrée of côtelettes* for the dinner of the sympathizing lady, the kind inventress of the mitigator of its sufferings. It would be an improvement, we think, upon this scheme, to put the sheep under the care of some fashionable physician, rather than leave them in the hands of the butcher, so that they might gradually leave the world under the best medical advice, which, while it infallibly answered the ulterior purposes of the cook, would afford the fair mourners the popular consolation in similar cases, that "everything was done for them that could be."

The last of the regulations, we lament to say, shows that there is no gold without alloy—that no intentions are perfectly spotless—no devotion entirely disinterested; thus it is written:—

"VI.—Any lady or gentleman losing a dog, by sending the description to Mr. WHEELER, he will cause such a rigid and instant inquiry to be made in the receptacles of dog-fanciers, dog-pit-keepers, stealers, and skinners, as may probably—lead to the discovery of the dog."

It will be observed that prudence, and that self-preservative instinct common to all, are the bases of this last enactment. Mr. WHEELER, besides lecturing, and writing tracts, and requesting the butchers to get sophas for the sheep, is to be constantly on the *qui vive* for the recovery of dogs belonging to "ladies and gentlemen"—"any lady or gentleman losing a dog"—these are the words; so that a farmer's dog, a tailor's dog, a tradesman's dog, or the dog of anybody, not being a lady or gentleman, may be left to its fate, or skinned alive, and forced to carry its tail in its mouth all through Smithfield afterwards; it matters not—there is an aristocracy of dogs as well as of men; and the Marquess Greyhound, the Earl of Pug, or my Lord Poodle, are not to be subjected to ills, which

Jack Lurcher, Tom Mongrel, or Dick Turnspit are destined to endure. We conclude, however, that in case of loss, Mr. WHEELER's exertions are to be confined exclusively to the dogs of subscribers.

It appears by the announcement of prosecutions instituted by the Association (page 11), that—

“Mr. TATE, Lecturer at the Mechanics' Institute, York, was convicted at the last September York Sessions, for experiments on two donkeys, the property of poor persons living at Haxby, Yorkshire.”

We regret to perceive that the LADIES' ASSOCIATION omit to state what Mr. TATE did to the donkeys; and as we find that, by desire of several of the Patronesses, “the details of brutal acts” have been omitted, we are apt to indulge a hope that this case of the Jack-asses was not very serious.

The Humane Association then says:—

“Eleven drivers of omnibuses, seventeen drivers of cabriolets, five drivers of carts, two butchers, and three of those ruffians called costermongers, have all been fined or imprisoned by the Metropolitan Magistrates, at the different police offices, for wanton acts of cruelty to animals; seven others, on expressing contrition, were discharged.”

The Society here enumerates thirty-eight individuals, who have been fined and imprisoned for cruelty to animals, as if the omnibus-drivers, cab-drivers, carters, butchers, and the “ruffians,” who sell apples and turnips—monsters! were so many vegetables. Men are animals as well as Jack-asses, and it would be a nice question for discussion whether the cruelty of correcting an unruly horse, or making an “experiment” with a bit of ground ash upon the hide of a stubborn donkey is much greater than the fining a poor “ruffian” with a large family, or sending a “recreant” omnibus-driver to prison while his wife and children are left to starve at home. Does it never occur to the Association that a pair of job-horses in a lady's chariot do about as much cruelty-work as the worst-used tail-eater in Smithfield. Out at two—all over London—heated into a foam at first—then standing at two or three different doors—then stopping at HOWELL and JAMES's for a couple of hours—then the Park—then home—then out at seven to dinner—then ordered at ten—away to two or three parties till past twelve—and then fixed at some one house till four or five o'clock the next morning—not to speak of the cutting-in and the cutting-out, the pace of going, and the carelessness of cleaning and bedding-up at the unseasonable period of their return.

This, however, is nothing to compare with the following picture, which is like HB.'s likenesses—most striking, and not in the slightest degree caricatured:—

“INCREASE OF CAB AND OMNIBUS NUISANCE.

“It is most sincerely to be hoped, that the ensuing Parliament will pass a salutary statute for the more speedy abolition of this abominable nuisance. No less than forty-one persons have been conveyed to the different hospitals during the past year, by accidents caused from the misconduct of these ruffians; thirteen of those cases proved fatal; even the proprietors of these vehicles have publicly complained of their severe losses, by their carriages being broken to pieces, and the poor unfortunate horses driven to death. If the public knew but the chances of risking their lives by riding in cabriolets, they would never give that support which the fellows boast beats all the hackney-coach and chariot trade.

“The writer of this, only a few days ago, examined the horses on the different ranks of Oxford-street; they were thirty-nine cabs, eighteen of the poor horses were broken-knee'd, eleven of them blind and collar-galled as well, from being furiously driven, and constant lashings of the whip. Now the generality of the public is, perhaps, not aware of the danger in riding behind a broken-knee'd horse; for if the poor animal once stumbles, he must come down, and the passenger, in two cases out of three, is thrown out on his head. Again, look at the danger to foot-passengers, by young fops telling these drunken vagabonds to give them a gullip. These ‘accommodating’ vehicles are as bad, if not worse, at night, for the drivers employed are called Bucks, that is, more properly, Cab Thieves, and the horses are supplied from knackers' yards, hired ‘while they last;’ these are the terms, meaning, till they fall dead, or can be no longer driven. Another set of recreant villains are, the omnibus-drivers and conductors; there is not a worse set of barbarians living than the Paddington, Blackwall, and Hammersmith drivers. Pity the miserable horses that fall into the hands of these brutes! It is surprising that the public will encourage these cruelty vans. Daily complaints are made of the drivers and conductors, at the police offices—the public have but little redress. On the Paddington road alone, there are five conductors known as reputed thieves, and four of the prize-ring fraternity; therefore, these facts will show the urgent necessity of making some alteration in the law, for the protection of passengers from plunder and insult, and horses from ill-treatment.”

The amiable and benevolent author of this mild and gentle exposé “sincerely hopes” that Parliament, by way of gratifying the people, will abolish one of the greatest conveniences ever enjoyed by them. The fact that forty-one people have been conveyed to the hospitals by accidents, is curious; but it is more curious to observe that the healing, soothing, mild, and gentle mouth-piece of the LADIES' ASSOCIATION should deal in such hard words. Of the word ruffian, he is remarkably fond. In the regulations before quoted, he calls the poor industrious apple-sellers and turnip-venders, ruffians, because they ill-use donkeys. In this exposé, he proceeds to call the cabs and omnibuses themselves, ruffians, because they convey people to the hospital by accident. We appeal to the reader for this fact—he begins, “Increase of Cab and Omnibus Nuisance,” and instantly alludes to those unconscious carriages as “ruffians;” and not satisfied with calling these innocent conveyances by so harsh a name, he immediately clinches his coarseness by telling us, that “even the proprietors of these vehicles” (the ruffians) “publicly complain.” &c.

He presently modifies his anger, and reduces his violence into calling cabriolets “fellows”—an improvement upon “ruffians,” which applies exclusively to omnibuses. He says, “If the public knew but the chances of risking their lives by riding in cabriolets, they would never give that support which the fellows (i. e. the cabriolets) boast, beats all the hackney-coach and chariot trade.” We have only to observe, that in spite of our own observations of the excellent cattle employed in many of the omnibuses and cabriolets, things must have come to a sad pitch when hackney-coach and chariot horses are referred to as happy and high-bred.

The writer tells us that he found, out of—or rather in—thirty-nine cabs in Oxford-street, “eighteen of the poor horses broken-knee'd, and eleven of them blind and collar-galled as well;” and if he had stopped there, we should have concluded that the eighteen had been down, and that the collars of the other eleven were too tight for them, and that they were barbarously rubbed and tortured: but no, the author finds a stronger and more cogent reason than these for the calamities of which he complains; all these things occurred from “being furiously driven, and constant lashing of the whip.” How the whip should gall the horse's neck, or affect his legs, we do not see, unless in “breaking” a horse by degrees, it were necessary to “break his knees” first, by way of beginning.

But he tells us, that foot passengers are in danger by conversations held between the horses and young men of fashion; for having depicted the danger of sitting behind a broken-knee'd horse—which, “if the poor animal stumbles, is sure to come down”—he says, “look at the danger of foot passengers by young fops telling these drunken vagabonds to give them a

gallop.” Thus we establish, upon competent authority, and under the sanction of a highly honourable and respectable society, that omnibuses are “ruffians,” that cabriolets are “fellows,” and that the much-to-be-pitied cab-nags are “drunken vagabonds.” In no part of his eloquent appeal does he mention either horses or drivers with reference to his epithets; indeed, on the contrary, he informs us, two lines farther down, that the cab-drivers are called “Bucks”—and then, for fear anybody should fancy that all the hard names he has bestowed upon the carriages should be misapplied, he says—“Another set of recreant villains are the omnibus drivers and conductors—there is not a worse set of barbarians living than the Paddington, Blackwall, and Hammersmith drivers.” As the author is the spokesman of the Ladies' Association, it would be extremely ungentle to question the strength of this language, but we must admit that it sounds harsh as applied generally to a class of men who have their bread to earn. “Pity the miserable horses that fall into the hands of these brutes;”—we should, under the circumstances, pity the miserable man who, after so wanton a dereliction of decency of language, and so uncalculated for a stretch of injustice and impudence, fell into the hands of these drivers.—“It is surprising,” says this writer, “that the public will encourage these cruelty-vans.” Is it? It may be extremely well for a gentleman of high rank and polished manners, of great literary attainments and general acquirements, fostered by an aristocratic society, and made the organ of communication between the highest ladies in the land and the “brutes,” and “ruffians,” and “vagabonds,” and “recreant villains,” to sneer at the accommodations afforded to the public at large by the use of omnibuses. The distances shortened, and the time saved by their adoption, to men who have their bread to earn by work either of body or mind, are objects of the highest consideration; and the advantages derivable to society from the rapid and constant intercourse kept up between all parts of the metropolis and its environs, under this new system, are incalculably beyond the considerations of the philanthropic writer of this exposé, who, after having vented his humanity by the coarsest vituperation of the animal-destroying community, goes home and swallows two dozen of live oysters, or the claws and body of a Chichester cock-lobster, boiled to death expressly for his supper, without feeling any more compunction than if he had caught three dozen of roach and dace by sticking a barbed hook into their mouths, upon which, for his mere amusement, he had previously impaled a living worm—Bah!

The zeal of the great author of this manifesto against public carriages, we did not at first quite comprehend; but we find in the title-page of the Report, that the “fund is contributed solely to aid Mr. WHEELER in his exertions to promote the cause of humanity to dumb animals.” We also find that “the receipts and expenditures are annually accounted for to the subscribers.” To these we turned, and we beg to say that a perusal of that account more entirely satisfied us of the advantages derivable from the institution than anything else. The first item of £13 6s. 10d. includes the “Printing of 3000 tracts addressed to drovers, bull-baiters, cabriolet drivers, &c.”—to the miscreants, ruffians, brutes, barbarians, and bucks!

The next item, which is good, is—

“Petitions to Parliament, and procuring signatures } £6 2
by Agents

This at once exhibits the popularity of the institution, and the principle upon which Parliamentary petitions are gotten up.

Then comes this—

“Three loads of breeze (dust), spread in different }
streets in the metropolis, during the frost and } £1 8 0
slippery state of the roads

The humanity of this disbursement is unquestionable. Exclusive of the whole City of London, and of all the suburbs, there are in the metropolis somewhere about eight hundred streets, squares, rows, and places, all carriage thoroughfares—take the frost to last only one week, we must multiply these eight hundred by seven, as to the efficiency of the application of this dust; so that no less than five thousand six hundred streets would be to receive the benefit of these three loads of breeze. “Down with your dust,” is a common expression, and perhaps this is Mr. WHEELER's practical application of it.

The next and last item we shall quote is this—

“Paid for the purchase of a poor horse, instantly }
slaughtered, having its back broken by accident } £2 0 0
with a heavy load

Everybody has heard of the woman who called out to her husband to come and kill the pig that had been run over, to prevent its dying;—this seems to be a parallel case. Indeed, buying a horse that had broken its back—which, in ordinary cases, settles the question—merely for the pleasure of slaughtering it, appears to us to be the very extravagance of humanity—perhaps, however, this broken-backed animal might otherwise have gone on in one of the “ruffians'” of omnibuses, or “fellows'” of cabs for many months, with five or six of its vertebrae missing.

It is really melancholy to see how the generosity and kind feelings of our fair countrywomen are worked upon in the cause of quackery. Abstractedly, nothing can be more amiable, more charming, more characteristic of the ladies of England than the kindly anxiety to alleviate the sufferings of animals, of whose miseries they know nothing but by hear-say. It is therefore painful in the extreme, when, as in the present case, they are betrayed by their gentleness of disposition and tenderness of feeling, to afford sanction and protection to a “plan” like that of the projector of this Association, and to pledge themselves to the monstrous absurdities, the unwarrantable language, and the ridiculous propositions contained in the Report. Those whose softer feelings are so readily and so amiably worked upon, should select some better guide, and some better councillor as to the channels through which their bounty should flow, and some better means for giving it effect. Their best intentions in the cause of humanity must be frustrated by the way in which they are fulfilled, and the best advice we can afford to the fair subscribers to the Association, since their affection and tenderness for horses implies some knowledge of the animal and its character, is never to permit a WHEELER to work as a LEADER.

LITERATURE.

We really have to apologise for the omission of notices of many admirable and valuable works which have been transmitted to us for review; but the political excitement in the public mind has superseded all but political subjects. Art, science, and literature are become for the moment secondary objects; and nothing can more clearly prove the ruinous consequences of political agitation than that incontrovertible fact. We trust that in a short time everything will go smoothly, and that the people, satisfied to leave their interests

in the hands of their representatives, will cease to make every room in England a “little Parliament.” In a multitude of such councils there is not wisdom.

Amongst the most prominent works of fiction, Lady Blessington's *Two Friends* appears to take the lead; it is admirably written, and springs, not only from inherent genius and talent, but from an intimate knowledge of the scenes and society it describes. Mr. WASHINGTON IRVING's new work on the *Prairies*, just published by MURRAY, is in his best, most natural, and most effective style. A work, of which only two volumes yet are printed, written by “A Clergyman in Debt,” appears likely to create a sensation; the interests are painful, the scenery not agreeable, and the actors remarkably unpleasant; but it is, no doubt, a true and striking picture of what it professes to represent. It contains also the only authentic life and adventures of JOHNSON, the Smuggler. The periodicals are much on the usual level; but to those, and many other publications, we will revert, if possible, next week.

For the following document, exhibiting the patronage of the Church of England, we are obliged to that most admirable periodical, *The British Magazine*:—

Table with columns: Patrons, Benefices, Patrons, Benefices. Includes data for The King, As Prince of Wales, Duke of Lancaster, The King, by the Lord Chancellor, Bishops, Deans, Chapters, Dignitaries & Prebendaries, Royal, Clerical, Collegiate, and Lay Patrons.

This may be differently stated thus, as is more commonly the case:—

Table with columns: Clerical, Collegiate, Total, Lay Patrons. Shows totals for Clerical (2353), Collegiate (805), Total (3158), and Lay Patrons (7533).

The Brighton Gazette has the following announcement:— “An evening school, for educating the young chimney-sweepers of this town, has lately been established in Warwick-street, under the patronage of our much respected Vicar, the Rev. H. M. Wagner. A large proportion of those now in Brighton attend it regularly, and evince the greatest desire to obtain instruction. We have reason to believe that schools of the same description will soon be established in all the populous cities and towns in the kingdom.”

—One thing is quite certain, that if it be found necessary, in the course of their education, to correct the sweeps, they are prevented from crying by Act of Parliament.

We have elsewhere given an account of the Ladies' Association for promoting Humanity to Dumb Animals. We beg to recommend to their notice, far before the cruelties of cab-men and omnibus drivers, the following account of a steeple chase that took place on Thursday last at St. Alban's:—

“The line of country selected commenced near the bridge on Colney-hent, the distance to the brook which divided it from the small inclosures being about half-a-mile; it then proceeded through small inclosures with heavy fencing, continuing along a valley for a mile and a half, and leaving Mr. Knight's farm to the left (more than half the distance being chosen on land belonging to this gentleman); after this followed wheat, grass, and ploughed land, Cell Barnes (Mr. Bunn's farm) being to the left, and Cunningham Hill farms to the right. Leaving this, it passed through two or three fields on Mr. Gough's farm, and finished in a meadow belonging to Mr. Kinder. The ground was sufficiently undulating to give variety to the race, and severely try the stamina of the horses engaged in it; the fencing, too, was exceedingly stiff, especially at the beginning; two of them were very awkward, one about five fields from home, landing from a short and somewhat abrupt flat into a dipping field; the other was of a precisely similar character, and separated the two last fields, and yet it is not a little surprising that none of the horses fell at them. The finish was admirably selected, the last field being down hill, and the winning one over the rise, and within 150 yards of the turnpike road. We may add, that the ground presented none of those facilities for mere gallopers which were complained of last year. The horses assembled at the post about four o'clock, and started at the usual signal. Parosol jumped off at a snapping pace, followed by Grimaldi and Cumberton, behind these being Norma and Laurestina, and two or three others; they continued in this position to a lane about a mile and a half from the start, into which Grimaldi fell, and rickled himself so seriously that Mr. Bean prudently gave up further struggle; previously the Post, in going at a fence, had staked himself so dreadfully that his entrails hung on the ground, and when we left we understood that he was dead. Parosol continued in the front of the race, the Flyer running with her, and alternating the lead with her as they took the different fences; Cumberton was still forward, and Norma and Laurestina in good places. About a mile and a half from home Parosol refused a fence; Cumberton being thereby enabled to take up the running for a few fields, the Flyer still lying in front; Cumberton soon tired, and Parosol again took up the work, the Flyer, Laurestina and Norma, all running very forward, behind them being Caliph and Captain Bob; but neither with any chance of success. About five fields from home Norma fell at a jump, and was passed by Laurestina; but she also fell at the next fence, and gave her rider such a regular purler, that he was at once put out of the race (the mare at the time being full of running). Norma speedily recovered her lost ground, went up and challenged Parosol, after taking the last fence but two, beat her by superiority of pace in a few strides, and won very cleverly by three or four lengths; the Flyer was third, and Caliph and Laurestina next, then Cumberton and Captain Bob; and, lastly, Shamrock and Bittern; the last six being beaten off a long way.”

The Dublin Record, a new, able, and highly constitutional newspaper, has the following anecdote of a proud cow:—

“A correspondent informs us that, while on a visit at the country-house of a lady, it one day happened that they were passing the cow-house just at the time when the dairy-maid was driving home the cows to be milked. They all passed in quietly enough, with the exception of one, which stood lowing at the door, and resisted every effort of the dairy-maid to induce her to enter. When the maid was interrogated as to the cause of this obstinacy, she attributed it to pride; and, when surprise was expressed at this, she explained that, whenever any other of the cows happened to get in before her, this particular cow would seem quite affronted, and would not enter at all unless the others were turned out again, and she had an opportunity of walking in before them. This statement having excited curiosity, and a wish to ascertain its accuracy, the maid was desired to redouble her exertions to induce the cow to enter; on which she chased the animal through every corner of the yard, but without success, until she at last desisted from want of breath, declaring that there was no other remedy than to turn out the other cows. She was then permitted to make the experiment; and no sooner were the others driven out than in walked the errant cow, with a stately air, her more humble-minded companions following meekly in her train.”—This is really beef a-la-mole.

It is not true that the Rev. Mr. JELF, proceptor of his Royal Highness Prince GEORGE OF CUMBERLAND, has arrived in England. The

mistake probably arose from a confusion of the Reverend Gentleman's name with that of his brother the Barrister.

We copy the following *verbatim et literatim* from a list of appointments as we find it at page 299 of this month's number of *Alexander's East India Magazine*, under the head Madras:—"Mr. A. Purvis to do duty as an ass, under the principal collector at Kellore," and "Mr. J. BIRD, junior, to act as head ass to the principal collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam."

The same periodical tells us, that a fracas has lately occurred at Delhi, which will, in all probability, end in a general Court Martial, and increase the already heavy duties of the military law officer of the Meerut division. Early in July, Ensign OATLEY, of the 39th N. I., was invited to dine at the 42nd mess, but on going there, and learning that Captain MONKE of his own regiment was also a guest, he rose immediately and left the table. A week or ten days after, Captain MONKE called upon Ensign OATLEY for an explanation and apology for his conduct; Ensign OATLEY refused the latter, stating that he had acted as he had in consequence of Captain MONKE's neglecting to contradict, or to explain, an accusation of foul play at cards some three years before, for which several officers of the regiment still refused to associate with him. Captain MONKE then challenged Ensign OATLEY, who, by the advice of his friends, refused to give Captain MONKE a meeting, on the ground that he had forfeited his character and the privileges of a gentleman. Captain MONKE then posted Ensign OATLEY as a coward, and the latter appealed to head-quarters for a Court-martial to defend his conduct. Capt. MONKE, on learning this, sent in charges against Ensign OATLEY for making false statements while on oath before a Court of Requests; these charges were laid before a Court of Inquiry for investigation, and the whole of the matter is now, we hear, before Major-General WATSON.

By the same channels we find that the importation of ice into Calcutta, from America, has turned out a successful speculation, much to the discomfiture of the long-fingered Omdars; and, moreover, that Mr. S. V. BAB MACAULAY is writing an article for the *Edinburgh Review*, on *Sir James Macintosh's History of the Revolution*. We are glad to know that ten thousand pounds per annum does not purchase all Mr. S. V.'s valuable time.

The *Birmingham Advertiser*, in referring to our description of the extraordinary spectacle of Saturday, at St. James's, says, it has heard that the Members not having dress coats, shewed their respect to the new Speaker by accompanying him to the Palace gates, where they filed off. The *Birmingham Advertiser* has been imposed upon by somebody. The Members who accompanied the Speaker, followed him into the presence of the SOVEREIGN, who was attended by his Ministers and the Great Officers of his household in full dress; they, on the contrary, being habited in frock-coats, with boots and gaiters, having black stocks and coloured handkerchiefs round their necks, and carrying sticks and umbrellas in their hands.

The *Merthyr Guardian* says:—"It is believed that one of the proposed Church reforms as relating to the Principality, will be to fill up the Bishopricks, as they become vacant, with Clergy known to be eminent *Welsh scholars*." This accounts for the great success of the Estafoddy—or whatever it is called, and the great encouragement given to the study of the Welsh language. If one Right Reverend person's advice be taken, we suspect the Principality is likely to have no Bishopricks at all.

The *Gaieté* Theatre, at Paris, was burned down a few days since. The following hint, conveyed to the Editor of the *Kentish Observer*, may be worth attending to:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KENTISH OBSERVER. Sir,—The first time Lord Albert Conyngham calls upon you, ask him what qualifications he had when he was returned Member for Canterbury? If he seems surprised at this question, ask him whether he did not apply to his brother, the Marquis, for one, and whether the solicitor of the Noble Marquis did not put an extinguisher upon the application, by reminding him that he (the Marquis) had only a life-interest in the estates, and could not, therefore, grant a re-entrance upon them? You may also inquire whether the qualification, by virtue of which he now sits, was not given him, after the election, by his uncle, W. J. DENISON, Esq., the Member for West Surrey? I need not tell you, that if such be the fact, his election is void.—I remain, &c. Q. IN THE CORNER.

Crockford's, St. James's-street, London, Feb. 28. At a full meeting of the Maidstone Constitutional Society, held at the Queen's Head Inn, Maidstone, on Tuesday evening, it was unanimously resolved, "that the thanks of the Society should be presented to W. LEWIS, Esq., and Sir WM. R. P. GEARY, Bart., for the votes they gave on the election for the Speaker, and the motion for the Address to his MAJESTY, such votes being calculated to preserve the respectability of the House of Commons and the dignity of the country, in opposition to a factions union of parties of every grade of political opinion, for the sole purpose of ousting his MAJESTY's present Ministers." The Maidstone Constitutional Society is entitled, we believe, to the distinction of being, if not the very first, certainly among the first of those patriotic institutions which are now spreading so generally over the whole country.—We rejoice to add our testimony to the rapid increase of Conservative Societies in every part of England. This practical contradiction to Mr. HUME's (as usual, incorrect) estimate of popular feeling is most gratifying to those who sincerely love and justly value our admirable Constitution.

We do not pledge ourselves as to the fact stated in the following letter, but we think it right to give it as we receive it, in order to elicit the truth in some sort of explanation, which we suppose will be afforded:—

TO JOHN BULL. Sir,—I was much pleased to see, a few weeks back, your notice of some remarks creeping into the *Saturday Magazine*, contrary to the sound principles of the Protestant Church of England, and which I judge you will think with me ought to govern that publication. I have had the idea some time of informing you, not knowing if you are aware of the circumstance, that two strict Dissenters have been no doubt are laughing in their sleeve at the Bishops and others who attend there occasionally—at the same time thinking how they might undermine with their sophistry the establishment which, so with the thought of carrying their point against it. Surely there are many of our own faith, and clever too, who would no doubt be both able and willing to manage their concern without the likelihood of its being so detrimental, as employing others of a different persuasion, however published, but with the hope it will induce you to search into it, and cause you to wield your able pen still more for the benefit of those who have not entirely lost their relish for old-fashioned principles and good conduct, in preference to the new-fangled cant of the day. Yours, &c. D. H.

CATHEDRAL SERVICE. TO JOHN BULL. My DEAR BULL,—I pray you to tell me how it comes to pass that the Cathedral Service is performed in a more slovenly manner in the Diocese of London, than in any other with which I am acquainted: I allude to that portion of the Service which is chanted by the choir. The choristers and singing-men, at St. Paul's, and at Westminster Abbey, do their part at a regular gallop; and, to wind up the whole with becoming decency, they annoy the congregation by shuffling out

as soon as they finish that portion of the service which is allotted to them: their avocations cannot, one would think, be so momentous that they are unable to spare time to remain in their seats till the conclusion of the sermon. These remarks I have heard from others, a score of times. I am astonished that no one has hitherto, as far as I know, proposed this question, with which I trouble you, with a view to its being solved.

I trust that a certain person in this diocese is not indirectly aiming to bring this portion of Divine service into contempt—that he is not secretly endeavouring to get, by general consent, the chanting abolished, with a view to render the whole service "more spiritualized," by allowing the understrappers to perform their duty after their present fashion. Were I asked for correct models, I would instance the Cathedrals of Exeter and Winchester, wherein any one, who chooses, may hear that form of service performed in a manner worthy of imitation; a form which, of any now observed, certainly comes the nearest to that which received the Divine approval.—I am, your most obedient servant, X.

March 3d, 1835.

The elevation of Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON to the Peerage by the titles of Viscount CANTERBURY, of the city of Canterbury, and Baron BOTTESFORD, of Bottesford, in the county of Leicester, was announced in the *Gazette* of Tuesday.

Mr. ROBINSON gave notice on Wednesday of his intention to present a petition from the officers of the East India Maritime Service, who the Company have excluded from compensation for loss of employment, and as it appears a case of very great hardship, if not injustice, we trust that inquiry will be granted, and redress directed, if they make out their case; particularly as they appear to have been most of them present at the gallant action, performed and recorded to the credit of the East India Company.

We have to announce the death of Earl NELSON, Duke of BRONTI, which took place on the 28th ult. at his Lordship's residence, in Portman-square. His Lordship, who was in the 78th year of his age, was brother to the hero of Trafalgar, on whose demise he succeeded to the honours and titles enjoyed by him. He was in orders, and by his death a valuable stall in Canterbury Cathedral becomes vacant. His Lordship was twice married; by his first wife he had a daughter, Lady CHARLOTTE MARR, born in 1787, who married Lord BRIDPORT, and who has several children. He had no other child. The titles, &c., however, go to THOMAS BOLTON, jun., Esq., son of SUSANNAH NELSON, sister to the two first Earls, and THOMAS BOLTON, Esq., who was born in July, 1786, and married, in 1821, FRANCES ELIZABETH, daughter and sole heir of the late JOHN MAURICE EYRE, Esq.

The Duke of RUFLAND experienced a very narrow escape, a few days ago. As his Grace was leaving Belvoir Castle in his close carriage and four, without lights, the night being quite dark, the carriage came in contact with the Manchester coach. By the concussion the Duke's coachman was thrown off the box, and the footman actually flew out of the rumble behind; fortunately neither were materially hurt, nor did the carriage sustain any injury, except one of the wheels and the splinter-bar. The body of the Manchester coach was much injured, and the outside passengers were pitched off the roof, but none were materially hurt. The horses broke from their traces and fled to Grantham.

A new grand oratorio will, it is expected, be performed at Cambridge, on the occasion of the installation of the new Chancellor of the University (the Marquess CAMDEN).

Mr. TURNER, M.P. for Blackburn, has received a letter of thanks, signed by 150 of the most influential electors of that borough, for his vote in favour of the now Earl of CANTERBURY, on the question of the Speakership, and of Sir R. PEEL'S Address to his MAJESTY.—The constituency of Blackburn is professedly liberal.

We have heard, says the *Literary Gazette*, and with great satisfaction, that the present Ministers intend to restore the pensions originally conferred on eminent literary men through the medium of the Royal Society of Literature, and the resumption of which, after the death of its founder, GEORGE IV., we ever deeply regretted.

Major-General Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS has been appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Sir ROBERT WILSON goes out as Commander of the Forces.

Mr. GOULBURN, son of the Right Honourable Secretary for the Home Department, occupies the first place on the classical Tripos at the Cambridge examination. Mr. GOULBURN was second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman, and was about a twelvemonth back elected University Scholar.

A valuable and splendid gold snuff-box has been transmitted to Mr. Alderman THOMPSON, M.P. for Sunderland, by the Ladies of that borough. The following is a copy of the inscription:—"Presented by the Ladies of Sunderland to Mr. Alderman THOMPSON, M.P., on his second return for that borough, and as a token of their esteem and friendship, January 8, 1835."

The Governors of Bethlehem Hospital have just determined that a new wing shall be added to that building. The great increase of political lunatics, we suppose, has induced this resolution of the Governors;—a mad Radical was received into the establishment a few days ago.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post*, states that the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* omitted every word of the important passage in the King's Speech which referred to the agricultural interest.—The paper in question is in the interest of the Whig-Radicals, and the paltry attempt to conceal from the farmer the interest which the present Ministers feel for his welfare, is another instance of the despicable shifts to which that party is driven.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. GEORGE CROLY, LL.D., to the living of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. GUSTAVUS BURNABY, M.A., Chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge, to the Rectory of St. Peter's.—Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. CHRISTOPHER HAND BENNETT, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Usden, Suffolk, on his own petition; vacant by the death of the Rev. James Thomas Hand.

The Rev. EDWARD WILSON, B.A., son of the Rev. Edward Wilson, of Chapelton, to the Curacy of the parish Church of Leeds, vice the Rev. J. L. Brown, who has been presented to the perpetual Curacy of Holbeck.

The Rev. RICHARD JAMES LUSCOMBE, jun., B.A., to the perpetual Curacies of Edington and Chilton, vacant by the resignation of Henry Joseph Bowden; on the nomination of Richard James Luscombe the elder.

The Rev. JOHN CLAYTON, M.A., of Redditch, a Surrogate for granting Marriage Licences within the diocese of Worcester.

The Rev. William Digby, Master of St. Oswald's Hospital, Worcester, has appointed the Rev. WILLIAM ROSE HOLDEN, Chaplain of the Hospital in the room of the Rev. H. J. Lewis, deceased.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Tankerville has been pleased to appoint the Rev. CHARLES WHITCOMBE, M.A., Vicar of Sherston Magna, Wilts, one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains.

petual Curate of Saddleworth, a Surrogate for granting Marriage Licences, proving Wills, &c., within the said diocese.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been pleased to appoint the following Reverend Gentlemen to be his Excellency's Chaplains:—The Very Rev. Robert Burrows, D.D., Dean of Cork; the Very Rev. Richard Murray, D.D., Dean of Ardgagh; Rev. J. H. Singer, D.D., F.T.C.D.; Rev. Francis Sadler, D.D., F.T.C.D.; Rev. James O'Brien, D.D., F.T.C.D.; Rev. Very Rev. T. B. Venable, Dean of Emly; Very Rev. J. Gregory, Dean of Kildare; Venerable and Honourable H. Pakenham, Archdeacon of Emly; Venerable Charles Lindsay, Archdeacon of Kilmacduagh; Venerable Charles Guinness, Rev. Hosea Guinness, Rev. Robert Daly, Rev. Charles Boyton, Rev. Francis Brownlow, Rev. H. Woodward, Rev. Robert Pakenham, Rev. Jeffrey Levey, Rev. H. W. Tighe, Rev. William Cleever, Rev. Charles Fleury, Rev. S. O'Sullivan, Rev. Evans Johnston, Rev. George Vernon, Rev. Francis Chamley, Rev. W. Ager Adamson, Rev. John O'Neill, Rev. J. A. Bermingham, Rev. P. Smith, Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, Rev. Richard L. Fitz-Gibbon.

OBITUARY.

At the Rectory House, Wappenham, near Towcester, Northamptonshire, in the 55th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Scott, Rector of Wappenham, late Incumbent of Gawcott, near Buckingham, and last surviving son of the Rev. Thomas Scott, late Rector of Aston Sandford.

At Manchester, the Rev. John Marshall, B.A., Curate of Sidbury, Salop. The Rev. William Wilmoth, M.A., upwards of 16 years Perpetual Curate of Trinity Church, Halifax.

At the Rectory of Templemore, in the prime of life, the Rev. Henry Armstrong, Curate of Thurles.

At Southampton-row, Russell-square, in his 82d year, the Rev. J. Capper, M.A., for more than 55 years Vicar of Wilmington, Sussex.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, March 5.—On Friday last Mr. Francis Dyson was elected to the Frost Scholarship, and Mr. Thomas Meyrick to the Wiltshire Scholarship at Corpus Christi college.

This day the following degrees were conferred:—*Doctors in Civil Law*: E. Maddy, Esq., Brasenose coll., Judge of the Consistory Court in the diocese of Gloucester, grand comp.; Rev. J. D. Colebridge, Balliol coll., Prebendary of Exeter.

CAMBRIDGE, March 6.—*Classical Tripos*.—The following are the Examiners:—C. Lofft, M.A., King's coll.; W. Selwyn, M.A., St. John's coll.; C. Wordsworth, M.A., Trin. coll.; J. W. Blakey, M.A., Trin. coll.—*First Class*: Goulburn, Howes, Harris, Raw, Merivale, Grote, and Cooper, Trin.; Wilkins, Wall, Hall; Cotterill, St. John's; Richards, St. John's.—*Second Class*: Beadon, St. John's; Hue, Trin.; Scrivenor, Trin.; Drake, St. John's; Senger, Trin.; Meade, Caius; Laing, St. John's; Proctor, Cath. hall; Wackerbarth, St. John's; Bishop, St. John's; Waltham, St. John's; Stocks, Elibon, and Leefe, Trin.; Tillard, St. John's; Barber, St. John's; Dixon, Sidney; Smith, A. St. John's; Howes, Trin. hall; White, St. John's.—A Congregation on Wednesday last the following degrees were conferred:—*Masters of Arts*: G. Maynard, Caius coll.—*Bachelors of Arts*: W. H. Lenthley, S. Ray, W. P. Jesson, J. B. Hyndman, N. R. Herring, and E. Gurdon, Trin. coll.; R. J. Atty and E. O. Hornby, St. John's coll.; B. A. Marshall, St. Peter's coll.; J. Fellows, Clare hall; W. D. B. Berties, Pemb. coll.; E. H. Houghton and J. B. Meadows, Corpus Christi coll.; R. Laurie, H. Holmes, and J. D. Prior, Queen's coll.; C. Bush, Cath. hall; T. Walker, Jesus coll.; T. H. Martin and H. Finch, Christ's coll.; H. Nussey and H. W. Beauford, Magd. college.

CRAYEN SCHOLARSHIP.—On Friday last, William A. Osborne, scholar of Trinity college, was elected a Craven scholar.

PITT SCHOLAR.—On Wednesday last, W. G. Humphrey, of Trinity college, was elected University scholar on the Pitt foundation.

ORDINATION. The Bishop of Sodor and Man held an ordination, at the Chapel, Bishop's-court, on Sunday week, when the following gentlemen were admitted to Holy Orders:—*Priests*: Rev. Mr. Brooke and Rev. Mr. Winslow.—*Deacons*: Mr. Vachel, Mr. Hyndman, Mr. Bleamish, and Mr. Cain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At a Meeting of the National Society for the Education of the Poor, &c., holden at the Central School, Westminster, 4th March, 1835, there were present the Lords Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry, St. Asaph, Bangor, and Landaff; the Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl; Colonel Clitherow; William Cotton, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Walmsey; Richard Twining, Esq.; James Trimmer, Esq., and the Rev. J. C. Wigram.

Lord FRANCIS EGERTON has expressed his intention of adding to the emoluments of the vicarage of Dean the sum of 50l. annually, during the remainder of his life.—His Lordship some time ago made a similar addition to the chapelry of Ellenbrook, at which place his family usually attended divine service, when residing at Worsley.

The Kildare-Place Education Society, received an anonymous donation of 200l. last week, per the Rev. ROBERT DALY.

THE REV. H. DALTON.—We are informed that this gentleman resigned his preferment at Bridgnorth on Thursday last. It is said his talents will in future be exerted towards promulgating the doctrines of the late Rev. E. INVING, and that for this purpose he will have the charge of a district comprising the towns of Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Walsall.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle*.

A motion was brought on at a meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, on Tuesday, for "an inquiry into its present internal state in the metropolis and its environs." It was clearly shown that a metropolitan committee was required to carry its operations into general effect in the cities of London and Westminster, and that until the members of the parent society were aided by a union of the middle orders as local subscribers, there could be no general or permanent success to this society in the capital. A motion was made to refer his inquiry to a select committee, but as the Bishop of London was absent, the motion was withdrawn, for the purpose of ascertaining his Lordship's opinion on this subject previously to the next meeting of the Board.

The trustees, elders, deacons, and members of the congregation of the National Scotch Church, Regent-square, London, have unanimously called the Rev. PETER McMORLAND, of the North Church, Paisley, to be their Minister. The Rev. Gentleman, it is said, has agreed to accept of the invitation, and will proceed to the highly important sphere of his future labours about the middle of April.

The Rev. PAUL JOHNSON, jun. at his Tithe Audit at Sylestrand, returned 10 per cent. back to his parishioners, for which they returned him their sincere thanks.—The Rev. HENRY GRINDLESTONE, Rector of Colton, has made an abatement of 10 per cent. on his tithe, and also gave a liberal donation in money to be distributed to the poor of that parish.

A handsome silver salver was last week presented by the Right Hon. Lady ELIZABETH FITZ ROY, in the names of the subscribing Rector, neighbourhood, and principal inhabitants of Great Dunham, to the Rev. THOMAS GREENE, B.D., their resident Curate, as a testimonial of "their respect and regard, and particularly their admiration of the truly Christian zeal and unwearied personal exertion with which he devoted himself to the relief of his parishioners during the awful visitation of cholera in that parish in the autumn of 1834."

CEREBRAL LORDS.—In addition to the late Earl of Scarborough, and the late Earl Nelson, there are the Rev. Andrew Windsor, Earl of Plymouth; the Rev. Francis North, the Earl of Guilford; Rev. W. H. Ward, Baron Ward; the Rev. Thomas de Grey, Baron Walsingham; and the Rev. H. W. Powlett, Baron Bymning.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—The nave of this venerable Cathedral and the north and south aisles westward of the organ screen are now undergoing an entire repaving, which was much needed. The new stones laid down are Parbeck slabs of about a foot square and of considerable thickness, and are all placed diagonally, excepting where the clustered columns that support the roof compel a deviation. The work is under the direction of the Dean and Chapter, and is paid for out of funds placed at their disposal for necessary repairs. In the progress of the repairing it has been necessary to remove a number of slabs, marking the spots of interment of different individuals renowned for title, wealth, or merit. These have not been replaced, but they have been carefully numbered and marked as to their respective localities before occupied, and they still continue in custody of the Dean and Chapter. It is hardly necessary to add that for the privilege of interring and marking the spot of interment within the Abbey large fees are demanded by the Dean and Chapter. The choir and transepts equally require repaving, but are not included in the present contract. In the south transept, within a few feet of each other, and marked only by the deeply-chiselled initials of the illustrious dead, which cover their graves, lie the remains of the splendid political rivals, WILLIAM PITT and CHARLES FOX. If these stones are in the next progress of the repaving to be carried away, a simple, yet most powerful and deeply-impressive, lesson on the vanity of all earthly fame will be for ever destroyed. The stones of a monumental kind already removed, it is quite clear, from the progress the repaving has already undergone, are not intended to be replaced.



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

VOL. XV.—No. 744.

SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1835.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—To-morrow Evening will be performed, Lord Byron's Tragedy of WERNER...

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow evening will be performed, Auber's Historical Opera of LESTOCQ...

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Rapid Termination of the Season.—Incessant Laughter to Robert Macaire...

SADLER'S WELLS.—Under the Sole Management of Mr. G. Almar.—Grand Spectacle, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday...

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-mall.—THE GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS...

SPLENDID DOUBLE-ACTION PATENT PEDAL HARP.—Zebra wood and gold, with Holland cover, and key—full price 110 Guineas...

MORI and LAVENU'S NEW SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, where may be had, just published, 1000 New Works, both Vocal and Instrumental...

STAYS and BELTS.—VISTRIN and Co. submit to the inspection of Ladies their admired British and French Corsets de Busin, Coutil, &c...

TO LADIES.—Rich FIGURED and PLAIN SILKS, FANCY DRESSES of all kinds, a few SILK, MERRINO, and MANDARINE CLOAKS...

THERE is such a mass made by the carpenters and bricklayers at Argyle-house, that HODGE and LOWMAN, for the want of room, are compelled almost to GIVE AWAY their IMMENSE STOCK...

SOCIETY for the DISCHARGE and RELIEF of PERSONS IMPRISONED for SMALL DEBTS throughout ENGLAND and WALES, established 1772. PRESIDENT, THE EARL OF OMBEY.

At a MEETING of GOVERNORS, held in Craven-street, on Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1835, the Cases of 51 Petitioners were considered...

Benefactions received since the last report: The Grand Committee of St. Thomas's Hospital, £100 0 0; Rev. Peter Debray, £20 0 0; Francis Lind, Esq., £2 0 0...

DIAMOND CANDLES, 5d. per lb.; Soap, 4d.; Fine Wax 1s. 6d.; Moulds, 6d.; Spermac. and Composition, 2s. 1d.; Wax Candles, 12lb. 5s. 11d., and 2s. 1d.; Yellow Soap, 43s. 4d., 5s. 6d., per lb. 4d. per packet; Old Brown Windsor, 4s. and 1s. 9d.; Rose 2s.; Camphor 2s.; Almond 2s. 6d.; Sealing-Wax 4s. and 4s. 6d. per lb.; and DAVIDSON'S Old Established Warehouse, 63, St. Martin's-lane, opposite New Saunter's Coffee-house...

HURRICANE IN DOMINICA.—Subscriptions for the Poorer Classes of Sufferers from the awful Hurricane on the 20th and 21st of September, 1834, will be received by Messrs. Ladbroke and Co., Bank-buildings...

BRITISH and FOREIGN PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, 26, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.—E. CHURTON begs to inform his Subscribers, that the PARTISAN lately subsisting between himself and Mr. BULL having been DISSOLVED by mutual consent...

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, 15th March, 1835.—A SERMON will be preached on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, the 22d March, at TRINITY CHURCH, Saint Marylebone, by the Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of CHESTER...

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, 15th March, 1835.—A SERMON will be preached on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, the 22d March, at ST. JAMES'S (late WELBECK) CHAPEL, Westminster-street, St. Marylebone, by the Rev. HENRY MELVILLE, A.M., Minister of Camden Chapel, Camberwell...

TO THE PRESIDENT AND GOVERNORS OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL. Gentlemen.—ALTHOUGH I have not been so fortunate as to succeed upon the present occasion to fill up the Vacancy in the Rectory of Wornhill, recently in your appointment...

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A Married CLERGYMAN, for some years Tutor to a Nobleman, and subsequently receiving Six Pupils into his House, a moderate distance from London, would be glad to fill a VACANCY with a GENTLEMAN'S SON, whose health or education may require more than common attention...

PARIS.—UNIVERSITY OF FRANCE.—INSTITUTION for PROTESTANT YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Established in 1823, by Mr. E. W. V. G. HOUSSEAU, No. 29, Boulevard du Mont Parnasse, Paris...

CHAMBERS.—LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS.—To LET, at greatly Reduced Rents, several Suites on the ground, first, and top floors, varying from 2 to 5 rooms in each, with every convenience, and suitable for residence of business.—Apply at No. 10, on the north side.

ABERDEENSHIRE.—HOUSE and SHOOTING to be LET.—To LET, for each period may be agreed upon, the MANSION HOUSE of STRICHEN, with the RIGHT of SHOOTING over the estate, which contains nearly 11,000 acres...

VILLA RESIDENCE, Regent's Park, with extensive Pleasure-grounds, Stables, and double Coach-house.—This desirable VILLA, to be LET on LEASE, is purposely arranged with spacious dining-room, two drawing-rooms, and library, with other suitable accommodations for a small Family of distinction...

CHARLES VYSE, Manufacturer of English and Foreign Straws to the Courts of Great Britain and France, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, he has been enabled, from the same advantages which he possessed during the preceding winter, to offer to their inspection, so early this season as the 2d of March, the NEW FASHIONS for the ensuing spring...

THE NOBILITY and GENTRY are most respectfully made acquainted that the EXTENSIVE WARE-ROOMS of Messrs. MILES and EDWARDS will present, during the approaching season, the most effective Display of useful and elegant FURNITURE, suitable to every description of building...

CARPETS.—LAPWORTH and RILEY, Manufacturers to the King and the Duchesse of Kent, respectfully invite the Nobility and Gentry to inspect their select assortment of Axminster, Edinburgh, Royal Velvet, Saxony, and every other description of Carpets of British manufacture, of superior quality...

TWO FAMILIES FURNISHING.—CROMAR and Co. most respectfully acquaint the Nobility and Gentry that their purchases of BRITISH and other CARPETING being now completed for the Spring Trade, they flatter themselves will be found, on inspection, the largest, most splendid, and efficient Stock ever exhibited at any one Establishment in the Metropolis...

ALE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—W. G. FIELD and Co. beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine BURTON, EDINBURGH, and PRESTONPANS ALES, Pale Ale as prepared for India, Dorchester Beer, London and Dublin Brown Stout, and Cider and Perry, are in fine order for use, and as well as their FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS, of a very superior class...

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, and the PUBLIC.—The WYCOMBE SAUCE, for Fish, Game, Gravies, &c. This delicious and universally esteemed appendage to the dinner-table, which attained a degree of celebrity and patronage most unprecedented about eight years ago, has since that time been locked up in vexatious law proceedings, which are now decided in favour of the Original Proprietor, Mr. THOS. ELLSON...

CAUTION.—The Extensive Sale of the IMPERIAL CREAM, and its high popularity, has induced insidious persons to counterfeit and sell a preparation composed of deleterious ingredients, much to the discredit of the inventor, and of serious injury to the Hair; to prevent which, please to ask for ARNOLD'S IMPERIAL CREAM for the GROWTH of HAIR, and observe that each pot is signed on the label, 'Thomas Arnol,' 29, High-street, Kensington; with a Practical Treatise on the Human Hair—to counterfeit which is felony.—S. B. Patronized by His Majesty, their Royal Highnesses Princess Sophia, Duchess of Kent, Princess Victoria, Duchess of Cumberland, &c.

HODGSON'S BRITISH and FOREIGN LIBRARY, 9, Great Marylebone-street. TERMS. £5 5 0 The Year. 3 3 0 The Half-year. 1 16 0 The Quarter.

Subscribers to this Library are entitled to the immediate perusal of all New Books, Magazines, and Reviews. The various Departments of BOOKSELLING, STATIONERY, BOOK-BINDING, and NEWSPAPER AGENCY are concentrated in this Establishment.

HAND IN HAND FIRE-OFFICE, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.—Instituted in 1806. For the Insurance of Buildings, Household Furniture, Stock in Trade, &c. within the Kingdom of Great Britain.

All Persons whose Insurances become due at Lady Day, are requested to observe, that their receipts are now ready, and that the money should be paid within fifteen days from that period. No change is made for the Policy when the sum insured amounts to £300 or upwards. ROBERT STEVEN, Secretary.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Dividends on the Shares in the Capital Stock of this Society, for the year 1834, will be paid on application at the Society's Office, Fleet-street, London, on the 6th day of April next, or on any subsequent day (Wednesdays excepted), between the hours of Eleven o'clock in the morning and Three o'clock in the afternoon.

And further Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of the Society will be closed on Monday the 17th instant, and re-opened on Monday the 13th of April next. Proprietor, on application at the Office (if by letter, post-paid), may have a printed form or order, whereby he can empower his banker or agent in London to receive dividends on his behalf. By order of the Directors, GEO. KIRKPATRICK, Actuary.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Sun-court, Cornhill, and St. James's-street, London. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £750,000. In addition to the accumulating Capital arising from invested Premiums. DIRECTORS. GEORGE REID, Esq., Chairman.

GRANT ALLEN, Esq., Deputy Chairman. Grant Allan, Esq., John Hillyar, Esq., John Henry Deffell, Esq., Samuel Dreve, Esq., Samuel Hibbert, Esq., Charles Porcher Lang, Esq., Richard Lee, Esq., Jeremiah Olive, Esq., John Hillyar, Esq., James Pattison, Esq., M.P., Sir Charles Price, Bart., Joseph Reid, Esq., Sir James Shaw, Bart., John Smith, Esq.

ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. | JAMES G. MURDOCH, Esq. | WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, Esq. CONSULTING PHYSICIAN. Archibald Billing, M.D., 5, Bedford-place, Russell-square.

All kinds of Insurances may be effected with this Company, at a REDUCED RATE of PREMIUM, when persons do not participate in the profits. Persons may insure for the whole term of life, and participate periodically in TWO THIRDS of ALL PROFITS made by the Company, and, at the same time, be protected by a Subscribed Capital, from the responsibility attached to Societies for mutual insurance.

The profits may be APPLIED in a VARIETY of WAYS, so as to suit the present, or future convenience of the Insured. A NEW PROSPECTUS, containing a Table of Additions already made to Policies, and all other particulars, may be had at either of the Company's Offices, or of any of the Agents in the principal towns throughout the Kingdom. By order of the Court of Directors, SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

MONEY TO LEND.—£80,000 at three per cent. and upwards.—The Nobility, Clergy, and other persons of respectability, requiring the immediate assistance of money, can have it at three per cent. and upwards, upon bond, note of hand, or other security, in a strictly private and confidential way; and those having landed property, and desiring very large amounts, accommodated without incurring the heavy expense and delay attending a mortgage on their estates, upon the mere deposit of their title deeds, avoiding thereby publicity, so desirable in most cases.—Applications, in the first instance by letter, post-paid, addressed to A. B., 73, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, London, will meet with every attention.—When the proposals made are satisfactory, the business concluded and the amount required paid over in a few hours.

FURNITURE, Upholstery, Bedding, &c.—WALKER'S celebrated Matts, Carpets, High Holborn, near Dan and Martin's, will on inspection be found to be one of the most extensive and complete in the Metropolis. The goodness and solidity of the articles cannot be surpassed. Low tables, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; pair sideboards, from 5s.; mahogany wardrobes, from 7s.; winged do., from 16s.; dining tables, from 3s.; sliding do., with shifting leaves, from 6s.; mahogany chairs, from 14s.; solid rosewood do., from 25s.; cheffoniers, from 3s.; sofas and couches, from 5s.; window curtains, from 3s.; 4-post furniture, from 5s.; tent do., from 30s.; easy chairs, from 50s.; marble wash-stands and dressing-tables, from 50s.; mahogany do., from 15s.; painted do., from 7s. 6d.; mahogany drawers, from 30s.; from 35s.; pembroke tables, from 25s.; &c. &c.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT, Bazaar, Baker-street and King-street, Portman-square, established 1822.—This Department has been remodelled and greatly extended, and the principle of selling furniture upon commission, as heretofore, discontinued. The Proprietor having found it expedient to establish a manufactory upon the Premises, every article now on sale is warranted, the very best materials only are used, and the most experienced workmen are employed. The prices, which are for cash only, are fixed, and will be found, upon inspection, to be very reasonable. These carriages are especially worthy of attention, and may be depended upon for durability and excellence of workmanship, and the good taste displayed in their getting up. All new carriages warranted for one year. Advances made. Gentlemen having carriages to dispose of will find this a ready market either for public or private sales. Auction-days every Saturday, commencing at one o'clock.

INDIA RUBBER WATERPROOF POLISH.—This preparation saves time and labour, prevents Boots, Shoes, Harness, and Cab-heads from cracking or getting mouldy; is cheaper than common blacking, as it produces a permanent polish by sponging the liquid on, which resists wet and makes the leather completely waterproof. A set of harness may be polished in a few minutes to look like patent leather.—We recommend Jarvis's Waterproof Polish as particularly suitable to our sporting friends who are desirous of preserving their feet dry and their bones from rheumatism.—Bell's Life. Manufactory, Jarvis's, 142, Tottenham-court-road; and sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each, by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Baie, Brothers, and Co., 125, Lower Thames-st.

FISH SAUCE for LENT.—DINMORR'S ESSENCE of SHRIMPS, for every description of boiled and fried Fish.—CROSS and BLACKWELL'S SOHO SAUCE, for Fish, Game, Steaks, Made-dishes, &c.—Crosse and Blackwell's FLORENCE CREAM, for Salads, Lobsters, &c., by which Salads in the Parisian manner may be obtained in one minute. The above to had of Messrs. VEDERS throughout the Kingdom, and wholesale of the Proprietors, 11, King-street, Soho.

BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes having gained such a high reputation, and the demand for it continuing to increase, JOHN BURGESS and SON beg most respectfully to offer this their best acknowledgment to the Public for their liberal patronage of the same; its utility and great convenience in all climates have recommended it to the most distinguished foreign connexions, who have all spoken highly in its recommendation. It is prepared by them only; and for preventing disappointment to families, all possible care has been resorted to, by each bottle being sealed with the cork with their firm and address, as well as an label, having their signature, without which it cannot be genuine. JOHN BURGESS and SON'S long-established and much-strengthened ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES continues to be prepared by them after the same manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many years. Warehouse, 170, Strand, corner of the Savoy-street, London. (The Original Fish-sauce Warehouse.)

CAUTION.—The Extensive Sale of the IMPERIAL CREAM, and its high popularity, has induced insidious persons to counterfeit and sell a preparation composed of deleterious ingredients, much to the discredit of the inventor, and of serious injury to the Hair; to prevent which, please to ask for ARNOLD'S IMPERIAL CREAM for the GROWTH of HAIR, and observe that each pot is signed on the label, 'Thomas Arnol,' 29, High-street, Kensington; with a Practical Treatise on the Human Hair—to counterfeit which is felony.—S. B. Patronized by His Majesty, their Royal Highnesses Princess Sophia, Duchess of Kent, Princess Victoria, Duchess of Cumberland, &c.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

G. TEFLER, Phoenix-wharf, Chry-bason, coal merchant—C. BEVAN, Great Portland-street, glass dealer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPPLEMENT.

W. KEY, London-wall, cheesemonger.

BANKRUPTCY.

R. COLE, Bishopsgate-st., scrivener. Atts. Nind and Co., Throgmorton-st. S. TILFER, W. H. Bristow & Co., Monument-builders, paper manufacturers. Atts. Lofly and Co., King-street, Cheapside—W. HOLLOWAY, Dorset-street, Clapham-road, brewer. Atts. Barber and Co., Furnival's Inn—A. HIDER, Oford, Kent, cheesemonger. Atts. Sandom, Dunster-court, Mincing-lane—R. BARNARD, Hollingbourne, Kent, paper-maker. Atts. Dawes, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street—J. SHILLERS, Bridge-road, Lambeth, wire-worker. Atts. Wigley, Fickett-street, Strand—J. CARTER, Coleman-street, woollen-warehouse-keeper. Atts. Tison, and Co., Colborn-street—W. WILLIAMS and W. WILLIAMS, Buxley, Kent, grocers. Atts. Wame, jun., Leadenhall-lane—J. BULMAN, Great Tower-street, ale merchant. Atts. Blunt and Co., Liverpool-street, Broad-street-buildings—J. TURNER, Honiton, Devonshire, tea-dealer. Atts. Lawrence and Co., Backlersbury, London—N. THOMAS, Manchester, cabinet-maker. Atts. Chester, Staple Inn, London; Chapman, Manchester—P. ABRAHAM, Briggate, Leeds, jeweller. Atts. Sydnay, New London-street, London; Foden, Leeds—W. H. CROSS, and Co., Colborn-street—A. Davidson, Lincen-lane, London; Lee and Co., Leeds—J. COOPER, Liverpool, joiner. Atts. Blacklock and Co., Temple, London; Brabner, Liverpool—T. CROWTHER, Openshaw, Lancashire, joiner. Atts. Adlington and Co., Bedford-row, London; Chew, Manchester—J. ALLPORT, Stourbridge, Worcester, upholsterer. Atts. Clowes and Co., King's Bench-walk, Temple, London; Collis, Worcester.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

J. H. ELLIS, Southampton, timber merchant—J. S. WILSON, Agnes-place, Waterloo-road, coach proprietor—W. WILLIAMS, Panteguse, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

W. OKILL, Liverpool, commission share broker, from March 24 to April 11.

BANKRUPTCY SUPPLEMENT.

J. BAILEY, Sparsholt, Hants, cattle salesman—J. P. HICKS and C. E. HICKS, Eastington, Gloucestershire, clothiers—J. DICKISSON, Nottingham, lace manufacturer—J. LE COUËTUR, Guemness, draper.

BANKRUPTCY.

H. ROWED and J. W. GREENSHIELDS, New Bond-street, tailors. Atts. Walker, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury—P. HICKS, and C. E. HICKS, Eastington, Gloucester, clothiers. Atts. Lofly and Co., King-street, Cheapside—R. SANDON, Newgate-street, druggist. Atts. Frankham, Walbrook-buildings—J. SMITH, Wheatley, Oxfordshire, surgeon. Atts. Randall and Co., Walbrook-buildings—W. PEAR, Bristol, victualler. Atts. Peters and Co., Bristol; and Hick and Brikendrick, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn—J. PENN, Leamington, Warwickshire, bookseller. Atts. Poussett and Co., Great Winchester-street. T. ROTHWELL, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. Atts. Makinson and Sanders, Elm-court, Middle Temple; and Atkinson and Co., Manchester—D. ROBERTS, Pwllheil, Carnarvonshire, draper. Atts. Johnson and Co. Temple; and Brakenburg, Manchester—A. HICKSON, Doncaster, grocer. Atts. Forbes and Co., Elyplace, Colborn-street—A. Co., Doncaster—T. BUMPUS, jun., Northampton, grocer. Atts. Austen and Co., Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn; and Howes, Northampton—J. ROBINSON and W. ROBINSON, Burslem, Staffordshire, common brewers. Atts. Harding, Burslem; and Smith, Chancery-lane—J. NORMAN, Burslem, Staffordshire, innkeeper. Atts. Harding, Burslem; and Smith, Chancery-lane.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

Several petitions were presented, and the Marquis of Bute observed that the passage in the King's Speech, recommending a grant for the support of Churches in Scotland, had given great satisfaction in every part of the country.

TUESDAY.

The Earl of ROSEN moved for various papers connected with the subject of education in Ireland; which, after a short discussion, were ordered.

The Duke of WELLINGTON in answering some observations of Lord BROUGHAM, touching Malta, the Dardanelles, St. Petersburg, the death of the Emperor of Austria, &c., stated that the movement of the British fleet from Malta had not arisen from any discussions with the Russian Court, nor had he reason to believe any such discussions would arise; that his Majesty had appointed a Noble Lord as his representative at the Court of St. Petersburg, who will set out at the proper season; and that it could not be expected from him that at the very day after the news of the death of the Emperor of Austria had been received he could be prepared to mention what were the subjects to be negotiated with the present possessor of the Austrian Throne.

The LORD CHANCELLOR'S Bill to amend the law relating to contempt, and for taking bills pro confesso in Ireland, and for the purpose of extending to Ireland a Bill passed by Parliament in reference to the Court of Equity in England, was brought in and read a first time.—The LORD CHANCELLOR also brought in a Bill for extending to Ireland certain provisions of an Act passed in the first year of his present Majesty, to amend the laws relating to the property of lunatics and persons of unsound mind, which was likewise read a first time.

WEDNESDAY.

Earl SPENCER took the oaths and his seat. Petitions praying that the Factory Bill might be altered and revised, and complaining of agricultural distress, were presented.

On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, the Chester Criminals' Execution Bill was read a second time. This measure was rendered necessary in consequence of some doubts which were entertained as to whether it was the duty of the Sheriffs of the city of Chester, or the Sheriffs of the county of Chester at large, to execute the criminals sentenced to death for offences committed in the county. In reference to this subject there had been some proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, but by reason of a legal difficulty it became impossible to decide the dispute. As the Chester Assizes would shortly open it was necessary to take some steps in the matter, and accordingly this measure had been introduced to charge the Sheriffs of the city of Chester with the duty in question. That duty had been discharged by the city Sheriffs before the passing of an Act relating to the county in which the dispute originated, and it was not now deemed expedient to transfer the office to the Sheriffs of the county.

THURSDAY.

Petitions in favour of the Established Church in Scotland were presented.—The East India Indemnity Bill, on the motion of Lord ELLENBOROUGH was read a second time.—The Chester Criminals' Execution Bill went through a Committee.

FRIDAY.

The Chester Criminals' Execution Bill was read a third time. Lord BROUGHAM, after a lengthened address, presented a new Bill for consolidating the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England and Wales, which was read a first time, with the understanding that it should stand over till the fate of the Ecclesiastical Bills in the other House was known.

The Abolition of Oaths Bill was read a second time. The East India Indemnity Bill was recommitted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

The great Western Railway Bill was read a second time. Lord ERINGHAM, in reply to Mr. TOOKER, said that it was his intention to refer the subject of weights and measures to a Committee, with the view of having a uniform system established throughout the country.

Mr. ROEBUCK presented a petition from Lower Canada, complaining of grievances in the colony, which gave rise to a discussion of some length on Canadian affairs. Mr. S. RICE, Lord STANLEY, Mr. ROBINSON, Sir R. PEEL, Mr. HUME, Mr. A. BARRING, Mr. LABOUCHÈRE, Mr. Secretary COLBURN, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. M. STUART took a part in the debate, and the petition was ultimately ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HUME gave notice that he should persevere in his intention of moving that the Supply should be granted for only six months, and he should move his resolution on the first vote of the Navy Estimates.

On the motion of Mr. T. MAXWELL a Committee was re-appointed to inquire into the condition of the hand-loom weavers. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a Bill to indemnify certain persons who had neglected to comply with certain provisions of the 38 Geo. III., cap. 78., which related to the printing and publication of newspapers. The object is to stay all present and prevent all future proceedings, by common informers, against proprietors. The Bill was read a first time.

The Imprisonment for Debt (Scotland) Bill was read a first time. Mr. BULLER moved that the order for the return of the number of stamps issued to every newspaper should be discharged, as the returns were delusive as to the actual circulation of all journals.

TUESDAY.

The Marquess of CHANNOX brought forward his motion for repealing the malt tax. He did not seek, he said, to embarrass the Government, but he must do his duty; and he was pledged to his constituents and to the country to the repeal of this tax. He would propose a resolution for the entire repeal of the malt duty; and, if that were sanctioned, he should then ask for leave to bring in

a Bill to reduce the tax by two or three instalments. If any other duty were required affecting property he should be prepared to support it, and bear its part of the burden. The Noble Marquess concluded by moving a resolution declaratory that it was expedient that the malt tax should cease and determine.—Major HANDLEY seconded the resolution.—Sir R. PEEL, in a speech which produced a powerful effect, resisted the motion, as closing him irrevocably against the consideration of every other interest except the malt tax, and before the House could by possibility know the state of the finances. He contended that the estimates could not be reduced lower than a property tax was the only resource, (and that, he thought, the country gentlemen would hesitate about sanctioning)—and that as to increased duties, Sir W. Ingilby had lost his seat for hinting at them. There was a surplus revenue of 250,000, for the current year: then how could the House think that the public faith and the public service could be secured and advanced if they consented to diminish the revenue to the extent of 4,600,000? No ten men in the House, he thought, could be of that opinion. If, however, the House should sanction the motion, he had no alternative but to leave with the House the consequences of the responsibility which it would then have assumed.—The speakers in favour of the repeal of the tax were Mr. COBBETT, M. BENETT, Lord DARLINGTON, Mr. R. GORDON, Mr. HUME, Mr. HODGES, and Mr. CURTIS; and the opponents of the measure were Lord NORBURY, Mr. C. WOOD, Sir E. KNATCHBULL, Mr. S. RICE, (who maintained that the service of the country could not be carried on without this duty), Mr. A. BARRING, Lord ASHLEY, Mr. P. THOMSON, Sir J. GRAHAM, Mr. PEASE, Mr. GROTE, Sir R. GREISLEY, Colonel SIBTHORPE, Mr. H. DARE, and Mr. R. TREVOR.—After a brief reply from the Marquess of CHANNOX the House divided, when there appeared—For the motion of Lord Chandos, 192; Against it, 330. Majority for Ministers 138.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, in reply to a question from Mr. HUME, said that he could not make his financial statement until after the 5th of April.

WEDNESDAY.

A new writ was ordered, on the motion of Sir G. CLERK, for Cambridge University, in the room of Sir C. M. Sutton, now Viscount Canterbury.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY expressed a wish to withdraw his notice for April 28, on the subject of the pension list, and to give a notice instead thereof for the 19th inst.—The SPEAKER said it was unusual to withdraw a notice with the view of naming a day earlier than the one previously fixed.—Sir R. PEEL spoke to the like effect; and Mr. HARVEY consented to adhere to the original notice, adding, that for that day he should move "a call of the House."

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition from various individuals who had been excluded from the operation of the East India Company's arrangement regarding allowances and superannuations of persons engaged in the Company's maritime service, they being, as they held, unfairly excluded.—Mr. PRAED thought that the regulation was a very proper one.—This led to an extended conversation, Mr. ROBINSON replying, that if there were not satisfactory arrangements hereafter, he should again bring forward the subject.

Mr. HUME, in reply to a question from Sir R. PEEL, said that he was not sure whether the motion that the Navy Estimates be only granted for three months would be brought on by himself or by a Noble Friend. According to his own notion, the motion would be proposed on going into Committee.

A motion of Mr. EWART, that no new subjects for discussion be brought on after twelve o'clock at night, was rejected on a division by a majority of 121 against 61.

The Navy Bill was considered in Committee. Mr. POUTER, after some discussion, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to promote the better observance of the Lord's day. The Hon. Member stated that the Bill referred exclusively to the suppression of Sunday trading.

Mr. HUME obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Reform Act in the United Kingdom with reference to carrying into effect the report of the select Committee of the last session on Election Expenses.

On the motion of Sir G. GREY a Select Committee was appointed to consider the most effectual means of preventing bribery, corruption, and intimidation in the election of Members to serve in Parliament.

THURSDAY.

After some discussion on Alderman Wood's Bill for the "enlargement of Smithfield Market," Mr. HANDLEY having moved as an amendment that it be read a second time this day six months, the Bill was lost on a division of 27 for it, and 142 for the amendment.

Mr. HUME, with reference to the conditional reply that he had given on Wednesday, regretted to say that the Amendment limiting the grants on the Estimates to "three months" would not be made; but a motion would be brought forward expressive of "decided no confidence" in his Majesty's Ministers.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER expressed his astonishment at this mode of proceeding, and asked when the new motion was to be made?—Mr. HUME replied, without naming any day.

Mr. G. BERKELEY gave notice that on May 1, he would move that a portion of the Strangers' Gallery be set apart for the accommodation of "Ladies."

Mr. R. STEWART applied for leave to bring in a Bill to establish a uniform system of Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in Scotland.

Mr. C. BULLER withdrew his motion to obtain leave to introduce a Bill to take away the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts in matters relating to tithes on the understanding that the ATTORNEY-GENERAL would include the matter in his Bills on the Ecclesiastical Courts.

Mr. W. H. ORD obtained leave to bring in a Bill to indemnify witnesses giving evidence before Parliament in cases of bribery. It was similar to the Bill brought in by the Lords in the Stafford case.

Mr. DONNIX renewed his motion for a series of papers regarding the Police and Magistracy of Ireland.—Sir H. HANCOCK replied that he could not grant the papers, because the transactions were so improper that the Government had directed prosecutions; the papers were now with the Crown Officers. Other papers would be granted. He and the Chancellor of the Exchequer both stated that directions had been given to prevent Magistrates, who were Clergymen, from interfering in the collection of tithes where measure of severity might be requisite, especially in cases where they were personally interested. The defence of the Government they would defer until the papers were before the House.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL obtained leave, after an extended discussion, to bring in two Bills, founded on the report regarding Ecclesiastical Courts for improving the Administration, of Justice in Ecclesiastical Causes, including the provisions involved in Mr. C. Buller's motion.

Colonel LETH HAY moved for a copy of a despatch to the Governor of British Guiana, from the Colonial-office, dated the 29th of November last, announcing the dissolution of Lord Melbourne's Cabinet, with the view of establishing some motion on the subject.

Returns respecting the Postmaster-General, of balances in the hands of the County Treasurers (Ireland), and respecting the National Education (Ireland), were ordered.

FRIDAY.

The Northfleet Pier Bill was read a second time. The Marquess of CHANNOX, in presenting a petition against the Poor Law Bill, expressed his hope that his Majesty's Government would remedy the many evils which arose from it.

Sir R. PEEL, in reply to a question, said that he hoped to bring forward the Budget soon after the 1st of April, and he should then move for the House to go into a Committee of Supply every Wednesday and Friday.

On the motion that the Speaker leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee on the Navy Estimates—Mr. SHELL moved as an amendment that there be laid before the House a copy of any appointment made within the last four months of an Ambassador from the Court of London to St. Petersburg, and of the salary and emoluments attached to such Embassy.—Mr. FENICUSON condemned the appointment of Lord Londonderry.—Lord MANTON condemned the attacks on the Marquess of Londonderry.—Mr. HUME inquired whether the appointment had taken place.—Lord MANTON replied that, "formally" speaking, it had not taken place, but it had been determined upon.—Lord STANLEY expressed his regret that such was the case; but as it had not been completed, he hoped that the expression of opinion in that House and the country would prevent its completion. The appointment would not be creditable to the Government, and he therefore could not believe that it would be acted upon.—Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE inquired whether the rescinding of the appointment would be recommended to his Majesty?—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that he could not promise such a recommendation. He spoke highly of the Noble Marquess's abilities and experience.—The motion led to an extended debate; but, as the appointment had not been "formally" made, the document required could not be produced.—Mr. SHELL, consequently, consented to withdraw his amendment.

FOREIGN.

The intelligence from Switzerland is important. A body of Baden troops, consisting of three regiments, marched on the 2d instant to Serrach, about four miles from the Swiss frontier, and posted itself along the Rhine from Basle to Courterun. It is to be supported by Austria, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg contingents, so as to form a cordon. The protection given by Switzerland to Polish and German refugees is the cause of this movement, which has naturally excited much agitation in the Cantons.

New York papers to the 19th ult. have been received. The news of the recall of the French Minister from the United States, and of the offer of passports made to Mr. Livingston by the French Government, had not yet reached any part of the Union. The latest accounts which had been received from Paris were of the 11th of January, at which time the President's Message, though known, had not yet given rise to the measures which the French Government has thought itself called upon to promulgate in the *Moniteur* of the 14th, in consequence of the threats held out in that Message. The reports current in Paris, however, as to the course that would be pursued, are canvassed in the papers before us with much apparent solicitude, and very copious extracts are given from articles in the Paris journals, which refer to the subject. At a recent sitting of the House of Representatives, Mr. J. Quincy Adams took occasion to refer to some parts of his former speech on the subject of the relations with France. He said his wish was that the House should do what the Senate had done, "deliberate and dodge the question." He did not wish that any definitive course should be taken whilst information was expected and not received from France, and he was sorry to find that in consequence of the stand he had lately "taken" in regard to the French question, much commercial excitement had been produced in New York and Philadelphia, and orders had been everywhere given by merchants to raise the price of French goods. He added, that it would have been more judicious and prudent on the part of these merchants to act on what Congress had already done, rather than on what he himself had said.

EAST INDIES.—His Majesty's ship *Magicienne*, Capt. Plumridge, has arrived at Portsmouth, bringing accounts from Madras to the extraordinary late date of the 16th of December.—The expectations of war, and the negotiations with the Rajah of Joudpore are over. Mann Sing has come to terms, end has agreed amongst other matters, in conformity to Treaty, to "maintain his contingent in a state of efficiency under fit and obedient commanders, who will be ready at all times to co-operate with the British authorities." The force destined for Joudpore was about to march against the Shekawatee tribes; but it was supposed a demonstration of strength on our part would be sufficient to frighten them, as it had done the Joudpore Rajah.—An embassy from Runjeet Singh to the Governor-General was on its way to Calcutta. It arrived at Allahabad on the 13th of November.—Another inundation took place in October last by the Mahia Nuddie overflowing its banks. On the estate of the Sumbhpoor Rajah alone 120 villages were swept away, and ten individuals drowned.

A WINTER IN THE FAR WEST.—These volumes consist of a Narrative of Travels, if indeed they may not rather be called Explorations, in the remotest Western States of America. In perusing the account of this remarkable enterprise, a new world is laid open to the curiosity of the reader. The author traversed countries where every variety of scenery was displayed on the grandest scale. He crossed the wild sources of the Ohio, a thousand miles above its junction with the Mississippi; coasted its romantic shores; wandered through the primeval solitudes of the interminable forests; surveyed the open glades and smiling lakes of Michigan; galloped over the grassy savannahs of Indiana; hunted on the boundless prairies of Illinois; saw the savage hills and dusky face-works of Ouicoutin; fondled the wild Washington of the northern peninsula, and skirted the frozen beach of its western boundary; stood upon the hoary bluffs of the Mississippi; beheld that overwhelming mass of waters rising in regions of perpetual snow; loitered among the savage cliffs of Kentucky, the pastoral valleys of Tennessee; and the romantic glens of Western Virginia. To the description of these wonderful scenes, the writer adds characteristic sketches of the wild Indians, and the equally wild backwoodsmen of the West, intermixed with tales of their fearful border feuds.

CAPTAIN CHAMIER'S NEW STORY OF THE SEA.—"The Unfortunate Man" is as lively an unhappy person both by sea and land, in temper and in fortune, as could treat one to a feast of tears, as Tommy Moore says. To make his attraction complete, he weaves with his own story that of probably the second man in misfortune in the world, namely, his uncle, an old gentleman, with whom Fortuna plays a pantomime, kicking and cuffing, and tumbling him about from the beginning to the end of the chapter, in the most ludicrously pitiful manner conceivable. Laugh at old Banana you must, good reader, even though it be through tears. *The Unfortunate Man* proves Captain Chamier to be a writer of infinite invention, and possessing profound knowledge of the human heart.—*Morning Herald*.

LADY STEPNY'S NEW NOVEL, "THE HEIR PRESUMPTIVE."—"No reception can well be more cordial than that which we uniformly accord to the literary efforts of the aristocracy; and so long as their sayings and doings continue to be regarded as objects of imitation by the other classes, it is clearly best that the books describing them should be written by themselves. We thus get at all events the real thing, instead of a flimsy, flashy, Brummagem counterfeit. Lady Stepany, in her new work, has laboured with singular success to show us how people *comme il faut* think, feel, act, and suffer, in town, in the country, or abroad. All is graceful, composed, and lady-like, conceived felicitously, and executed with truth. We apply these observations more peculiarly to manners, but Lady Stepany does more than skim the surface—she often manifests a delicate and truly feminine perception of sentiment, and not unfrequently a deep knowledge of the human heart."—*Esaminer*.

Miss Landon's new Romance, *Francoise Carrara*, will be esteemed as one of the best productions of L. E. L., whose poetical talents are well known. The period of the story is that of the *Franche* in France, and the Commonwealth in England; and the authoress has very successfully depicted the Court of the young Louis, and introduced her readers to the many remarkable characters who figured in Paris at that period. Miss Landon has hit off that masculine woman Queen Christina of Sweden to the life. Her intimate knowledge of historical characters, and her skill in exhibiting their peculiarities, are always apparent. These volumes should be studied, not read in the listless hurried style of the mere novel.

The publication of Mr. Inglis's work on the *Channel Islands*, in a cheap form cannot fail to be an acceptable and useful offering to the public. The first two volume edition was too dear, and was besides, ill got up. The present edition is every way an improvement; its price is scarcely more than one-half that of the first edition; it contains seven illustrations, besides the maps of the Islands, and is altogether a handsome book. These Islands are every day making advances in public estimation, and deservedly so; whether we look to the great cheapness of living and education in them, the exemption from taxation, the excellence of the climate, especially for consumptive patients, or the great fertility and beauty of the country. Upon all these subjects Mr. Inglis's work contains the most minute and ample information, and we anticipate from this exertion to place the information within a larger circle of readers, the success which the attempt merits.

SIR ANTHONY CARLISLE, ON LOCKYER'S PURE MAGNESIA.—*Lancet*, place, July 2, 1830.—Sirs, I have made several trials with your Purified Magnesia, and common justice demands a statement of the results. During my long-continued professional experience, I have had many occasions for seeking some harmless corrector of acidity incident to the stomach and bowels. I have generally found the magnesia in ordinary use, to be hurtful to the digesting power of the stomach, when repeatedly given; and, in some instances, both in children and grown persons, it concretes into balls in the intestines, which is a dangerous occurrence. If, as you assert, the Purified Magnesia, now offered to the public, is freed from lime, and the poisonous earth called barytes, it must be inoffensive to the stomach, and not liable to concretion. I have, under these impressions, directed Lockyer's Magnesia to be taken, in several instances with remarkable benefit. I think it is a more potent cathartic, and less hurtful to digestion, than any other magnesia; and when it meets with plimentary acid, it must become a purgative liquid solution, and therefore incapable of concretion. I have sometimes directed twenty grains of your Purified Magnesia to be mixed in an ounce of infusion of rhubarb, and half an ounce of decoction of the yellow Peruvian bark, to be taken as a corrector of heartburn, and at the same time as a gentle aperient.—I am, Sirs, your obliged servant, ANTHONY CARLISLE, To Messrs. Aldwinckle and Bromfield, Lockyer's Magnesia Warehouse, 297, Tottenham Court-road.

Joseph Ady has obtained a commutation of his sentence to twelve months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

WAR OFFICE, March 13.

12th Foot—Asst.-Surgt. T. F. Cotton, from the 14th, to be Surg. vice Orton. 13th—Ensign G. A. Tyler to be Lieut. pur. vice Bolton, ret.; R. H. Yes, Gent. to be Ens. pur. vice Cottle. 14th—Staff-Assist.-Surgt. H. Drummond, M.D. to be Assist.-Surg. vice Taylor, prom. to the 12th. 19th—Surgt. J. Weyer, from the 74th, to be Surgeon, vice Watson, who has received a commutation. 24th—Ens. and Adjt. T. Hodgetts to have the rank of Lieutenant. 34th—Lieut. W. Colt to be Capt. by pur. vice Thompson, ret.; Ens. E. Heathcote to be Lieut. by pur. vice Colt; J. Simpson, Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice Heathcote. 43d—Lieut. J. T. W. Jones, from h.-p. unatt. to be Lieut. vice W. G. Byam, who exch. 124—Lieut. S. R. Stratfield to be Capt. by pur. vice Heathcote, ret.; Ensign B. Palmes to be Lieut. by pur. vice Stratfield; Gent. Cadet G. Campbell, from Rl. Mil. Coll. to be Ens. by pur. vice Palmes. 56th—H. D. Droffon, Gent. to be Ens. by pur. vice Burnall, ret. 57th—Lieut. A. B. Baxter, from h.-p. 43d Regt. to be Lieut. vice Spence, appt. to the 89th. Ens. R. A. Shearman to be Lieut. by pur. vice Colt; T. K. Scott, Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice Shearman. 43d—Ensign W. Lucas, to be Lieut. by pur. vice Peacocke, ret.; A. B. Parker, Gent. to be Ens. by pur. vice Lucas. 67th—Staff-Assist.-Surgt. E. H. Blakeney, to be Assist.-Surgt. vice Cumming, prom. in the 74th. 74th—Assist.-Surgt. A. Cumming, from the 67th, to be Surgeon, vice Weyer, appointed to the 13th. 78th—R. F. Hunter, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Newton, who retires. 79th—Major R. Ferguson to be Lieut. Col. by pur. vice Macdonough, who ret.; Capt. K. Cameron to be Major, by pur. vice Ferguson; Lieut. M. Fitzgerald to be Capt. by pur. vice Cameron; Ens. W. C. Maxwell to be Lieut. by pur. vice Fitzgerald; J. Douglas, Gent. to be Ens. by pur. vice Maxwell. 89th—Lieut. J. Spence, from the 57th, to be Lieut., without pur., vice Hewson, prom. 91st—Lieut. W. Landreth, from the h.-p. of the 64th, to be Lieut., vice F. W. B. M'Leod, who exch. 95th—Ens. C. P. Hamilton to be Lieut., by pur. vice Scott, who ret.; J. R. Ford, Gent. to be Ens. by pur. vice Hamilton. Unattached—Lieut. M. Henson, from the 89th, to be Lieut., without pur. Hospital Staff—Apothecary J. Schlembr, from the h.-p., to be Apothecary to the Forces, vice G. Middleton, placed upon h.-p.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Lieutenants—S. Grenfell, of the Excellent, to the Winchester; Goro, of the Melville, to the Andromache; Hill, to the Melville; G. D. O'Callaghan, to the Andromache, vice Tennant, invalided. Surgeon—D. King, to the Rattlesnake, vice Magrath. Mates—V. Kendall, to the Excellent; G. W. Bentham, to the Andromache; J. C. Bennett, of the Rattlesnake, to the Jupiter. Assistant-Surgeons—J. Caldwell, R. B. J. G. W. Robinson, to the Victory. Clerks—J. J. Wain, to the Scylla. A. Hooper, to the Thunderer. Second Master—Cozens, of the Melville, to the Alligator, and to duty in the Magicienne, vice Greenwood, deceased. Midshipman—J. Stopford, to the Jupiter.

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But England knows not how the village was saved From destruction and pillage and shame. When the men of Britania by numbers o'clanded Retreated, as on the foe came. In a nobleman's house in the neighbourhood near, The General in quarters had laid. And a present of Warren's Jet Blacking so clear, To the host that he lov'd, he had made.

And the nobleman's boots by that black did display Such a bright, sunshiny gleam, That the General's valiant roof where he hung in array Seemed illumined by heavenly beams. When into the village the enemy broke, Destruction and plunder their aim, They scarce in that mansion had ventur'd to look Ere they left it as fast as they came: For they fancied their faces that in the bright bloom That shone on the Blacking, Were their friends' injured spirits had burst from the tomb Corunna to save thus from sacking.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

By a typographical error which, amongst many others, occurred in our last Sunday's Number, in the questions respecting Mr. O'CONNELL'S solemn asseverations concerning his conduct towards Mr. BURKE, we were made to say that Mr. MURPHY was a trader at Kilkenny. To those who are acquainted with Ireland, the misprint would speak for itself—to others, it may be necessary to say, that it should have been Killarney.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

THEIR MAJESTIES went to Windsor on Thursday, where they were received with every demonstration of loyalty and affection.

The last week has been fruitful in events of the highest political interest. On Tuesday Lord CHANDOS redeemed the pledge he had given to his agricultural constituents, by bringing forward his motion for the repeal of the Malt Tax. This motion his Lordship introduced by an able and eloquent speech in opposition to what he considered the oppressive imposition, at the same time disclaiming every intention of harassing or annoying the Government.

A lengthened debate ensued, in which many Members participated; but the reply of Sir ROBERT PEEL to the noble mover, which was made immediately after the seconder had sat down, so completely settled the question, and so entirely exhausted the subject, that the continuation of the discussion was entirely superfluous.

Our feelings of admiration and respect for Sir ROBERT PEEL'S talents and principles have been so often expressed, that we might be considered partial judges in pronouncing an opinion upon his speech. We are happy to know that, by the highest authorities of the Opposition, it has been declared one of the most powerful expositions of fallacy, one of the most luminous developments of facts, one of the most masterly corrections of error and miscalculation, that ever fell from the lips of a Minister—it was, in short, to use their own words, "unanswerable."

It would be impossible for us to give even a faint outline of the speech, limited as we necessarily are for room—but we trust it will be published in a separate form, for the instruction and information of those who have been led away by popular cries, and by the adoption of popular prejudices, to anticipate results from the abolition of the Malt Tax, of which the Right Honourable Baronet exhibited the utter groundlessness and falsehood, in statements founded upon personal research and practical knowledge.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM enlivened the latter part of the debate by some humorous allusions to the individuals likely to be selected as a Ministry, in case of the overthrow of the present Government—upon the principle, we suppose, that it is extremely hard if a man cannot take a liberty with a friend, the Right Honourable Baronet, after having bestowed a due portion of ridicule upon Messrs. GROTE, WARBURTON, WHITTLE HARVEY, HUME, and Co., set the House into a roar of laughter by informing it, that his Right Honourable Friend, the Member for Cricklade, had, by his exertions against the Malt Tax, entailed upon himself a "monosyllabic nickname;" the announcement was hailed in so uproarious a manner, that it was some time before the Right Honourable Baronet could explain what the nickname was—it proved eventually to be MALT. Mr. SPRING RICE spoke at some length, and several other Members delivered their opinions, when, upon a division, the numbers appeared to be—

For Lord Chandos's motion .. 192
Against it 350

Majority for Ministers .. 153

When a correct list of this division is published, it will be seen that many Members voted in favour of the tax who had given hustings pledges to oppose it; but their constituents, we are sure, will do them the justice they merit at their hands. It is with men in Parliament as with men out; until they have explanations afforded them—until they have facts detailed to them, and until they are satisfied that they had previously been labouring under mistake and delusion, they take part against any particular measure—as for instance the Malt Tax—because they believe its existence an oppressive evil, and anticipate the greatest benefits to the agriculturists from its repeal. Under this belief, they readily and cordially promise to oppose it; but when they find, upon explanation, that the country would be endangered by the repeal, and that the repeal would, in spite of all they had previously heard, be, in fact, of no advantage whatever to their constituents, while its extinction must inevitably produce the imposition of taxes which would be infinitely more oppressive; then the individual judgment of the representative, operates against the implicit obedience of the delegate: and, with the interests of his constituents in his heart and in his hands, he decides upon the question, not as considered blindly and ignorantly, and under false impressions, out of doors, but as discussed, debated, and elucidated in the House of Commons.

THE Ministry has been seriously threatened during the week; but, whether the unquestionable evidence of support which has been afforded it, or the simultaneous production of beneficial reforms, in every department of the State, has had any effect upon the "threateners," we do not presume to know; certain it is, that the thunder-clouds of the Opposition, which have been gathering ever since the latter end of last month, have blown off altogether.

Mr. HUME, in compliance with the suggestion of some of his most respectable constituents, and in conjunction with some of his most noble companions in arms, gave a serious and formal notice of his intention to check—not altogether stop—the supplies, by limiting them to a period of six months. Mr. HUME had previously asked Sir ROBERT PEEL whether he would consent to a finance committee, for the "better" regulation of the public revenue and expenditure? Sir ROBERT PEEL told Mr. HUME that he never would permit the Chancellorship of the Exchequer to be put in commission, and accordingly HUME resolved to put his stopper on the very first money vote—to wit, the Navy Estimates.

Mr. HUME was asked a second time as to his intentions in this matter—he remained firm, and stated that if he did not bring forward the motion himself, some other person on his side of the House would. Accordingly, the question having been discussed at Lord LICHFIELD'S, it was discovered that it would not answer—and accordingly, after all his bluster and bravado, Mr. JOSEPH HUME comes down to the House of Commons and withdraws his notice, for the oddest reason in the world—because it had been agreed by the faction that they could not succeed in putting the least restraint upon the

supplies, and that it would be better to bring forward a specific motion which might more clearly evince their want of confidence in Ministers—as if any other motion could so clearly evince it as the one which they have abandoned.

The Navy Estimates are then produced by Lord ASHLEY, as follows:—

An ESTIMATE of the sums required to meet the Expenses which may be incurred in the Naval Department in the Year 1835—6, under the following Heads, viz:—

Table with columns: Abstract, Required for the Service of the Year 1835-6, Last Vote for the Financial Year 1834-5. Rows include: Wages to Seamen and Marines, Victuals for ditto, Admiralty Office, Navy Pay Office, Scientific Branch, His Majesty's Establishments at Home, His Majesty's Establishments Abroad, Wages to Artificers, &c., employed in his Majesty's Establishments at Home, Wages to Artificers, &c., employed in his Majesty's Establishments Abroad, Naval Stores, &c., for the Building and Repair of Ships, Docks, Wharfs, &c., New Works and Improvements in the Yards, &c., Medicines and Medical Stores, Miscellaneous Services, Total for the Effective Service, Half-pay to Officers of the Navy and Royal Marines, Military Pensions and Allowances, Civil Pensions and Allowances, Total for the Naval Service, For the Service of other Departments of Government, Army and Ordnance Departments (Conveyance of Troops, &c.), Home Department (Convict Service), Grand Total.

DE GREY. ASHLEY.

These estimates, exhibiting a reduction of £332,286 in the current year, were cackled at by the Middlesex Goose, because they were brought forward at a little after ten o'clock, when "birds of his feather" generally are at roost. The Honourable Gentleman's pertinacity tired out even Mr. WARBURTON, who suggested to Sir ROBERT PEEL, that it would be better to let him have a supplemental paper of details to amuse himself with, by which indulgence the real business of the country might not be impeded by his small questions. The vote was agreed to.

Having got thus far, the clique at Lichfield House, and Cleveland-square, consoled themselves for the failure of all their machinations against the Ministry, by the prospect of to-morrow se'night. "How will they weather that," says one. "How will they settle the Irish Church question," says another. "Lord JOHN'S motion for Monday week, is a finisher," cries a third—and then all the little tails of the faction fell wagging for joy at the anticipation of Monday week. More smoke—Lord JOHN RUSSELL has postponed his motion which stood for Monday week, until after the report of the Irish Commission shall have been received. When that report will be received, we do not pretend to know—and we rather suspect Lord JOHN RUSSELL is not very anxious to ascertain.

AN attack was made on Friday, in the House of Commons, by Mr. SHELL, on the appointment of Lord LONDONDERRY as Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and a great deal of long since exploded gossip was repeated, and a great deal of personal vindictiveness of feeling exhibited by Honourable Gentlemen, who, from not having, as we believe, any personal acquaintance with the Noble Marquess, must have culled their information from the Opposition newspapers.

The principal ground of opposition to Lord LONDONDERRY'S going to Russia appeared to be the declarations which he has occasionally made upon questions of high political importance, connected as they are said to be with the objects of his proposed mission. Sir ROBERT PEEL vindicated the Noble Marquess in his diplomatic character—for his military character no man durst attack—and read a letter from Mr. CANNING to his Lordship, containing the highest approbation from the Sovereign of his Lordship's services as Ambassador at Vienna.

Sir HOBHOUSE was, of course, extremely violent, and blustered a good deal. Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL, in reply, confirmed the statement, which we made some time since, that an offer of office had been made to him by Lord GREY through the intervention of Lord PALMERSTON. This statement the Chronicle denied boldly, and, if pressed hard, was no doubt prepared to justify its denial, because we accidentally said "Cabinet" office.

Lord STANLEY joined in the cry against Lord LONDONDERRY—so did Mr. HUME and Colonel EVANS. Several other Members spoke; and with Mr. SHELL'S reply, concluded a debate, in which, as it appeared to us, the undoubted prerogative of the Crown was questioned in a manner which, if constitutional, is, at all events new. We confess we should have liked to see the subject disposed of upon the high ground, that it was not the province of the House of Commons to interfere with one of the hitherto unquestionable attributes of the Monarch—that of appointing his own representatives at foreign Courts.

It is said that Lord LONDONDERRY has declined the appointment under the circumstances. We have no authentic information of the fact; but this we are quite sure of, that whatever is honourable and high-spirited Lord LONDONDERRY is certain to do.

THE death of the EMPEROR of AUSTRIA does not appear likely to make any alteration in the prospect of affairs in Europe. The present Emperor has confided the Administration to the officers of his late father's Government; and the affection which the people have evidently manifested for their late Monarch, will no doubt be transferred to his son, who, from all the accounts we have heard, appears worthy to be the successor of such a sire.

Letters are in London stating the probable arrangement of a French Ministry, in which the Duc de BROGLIE is to be President of the Council and Foreign Minister. Marshal MAISON, who is at Petersburg, is to be offered the War Department, to be filled ad interim by that Minister of all

work, Admiral De RIGNY. MM. GUIZOT, PERSIL, THIERS, HUMANN, and DUCHATEL, to retain their present offices. In answer to a question from M. MAUGUIN, in the Chamber of Deputies, M. HUMANN declined stating whether a Ministry was actually formed, but expressed an opinion that he should be able to give him some satisfactory confirmation on Saturday (yesterday).

The King of SWEDEN is seriously indisposed.

From Spain, the accounts are all evidently favourable as regards the cause of the KING.—Colonel EVANS, for whom we have a high respect, denounces Lord LONDONDERRY as unfit for an Ambassador under a Liberal Government, because his Lordship has been heard to speak of Don CARLOS as King of Spain, since the Queen's baby has been recognized by Lord PALMERSTON. Smaller persons than Lord LONDONDERRY, we suppose, may call him a KING, who is a KING, without any fear of being publicly charged with talking treason when talking reason. Don CARLOS is as much de jure King of SPAIN, as LOUIS PHILIPPE is not de jure King of FRANCE. The shuffling contrivances and intrigues by which he has been deprived of his throne, in direct violation of the laws of his country, are too base and mean to be defended, while the numerous attempts which have been made at assassination and murder (which can be proved by individuals now in London), give the deepest shade of turpitude to the faction at present in the ascendant in Spain.

In a work just published, called "Legitimacy the only Salvation for Spain," we find this passage:—

"What is abhorrent to the feelings and pride of a nation, never can be made habitual by compunction. The Spaniards have reflected, and are alive to their own interests. In some provinces they have patiently borne the outrages of their oppressors: but there is a point at which forbearance ceases: that point has arrived, and the denouement may be awful. Castile and Catalonia are ready to break their chains—other provinces ripe for re-action, and the destruction of MINA'S forces operating near Plapona, would at once open the road to the capital. There it is that the injuries inflicted upon the high-minded CARLOS, would appear in their true light. Whatever events may delay this period, the People will, in the end, redress their own wrongs; and the more delusive the hopes entertained by the QUEEN and her partisans, the more severe will be their disappointment."

It is clear that the Spanish people are now acting under a national impulse—they have now arms in their hands, and will at this period listen to no proposals that can be made to them; convinced that their happiness and prosperity depend upon success, they are ready to fight enthusiastically in a cause supported by both political right and religious prejudices: their objects are to see a beneficent Monarch, the undoubted successor to the Crown, seated upon the throne.

Of the KING himself, the work to which we allude says:—"As an Infante, the worth of Don CARLOS V. was duly appreciated—as a Sovereign he has only had a partial trial; but that trial has been highly satisfactory. In the small sphere in which he has acted, justice, probity and humanity have marked his decisions. The moment he was able, he flew to the post of danger, and from the period of his arrival there, he bound himself to the destinies of his companions in arms. Since then, he has shared their perils and their privations. He has escaped the fury of his enemies and the dagger of the assassin. The tone of applause and gratitude in which his firm and patriotic conduct is mentioned, in all the accounts received from the theatre of war, affords the best proof of the estimation in which he is held. He has gained an ascendancy over the pride of those who have witnessed his actions, which he turns to the public benefit. For his subjects he has encountered dangers, with a hero's energy, and acquired substantial claims to their confidence and affection, by defending a cause in the issue of which they are themselves vitally interested. His presence is an invention to the patriotism of the Northern districts, and it will have the same effect as he advances into the interior. His demeanour is so mild and dignified—his manner so calm and convincing, that he has become the admiration of those enemies who have fallen into his power. In most instances they joyfully join his standard."

The pamphlet whence we make the extract is altogether well worthy of perusal. It is moderate in its expression of opinion, clear in its statements, and correct in its information.

It is stated that Proclamations from Don MIGUEL have been circulated in Lisbon. The authenticity of these documents appears to be doubted.

SINCE we threw together some cases illustrative of the working of the Poor Laws Amendment Bill, which appear in another part of our Paper to-day, we perceive that Lord CHANDOS brought the subject before the House of Commons. We are extremely glad to see this. The matter cannot be in better hands than those of his Lordship.

THE Radical Reformers are beginning to open their eyes. Sir FRANCIS BURETT, full of honour, high feeling and experience—all that was wanting to temper his zeal, and correct certain delusions by which he was led astray in other days—has set the great example; and the deputations, with dear Mr. De VEAR at the head of one, and dirty Mr. NORMAN at the tail of the other, have been marched out of St. James's-place without much ceremony. The Members for Marylebone have caught the infection. They no doubt see the real motive and objects of the mad, bad, portion of those who seat them to Parliament, because they fancied them either tools or fools—(what a mistake!)—and are resolved to spurn the fetters with which these minions of the mob had the insolence to try and load them.

Our readers will duly appreciate the communications made to the Marylebone mobocracy from Sir SAMUEL WHALLEY, a gentleman who feels that the application of restraint should only be resorted to in extreme cases; and from Mr. BULWER, which most assuredly deserve a place in our paper.

Mr. BULWER having received, what may be called a letter of "instructions" how to vote, and a sort of note of "rebuke," turns short round upon the worshipful company of dirty-shirts, and writes thus:—

Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge the letter with which you honoured me, and which I find has also been transmitted to the daily journals.

In respect to the surprise which you manifest at the public money having been so readily voted—that surprise, no doubt, will disappear as you learn that no vote of the public money has yet been given.

When any question relative to the supplies is brought before the House, I shall be guided, as I have hitherto been on other questions, submitted to it, by the view which I take of the general interest; holding myself ready to give the fullest explanation as to the causes of my conduct. But the resolution to which I now reply (I am bound to say this in frankness), received by me with feelings of respect, occasioned me at the same time much regret.

The sentiment in which it is framed, corresponds, I firmly believe, with my own feelings. It was also, I am sure, dictated by a patriotic zeal, and wishes—difficult to repress—for the honour of the body to which you belong, as well as for the honour of those by whom that body is represented.

Still, I must observe that I can conceive no course so well calculated as that which you thus took, both to lessen my utility and to depreciate your character for intelligence.

In times like these, it is natural that you should be extremely alive

to the conduct of your representatives; but in times like these, you should have been, for this very reason, peculiarly cautious in choosing those representatives

Either I am an honest man, and to be trusted: or a dishonest man, whom, in that case, you ought not to have elected.

In the course of my canvass I stated, most fully and frequently, the principles I entertained, and the course I should adopt: when you find any thing in my conduct at variance with those principles, or opposite to that conduct, it will not only be your right—it will be your duty—to inform me of it.

I feel myself, however, now called upon to say, that as the opinions which placed me in the Parliament were the result of my own calm deliberation, so the manner in which I act upon those opinions in Parliament, will be the result of my own independent judgment.

I have only further to observe, that the honour you have conferred upon me—an honour of which I am deeply sensible—will make me still more anxious, if possible, than heretofore, to prevent my decisions being guided by any feeling which does not immediately spring from a conscientious desire to advance our country's welfare.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Yours, very faithfully and respectfully, HENRY LYTTON BULWER.

38, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, March, 8, 1835. To Messrs. Fisher and Moore, Committee-room, Edward-street, Hampstead-road.

Most justly and most properly, Mr. HENRY BULWER, like Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, spurns the idea of being a pledged delegate, instead of an independent representative. Good Heaven! Is a man to be sent to the House of Commons, to vote as his constituents bid him, they being ignorant of the circumstances that may occur during a debate, the explanations which may be given, the delusions overcome, the evidence adduced, the folly exposed? The BULWERS voted against the malt tax, because, we suppose, Marylebone and Coventry are "light soils;" but fifty others did not, because they were satisfied that the grievance set up was imaginary—the advantage of the tax, incalculable. And are men, who have the opportunity of hearing, seeing, and knowing the course of events from actual and personal knowledge, to be guided by the stable-keepers and gingerbread-bakers, and others of that class, who, when they send properly qualified men to Parliament, confide their interests to their care? Most happy indeed is Mr. BULWER's retort upon the "unwashed"—"You should have been particularly cautious in choosing your representatives. Either I am to be trusted, or you ought not to have elected me." Nothing can be more pointed.

Sir SAMUEL WHALLEY carries his head even higher than Mr. BULWER; he appears to have treated the parochial committee as madmen—very justly, because the Committee of Supply, to which the "unwashed" allude, had as much to do with the supplies for the present year, as they had with the supplies for Greece or Japan. However, here we have the statement:—

On Thursday last the parochial committee of St. Pancras, on the motion of Mr. MURPHY, resolved, "That, having seen with much surprise that the House of Commons have gone into a Committee of Supply without having first exacted from the Government some measures calculated to redress the grievances under which the country labours, letters be written to Sir SAMUEL WHALLEY and Mr. H. L. BULWER, requesting them to divide the House on every vote of money until substantial measures of reform and retrenchment be introduced." Mr. FISHER, one of the Vestrymen of the parish, undertook the office of expostulating with the Members, and, consequently, waited upon them. On Friday night, at one of the district parochial committees in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Mr. FISHER was called upon to report the issue of his embassy. This gentleman informed them that he waited upon Sir SAMUEL WHALLEY at the House of Commons, and presented the letter, and that the Knight told him it must have originated in ignorance—that the Commons had not granted any supplies—that he could not be continually dictated to in this manner, and that Mr. HULL's opinion entirely coincided with his own. The indignation of many of the committee-men evaporated in short and very pitiful observations, Mr. BULLETT saying that the electors would see whether their Members would or would not be dictated to; the electors of Marylebone were looked up to as an enlightened body, and would soon find men who would be dictated to.

In the sequel, it may be observed, that a person of the name of SAVAGE said, on the day of declaring the poll at Marylebone, "If we don't like these men, we'll put in two dustmen." The compliment to Messrs. Sir SAMUEL WHALLEY and HENRY LYTTON BULWER must have been duly appreciated, and we are glad to see the Savage faction thrown over by them in the most contemptuous manner.

The appointment of Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, has given universal satisfaction. The gallant General combines every qualification for the important office which he is destined to fill. Brave in the field, and wise in the council, he has already proved his abilities for governing in other climates. His private virtues give new lustre to his public merits, and afford additional weight and importance to his individual character. The gallant Baronet, who has nearly recovered from the severe accident he met with at Liverpool, quits England, with his family, for Corfu, on the 28th instant.

As we have elsewhere observed to-day, upon the universality of Sir ROBERT PEEL's individual knowledge and information, so it seems to us as regards his Administration, in their collective and corporate capacity. We find the Attorney-General actively employed in bringing in Bills to reform the Law, where yet its defects are palpable; the Church Commissioners are sitting, while the modification of the Ecclesiastical Courts is going on in Parliament—The melioration of oppressive Acts of Parliament is proposed by the Solicitor-General—The discipline of the Army, as far as relates to corporal punishments, is put into the hands of a set of gentlemen, not exclusively military; and the wants and wishes of the merchants still trading to the East Indies, are carefully attended to.

With respect to the Commission for revising the military criminal code, we confess that the subject is one full of delicacy and difficulty. We have heard and read the opinions of the most experienced and humane officers upon this point, and we have always maintained the necessity for some decided and summary punishment in services where everything depends upon strictness of discipline and promptness of obedience. In the navy, the necessity is even more obvious than in the army. We are aware that our doubts may be quieted and our apprehensions greatly reduced, by the fact, that in the Life Guards and Blues, three of the finest regiments the world ever produced, corporal punishment does not exist; but then, we must look to the individuals composing those corps, and also to the fact, that in foreign services, where we are told flogging does not exist, the crimes punishable with death are numerous—with us, capital punishment is awarded in very few cases, and those of extreme turpitude.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, however, by naming as Commissioners men, not of the military profession, and military men whose political principles will rescue them from the charge of being Ministerial adherents, has given the army and the country full security that the question will be calmly and dispassionately argued and considered; and a report founded upon evidence and documents will be made, which cannot fail to satisfy all parties. With respect to the great question of the East India ware-

houses, which is one of great importance to our mercantile interests, we extract the following from the Morning Chronicle of Thursday:—

The following official communication was received yesterday at the East India House relative to the subject of continuing the East India Company's warehouses as bonded warehouses, after they have passed out of the Company's hands. The communication has given much satisfaction to the merchants and others engaged in the trade to India and China, who have urged the necessity of having up-town warehouses for bonding the produce of India and China, as of the utmost importance to the trade of the port of London. It will be seen that the Lords of the Treasury have acceded to the wishes of the commercial interests.

"Treasury Chambers, March, 1835.

"GENTLEMEN—The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration the various papers on the question of approving the warehouses of the East India Company for the purposes of the warehousing system, after they shall have passed into other hands; and bearing in mind the fact that circumstances may arise under which the withdrawal of the licences from all the warehouses of the East India Company may have an affect injurious to the trade of London, and feeling it their duty for the benefit of the public to take all the steps in their power to prevent such a contingency, I am commanded to acquaint you that my Lords, under all the circumstances of the case, consider it proper to give their sanction to the continuance of the privilege of ordinary security to some of the warehouses of the East India Company after they shall have passed into other hands. My Lords have therefore notified to the Commissioners for the affairs of India, that when the particular stacks of warehouses situate in Cutler-street, Billiter-street, Fenchurch-street, and Crutched-friars, and designated in a plan furnished by the Commissioners of Customs by the numbers 2, 4, 5, and 8, shall have become the property of persons whom my Lords can approve as warehouse-keepers under the revenue-laws, they will consent to their being licensed as warehouses of ordinary security for warehousing goods imported from places within the limits of the East India Company's charter.—I am, &c."

(Signed) "T. F. FREMANTLE.

"To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company."

The communication was read to the tea trade yesterday, previously to the commencement of the sales of private-trade teas, which were announced to succeed the East India Company's sale. In order to avail themselves of the intentions of Government to continue the warehouses as bonded warehouses, a meeting of the merchants interested was held yesterday to adopt preliminary measures for the possession of the buildings, after they shall have passed out of the hands of the East India Company.

COLONEL EVANS, on Thursday, suggested the abolition of the office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, because it was seldom or never filled by a naval officer. As to the Duke of WELLINGTON, against whose office the active energies of Sir THOMAS TROUBRIDGE, the KING's naval Aid-du-camp (without duty), were directed, we congratulate the country upon the united services of the Member for Sandwiche and the Member for Westminster—the one who is, and the other who is not, a King's Aid-du-camp—upon their economical pursuits. What makes the absurdity of all this splashing of the minnows the greater, is the fact, that, not more than a week ago, the Middlesex Goose attempted to lay a charge—hatch it, of course, he could not—against the Duke, for having appointed a naval officer to Sandown, to an active employment—

"Passing rich
"With forty pounds a year."

We are sorry to see so many Goslings in the House, waddling after the Bryanston-square Solon!

EVERY person connected, intimately or remotely, with the Press, must feel extremely grateful to the Government, under whose sanction the SOLICITOR-GENERAL has brought in a Bill for the relief of individuals who have been subjected to vexatious proceedings for an unintentional—we can scarcely call it, infraction, but neglect of the law, which prescribes the absolute necessity of a distinctness of designation of the printer and publisher of a newspaper, evidently not contemplated at the time the Bill passed—the omission of the observance of which, ferretted out by certain informers, nevertheless rendered many men and women—as Sir WILLIAM FOLLETT showed in his speech—liable to penalties, the enforcement of which, must have entailed utter ruin and interminable imprisonment upon the sufferers.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, who entered into the details of several cases, brought in his Bill, at a later period of the evening, of which, as we are informed, the following is a correct abstract:—

ABSTRACT of a Bill to amend an Act of the 38th year of King George the Third, for preventing the Mischief arising from the printing and publishing Newspapers, and Papers of a like nature, by persons not known, and for regulating the printing and publication of such Papers in other respects, and to discontinue certain actions commenced under the provisions of the said Act. Persons sued under said Act may apply to Court, or to a Judge, to stay proceedings.

Actions commenced before March 4, 1835, to be discontinued on payment of costs, but if subsequent to that time, without costs.

Not to extend to penalties for which judgment has been obtained, nor to proceedings by the Attorney or Solicitor General.

All penalties incurred under said Act to go wholly to his Majesty. No actions for penalties to be commenced except in the names of the Attorney or Solicitor General in England, the Lord Advocate in Scotland, or the Solicitor or other Officer of Stamps.

The absolute necessity of this repeal, or amendment—unless Government were prepared to annihilate the Press—brings to mind several other anomalies—absurdities, perhaps we might call them—which the system recently adopted of legislating upon every subject has created, and which really, if not so serious in their consequences as those which the Newspaper Bill would involve, are irksome and vexatious in a very great degree.

What, for instance, can be more ridiculous, more unjust, than subjecting to a summons at a police-office, and a penalty, a Peer of the realm, for not having his Christian and surname, as well as his title, painted on his carts and waggons. In the first place, a Peer is known only by his title: he uses, in signing the most important deed, nothing but the title conferred upon him (always excepting HARRY BROUGHAM, who—Peer or no Peer—still prefers the H). In the next place, as the whole object of having the owner's name written on the cart is the identification of the owner, what absurdity it is to fine a Peer, the only one of his rank or title, for the omission. The Duke of RICHMOND, for instance, would be liable to be summoned and fined, unless "His Grace CHARLES LENNOX, Duke of RICHMOND," were painted on his waggons at full length. If, as at Bosworth, there were "six RICHMONDS in the field," this might be necessary. The same with the Marquess of DOWNSHIRE, or Viscount MELBOURNE—the identity is perfect. The object of rendering the carters or waggons of these noblemen responsible for misconduct, is gained the moment it is established not only that there is but one Duke of RICHMOND, one Marquess of DOWNSHIRE, and so on, but, that they upon all occasions, and under all circumstances, sign and are recognised by the single title.

The next, and yet greater absurdity if possible, is the sealing up of the mouths of the chimney-sweepers, which, we believe, was enacted upon a humane, but surely mistaken principle. When the nightingale woo's the rose-bud, perhaps its

mellifluous "jug" has some mysterious effect upon the flower; and the gentle waggle of the rattlesnake's tail, in conjunction with the fascination of its eye, may now and then catch a lark; but does anybody imagine that a cook or housemaid is suddenly seized with a desire of having a chimney swept merely because she hears the cry of "sweep?" It is, we suppose, a periodical operation—or, if extraordinary circumstances occur, one decided upon for good reasons, as was often the case at Marlborough House in the King of BELGIUM's time, after extensive banquetting; but we cannot comprehend the being suddenly attacked with a passion for having one's chimney swept.

These are the things which bring legislation to a discount, and if less lamentable in its effects than the Poor Laws Amendment Bill, which we have elsewhere noticed, this makes up in absurdity what the other has in barbarity. Now, only look at an instance, afforded no longer ago than last Thursday at one of the Police-offices, whence we have culled several examples of the mischiefs of the other enactment—Read it, and then inquire whether it elevates the character of the "collective wisdom" of the nation to pass Bills productive of such absurd results:—

MARYLEBONE.—Yesterday the office was crowded with members of the sooty fraternity, who pressed forward, regardless of the unpleasantness which their proximity to sundry well-dressed ladies and gentlemen caused, for the purpose of hearing the evidence in a case wherein a brother knight of the brush and soot-bag, named John Bridges, commonly called Orator Jack, was charged by a short-thicket master "chummy," one George Lamb, with having "hawked his trade about the streets," contrary to Act of Parliament.

The first witness called was Thomas Groves, a little fellow, whose new canary-coloured silk cravat, tied after the most approved fashion, formed a striking contrast to the snub neck which it encircled, and who set forth that on Thursday last, as ever vos, he turned out to go along Bayswater, ven who should he clap his precious eyes on; but Jack Bridges, in Westborne-terrace, where he cooped him in the werry haet of calling out "sweep," vich he "continwated" to do twenty times; and said he'd do so as long as he liked, in spite of him or the haet, vich he didn't wally a pen'orth of taters. He'd got a young chap with him, wot carried the brush and soot-bag, and he let people know what "dodge" they were upon also.

Other witnesses gave similar conclusive evidence against the defendant.

Mr. HOSKINS (to "Orator Jack?"): Do you deny calling "Sweep?" —Jack, I'll come to that ere pint, my Lord, soon. Now, jist look here a minute, at this Mister Lamb, wot calls himself a master "sweep," and say if it ain't all spite. Ven I swept his chimbleys, please your reverence, nuffen could go on better nor smoother; but now I've gone from him, and took up with this here lady wot in hopenition to him (pointing to a lively-looking, coffee-coloured young woman, with a dashing bonnet and auburn ringlets), he and his boys follows me about like so many ghosts arter a unhung willian; but wot vexes him most is, he disappointed a lady, my Lord, the other day wot wanted her flue done; so she called me in, and werry handsomely giv me the job. That's the thing as upsets this Mister Lamb more nor anything agin. Howsomdever, I'll now come to the charge, vich is for calling "Sweep;" and, respecting that ere, it's no sich a thing, for I called out summit else wot I deals in, and that's "boots." Come here, Jack (says the defendant, to a very juvenile member of the profession), didn't I call boots?

Jack jumped up into the witness-box, and stuck to it hard and fast, that all as Mr. Bridges had told their Lordships "was very particular true."

The defendant was fined in the penalty of 5s. and costs, which his "missus" instantly paid; and, on leaving the office, the complainant was saluted with "curses loud and deep," from the mouths of a host of chummies, who anxiously awaited his egress.

Can anything be more ridiculous, more contemptible, than such vexatious proceedings? We trust soon to see all these absurdities cleared away.

LETTERS to the 25th of January, from Senegal, *vid* France, have been received in London, by which it appears that the French Government had resolved upon blockading the Bay of Portandik, to prevent the English trade in gum, under the pretext of a war with the "Trazar Moors," who supply the British merchants with gum at that point, instead of carrying it to the French port of St. Louis, according to the desire of the Governor, in order to encourage their own trade. A ship of war has been despatched to the Gambia, to inform the Lieutenant-Governor of the intended blockade.

It may be in the recollection of our readers, that, last year, the French seized two or three vessels trading to the Bay; and this, without even the form or notice of blockade. The gum trade commences about April, and this conduct of the French Government, in point of fact, destroys all the preparations made by the English traders for the ensuing season.

By the Treaty of 1783, the English were permitted to trade with the Moors at Portandik, in gum, or other produce, provided that no fort or block-house is erected by them. This treaty has been ratified and confirmed by other treaties, more particularly by that of Paris, in the year 1814, when Senegal was restored to France.

WE last week admitted some observations upon the incorrect manner in which the choristers of Westminster Abbey quitted the Church after their portion of the service had been performed. We have received some communications on the subject, which are worthy of attention, and which tend greatly to exonerate the individuals referred to, from the charge of impropriety. It appears that the stipends afforded to the twelve Laymen, and the Organist, of Westminster Abbey, although derived like the incomes of the Dean and Chapter, from the Abbey lands, have not "progressed" upwards in a similar proportion, according to the increased value of those lands; and therefore it becomes necessary for these choristers, or lay clerks, as they are termed, to avail themselves of the advantage of pluralities, by also holding similar offices in the Chapel Royal at St. James's, where, as the service does not begin until twelve o'clock, they are able to attend, by escaping as early as possible from their functions at Westminster Abbey.

It is stated that good very often springs from evil; and it is not impossible, in these times of Church Reform, that the observations of our correspondent of last Sunday, reprehending the indelicate conduct of the Choir at the two metropolitan Cathedrals, may eventually tend to the good of the individuals attacked, and thus add solemnity and respectability to the services, which are now avowedly, on Sunday, slurred over.

It appears—and we take this opportunity of stating it, quite sure that our motives will not be misinterpreted—that at the period at which the stipends of the Minor Canons, Lay Clerks, and Organist of Westminster Abbey were established, according to the value of the Abbey lands, the proportions were as follows:—

Dean	£232 10
12 Prebendaries	28 5 each
4 Minor Canons	14 8 each
1 Organist	10 0
12 Laymen	10 0 each

We are told, that the present revenue of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster stands thus, divided into fourteen shares:—

The Dean (two shares)	£3571 8 6½
Each Prebendary (one share)	1785 14 3¼

We have no fault to find with the increase of income of the

Chapter consequent upon the improved value of the property belonging to them; nor can anybody find fault with an increase which, according to the value of money, is evidently disadvantageous to the Dean; but as we have been led into giving insertion to an attack upon the subordinate officers of the Church Staff, we do think it right to put before our readers their most justifiable excuse for quitting these two Cathedrals before the conclusion of service, in order to secure an additional revenue from the KING'S Chapel.

When the Prebendaries had twenty-eight pounds a year, the Minor Canons had more than half that sum—viz. fourteen pounds eight shillings; the Organist and the Lay Clerks had ten pounds a-piece. Now, when the increased revenue of the Abbey gives the Prebendaries *one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five pounds fourteen shillings and three-pence farthing*, the Minor Canons receive *forty-five pounds per annum each*, and the Lay Clerks *thirty-five*.

The object of this paper, from its commencement to the present moment, has been to do justice to all parties; and we never saw a case in which—if our data be correct—it is more right and proper to render it to those upon whom we have permitted censure to be cast, for doing that, without which, they would not be able to exist. It does seem strange that such a disproportion should have grown up, or rather down, between the different incomes of the Chapter and its officials, in the course of time; and it does, moreover, seem wonderful piteous—we might say pitiable—that the Chapel Royal (the Chapel of the Sovereign, in which, first of all in England, the Protestant service was performed) should be furnished only by auxiliaries from other Choirs.

Those who have watched our course, will know and feel that nothing like factious fault-finding is the cause of these observations. Our attention has been curiously enough called to the subject, and we should, we confess, be highly gratified, if what has been drawn from us were to have any effect in bettering the condition (according to something like due proportion) of those who have been attacked in our columns, and at the same time of securing to the metropolitan congregations, pious and reverential performances of our beautiful Cathedral service.

WE are extremely glad to witness the great success which has attended, is attending, and we have no doubt will attend, that useful—national, we may justly call it—institution, the *United Service Museum*. In the first place, we delight to see the Services united upon all occasions. The United Service Clubs, and our favourite periodical, the *United Service Journal*, all please us—we like the brotherhood, the connexion, the unanimity; and in no case does the combination come before the public in a more agreeable or interesting shape than that of the *United Service Museum*. It numbers three thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven members, whose subscriptions are but ten shillings per annum each. They have already collected, at their house in Scotland-yard, treasures innumerable and invaluable, connected not only with naval and military matters, but with art and science in all their branches, as well as literature on all subjects. If men before regretted that they had never served their country, in blue or red, they may regret it more now, when that qualification is necessary for admission into this most valuable society. One hint, however, may not be amiss—those who have been neither soldiers or sailors, may aid the cause by contributing both to the Library and the Museum.

OUR readers may recollect our strenuous advocacy of what appeared to us, one of the most important discoveries ever made in science—we mean that of a process for the utter extirpation of dry-rot wherever timber is employed. Every fancied objection to the process—for, as far as its efficacy goes, it has been completely established by innumerable experiments and trials extending over a space of eight years—is overcome by the testimonies of Professors FARADAY and BRANDE, and Dr. BIRKBECK; and when it is recollected that an immense saving to the amount of hundreds of thousand pounds might be effected in the public expenditure by its adoption by Government, we do hope and expect, now that the Navy Estimates are under discussion, that some Member of the House of Commons will call the attention of Ministers to the important results derivable from its application to His MAJESTY'S ships, docks, and stores, not only of timber, but of every other article connected with the service, whether canvas, cordage, or buildings.

WE are extremely glad to see that a Bill brought into the House of Commons for the enlargement and improvement of Smithfield Market, has been thrown out by a majority of 142 to 27. It seems strange to us, that the continuance of what can be considered in these days, neither more nor less than a nuisance, should find any advocates among the Corporation, who have shewn so much liberality, zeal, and taste in the improvements of other parts of the metropolis, most especially in the entrance of the City from Southwark—improvements which justly vie with those which, under the auspices of King GEORGE IV., have changed the whole face and character of the space now occupied by that most splendid of promenades, Regent-street, and all the adjoining squares and terraces.

When Smithfield was erected into a market, it was an open space, calculated for such a purpose. In the time of EDWARD VI., jousts were held there, at which the KING and QUEEN were present, with knights from France, and Spaniards, Cyprians, and Armenians, who were soliciting our MONARCH for aid against the Pagans; and merrier scenes yet, were enacted there in the days of EDWARD III., under the patronage of ALICE PEARCE; and in the 17th of RICHARD II. the Earl of MARRE and the Earl of NOTTINGHAM jostled together, and the Earl of MARRE was "cast, both horse and man," and died on his way to Scotland. In Smithfield too, there was a "goodly pool of water," called Horse-pool; and there too, between the pool and the river of the wells called "Turmillbrook," grew many elm trees, near which was the common place of execution. All these circumstances show, that when Smithfield was converted to its present use, it was an open, airy space, and although within the city of London, strictly speaking, was liable to none of the objections now so obvious and striking. Smithfield was not paved until 1615; nor was it surrounded with buildings until many years afterwards: it was then on the borders of the City, for the city gate of St. John of Jerusalem was the boundary. At present, the suburbs have so stretched themselves that the market is upwards of a mile and a half from the northern boundaries of the town—taking the suburbs on the Surrey side into the circle, it is nearly central as regards the north and south ends of the metropolis. Thus hemmed in by buildings, its approaches narrow, sinuous, and confined, it has become a positive nuisance; while on every hand it is admitted that

its accommodations are of the worst order, and wholly inadequate to the purposes required.

No possible objection that we can see, can be made to its abolition, and the substitution of the market, already in a state of forwardness, we believe, on the Islington road, which would be located in a position relatively to the extent of London, much the same as that of Smithfield when originally selected for the purpose. The great interests of the City, we should think, would be as much improved as the City itself would be in appearance, by the annihilation of all the wretched dwellings, and inns, and pot-houses, by which the market is surrounded, and by the substitution of a fine open square, with broad handsome streets, affording the advantages of air and exercise to the population, and opportunities for extending the trade of the City in a new direction—not to speak of the consequent abolition of that antiquated abomination, Bartholemew Fair.

With respect to the vested interests of the innkeepers and others, the persons now resident there would remove to the other site; or, if they did not, the state of society at present does not render it necessary that—except for the purposes of bargains, sales, or payments, for which of course ample accommodation would be afforded in any new arrangement—such sorts of houses should continue to exist. All we know is, that when the removal of the St. James's Hay-market was debated, the vast injustice and inconvenience of removing it from the *locale*, round which so many publicans and innkeepers had upon the faith of its continuance established themselves, was put forward as one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the improvement. The nuisance, however, was removed, and what followed?—the public-houses in the Hay-market remain exactly as they were; the removal of the carts, or rather the horses, affords more stable-room for other purposes; and all the wants and wishes of the hay-salesmen and their carters are gratified by means of one or two public-houses—we are not certain which—on the new site, at the back of Albany-street, Regent's-park.

The great and conclusive improvement, now that the question has come under discussion, would be the establishment of suburban *abbatoirs*, which, in conjunction with a market removed from the present most crowded and inconvenient position of Smithfield, would, we really believe, prove more advantageous to London, as regards not only its salubrity, but the safety of its streets and the convenience of its inhabitants, than any change which has been effected during the last "century of inventions."

Mr. MURRAY has commenced a new edition of "*Boswell's Life of Johnson*," in octavo, which embraces, besides the original text, all the annotations of all its editors, including those of Mr. CROKER; the present editors, however, discarding the introduction of new matter in the text, made by the Right Honourable Gentleman in his admirable edition of the work, and reserves for the seventh and eighth volumes the conversational fragments supplied by PROZZI, HAWKINS, TYERS, MURPHY, CUMBERLAND, Miss REYNOLDS, NICHOLS, and others. The extensiveness of the plan, combined with the extraordinary cheapness of this edition, will, no doubt, render it universally popular. The first volume contains a whole-length portrait of Dr. JOHNSON, a view of the house in which he was born, and a copy of a curious drawing of the principal visitors at Tunbridge Wells in 1748. The whole-length likeness we never remember to have seen before.

We hear of freedom in America, and we hear of the advantages of Republicanism. As a proof of their existence, we have only to observe, that the Legislature of North Carolina has decided by a vote of 50 to 38, that a *free man of colour shall not be permitted to educate his own children, or cause them to be educated*.

We perceive the appointments of three new Assistant Commissioners of Poor Laws Amendment, announced in the newspapers. We had hoped that such symptoms of the permanency of the measure would not have manifested themselves. We are sure that the present Government, the Head of which, is so completely master of the subject, cannot have made up his mind to continue in operation a system which gives rise to such cruel anomalies as those which we subjoin, all of which have come before the public in the course of two days. In the Mansion House report of Monday, this occurs:—

Yesterday an aged man applied to Alderman PINE, and requested the Alderman's interference with the overseers of St. Mary's Minnithorne, to save him from perishing.

Alderman Pine.—Can they refuse assistance to a man like you? Applicant.—They refuse to take me into the workhouse, and I am wandering about without a place to shelter me from the bitter weather.

Alderman Pine.—What are your trade and age? Applicant.—I am upwards of 70 years of age and have been a hair-dresser, but I am totally ruined. My goods were seized and sold, I was shut out of my house, and am altogether destitute.

Alderman Pine.—And you are not fit to work at the trade any longer, I have no doubt?

Applicant.—I am not. Age has unnerved me. I have been in the habit of shaving and dressing Mr. Deputy Whitby for many years, but I am now totally incapable. I thought that in my old years I might be allowed to go into the workhouse.

Alderman Pine.—This sort of conduct to the poor and aged cannot be borne. It is quite impossible that things can be permitted to go on in this way; it will throw disgrace upon us all.

Mr. Hobler.—The Magistrates cannot help it. The overseers know that they cannot be compelled by the Magistrates to act in opposition to their own judgment and wishes. In this poor man's case I believe two parishes dispute about his claim, and here he is without an asylum, a real object pending the conflict.

The applicant—I got twopenny from the overseer the other day, and I got threepence to-day; but notwithstanding all I can say they won't let me into the house.

Alderman Pine.—I know well what an excellent man Deputy Whitby is, and I am sure that he would exert himself for your service, as you have waited upon him for so many years. Why have you not represented your case to him?

Mr. Hobler.—Mr. Whitby has interested himself very much about this poor man; but the claim is denied by the parish. Many a heart-rending case is brought before the Lord Mayor, and his Lordship has no alternative in his decision but that of dipping his hand into his own pocket.

Alderman Pine.—This state of things is greatly to be lamented, and greatly to be repented.

Mr. Hobler.—It is the consequence of taking out of the hands of the Magistrates a power which, if they did not at all times exercise it judiciously, seldom exercised it otherwise than humanely, and placing it in the hands of those who are interested in denying assistance to the poor.

The worthy Alderman then gave to the unfortunate old man the means of making himself comfortable for some days, and assured him that the matter should not drop.

—Here we have an aged man kept out of the workhouse at the uncontrollable caprice of the overseers. In the next case, which occurred the same day at Marlborough-street, we have another sort of caprice exhibited.

Four inmates of the St. Giles's workhouse, an old man, a stout young man, his son and two strong healthy lads, were charged by Mr. Buxey, the master, with having conducted themselves in a disorderly manner on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Buxey said, as the paupers were just preparing for chapel, he went into the yard upon being told that murder was likely to ensue amongst some of the paupers. When he got into the ground, he

found the old man flourishing a thick stick, and threatening to knock any one down if they approached him. He laid hold of the old man, and as he was pulling him into the house, the son attacked him, and attempted to rescue his father. The boys had been, as he was informed, fighting with the old man, and therefore he compelled all four to come to the office, and answer for their disorderly conduct. Mr. Buxey added, that the old man and his son were continually fighting together in the workhouse, and it was a very few days ago only that the son received a black eye from the old man in one of these combats.

Mr. Chambers.—But how is this? Why do you keep such a great hulking fellow as that in the house?

Mr. Buxey.—It is reported he is a little silly in his mind, but I don't think he is.

Mr. Chambers.—In either case he has no business in such a place as a workhouse. If silly, he ought to be sent to another establishment; and if not, he ought not to be maintained in the workhouse.

Mr. Buxey.—He does go out now and then to get work at brick-making; but as soon as he is tired of the job he comes back into the workhouse.

Mr. Chambers.—Why do you admit him?

Mr. Buxey.—I have no power to exclude him. He is sure to get an order for admission from one or other of the overseers.

Mr. Chambers.—And are those strong lads also living in the workhouse?

Mr. Buxey.—They are, your Worship.

Mr. Chambers.—Why, what sort of a system do you practice? I must come and look over your workhouse, and see how it is managed. How old are you, boys?

Both.—Going on for eighteen.

Mr. Chambers.—Why don't you work?

Boy.—We do. We go out to work and return at night to sleep in the workhouse. I get three shillings a week as a pearl polisher.

Mr. Chambers.—And I dare say you would get a great deal more if your master was not aware that you had no lodging to pay. It is a shame to have lads like these in workhouses, they ought to have been apprenticed out years ago. I shall discharge all the defendants, and my advice is to turn both of those lads out of the workhouse, and compel them to earn their own living.

The defendants were then discharged.

These two cases are in themselves perhaps sufficient proofs of the mischievous working of the present system; but several more have occurred even during the past week—two of which, from the extreme cruelty of their circumstances, ought to be mentioned, in hopes that some attention may be attracted to the subject on the part of those who have the power of immediately bringing the matter forward, and endeavouring, without sacrificing too much to a delicate forbearance in overbrowning a Whig job, to afford relief to the poor, when relief is required, without neutralizing the powers of the Magistrates, and delegating authority to men of small minds and great pretensions. The third case is this—

WORKSHIP-STREET.—Yesterday a dreadfully emaciated woman, named Elizabeth Smith, who had the appearance of being in the family way, was placed at the bar before Mr. Grove, with her four children, the eldest not more than nine years old, charged with being in a state of destitution, and having no visible means of subsistence.

Police constable Covell, 251, N division, stated that yesterday morning, about one o'clock, he found the unfortunate woman and her four children sitting on the step of a door-way in the Hackney-road. He put several questions to her, and she said that she, with her husband and children, had been turned out of Shoreditch workhouse, and were now destitute. She called several times on Tuesday to see Mr. Coste, the overseer of that parish, but did not see him until about eleven o'clock at night, and he then gave her 1s.; but it was too late for her then to get a lodging for herself and babes.

Mr. Grove.—What a distressing case! Tuesday night was bitter cold, and the poor creatures must have felt it severely.

The constable said that the eldest of the children was lame by being dragged about the streets, and was quite unable to walk, and he was obliged to carry it in his arms to this office.

Serjeant Glibbery, the acting inspector at the Hoxton station-house, said that the husband of the prisoner was a pork butcher, and was once in a very extensive way of business in that line, in the Kingsland-road, but he unfortunately failed.

The prisoner said, that what the inspector had stated was true. They had once been well off, but were now, by unforeseen misfortunes, reduced to the most abject state of misery and destitution.

Mr. Grove.—What has become of your husband?

Woman.—I'm sure I don't know; he left me soon after we were turned out of the workhouse, and I have been wandering about the streets with my poor dear children ever since. I was all day on Tuesday going backwards and forwards to the different overseers of Shoreditch, and I at last hit upon Mr. Coste, but it was not before 11 o'clock at night—too late to get a place of shelter.

Mr. Grove.—Good God! what were you turned out of the workhouse for? There must be some mistake somewhere; for Mr. Coste is a man of great feeling, and he must be unacquainted with the dreadful circumstances attending your case.

Woman.—We were turned out of the workhouse on Monday, but I don't know what for.

Mr. Grove, with the greatest sympathy, directed Atfield, an officer belonging to the office, to see that the poor woman and her children had a hearty meal at the office expense, and then to be taken back to the workhouse, and he was to report to him the result.

The fourth equals, if not exceeds, either of the former three in barbarity of circumstances:—

TOWN-HALL.—A very elderly woman, who was almost double from age, came before Mr. Alderman Anslsey and presented a written statement for his perusal, from which it appeared she and her husband had been many years in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, and obtained a legal settlement, and had been in the weekly receipt of 3s., but this trifling stipend had of late been taken off.

The Alderman asked the poor woman to give her name and address. She said her name was Hannah M'Carthy; she resided at No. 19, Frying-pan-alley, Maze, Tooley-street. Her husband was upwards of 87 years old, and had been bed-ridden more than four years. They were dependent upon the alms of the charitable for what morsel of food they had. Her husband's bones were literally protruding through his skin. He was lying on the floor, having neither bed nor bedstead. She had made application to Mr. Barrett, Juror, in Tooley-street, and he had refused to relieve her, or even to inquire into her case.

Kinsey, an officer of this establishment, and a rate-payer of St. Olave's parish, said he wrote a note to Mr. Barrett (who is one of the Society of Friends) requesting him, as the paid overseer, to relieve the poor applicant and her husband. Mr. Barrett read the note, and would not relieve her or send an answer. He had before written to Mr. Barrett, who threw the note into the fire.

Applicant.—Your worship, my husband is dying for want of common necessities, which he so much requires at his great age. Some relief was given to the poor woman.

Alderman Anslsey.—Kinsey, go you with the poor creature, and inquire into the truth of her statement; and, if true, get what is wanted.

Kinsey, on his return, said the poor woman's tale was too true. On entering the room, in one corner, there was what appeared to him to be a dust hole; upon examining it, he found it to be the resting-place of the emaciated old man; he was lying on some rags. His hair was silvery white; his beard was long, and, in truth, he looked a living spectre in death. He procured him some wine and other necessary refreshments. He (Kinsey) did not think, from his exhausted state, he could survive twenty-four hours.

A gentleman in the office said Mr. Barrett was elected as relieving officer, and had for such service a salary of 150l. a year.

Alderman Anslsey.—If that am I to do, I have no legal power. I hope this case will go before the charitable public, and the Legislature will take it up. I am constantly assailed at the public street as a Magistrate by the famishing poor for orders on the parishes officers; the Act of Parliament is so ambiguous and contrary, that one clause gives power, and the next destroys it.

Alderman Anslsey said, he was constantly receiving letters upon the subject of the new Poor Law Bill; he had that moment received two.

We are considerably stinted for room to-day, on account of a press of important political matter; but we are quite sure that we can do nothing better than strenuously advocate the cause of the poor and helpless, whose right to the support of those who readily contribute to their relief, is unquestionable. It is not enough for us, to tell us that the *Poor Laws Amendment Bill* received the support

of a great many Conservative Members; and of Members of the present Government—men should look to the working of Acts of Parliament. What might have been the intentions of those who concocted this Act, beyond giving handsome incomes and retiring pensions to a certain number of Commissioners, and Assistant-Commissioners, we do not pretend to guess; but in its operation it has proved a failure, and a failure attended with the most distressing and heart-rending consequences.

Our Theatrical readers will regret to hear of the death of the veteran Pore, who died on Thursday, in the 73d year of his age. He was for many years a deserved favourite of the public, and besides his dramatic talent, possessed great ability as an artist. He first appeared on the stage in the year 1784 as *Oronoko*, and for a great length of time filled the highest walks of the drama. He was married three times. His first wife was the celebrated Miss Young; he married, secondly, the beautiful Mrs. Spencer; and, thirdly, the widow of Francis Wheatley, R.A., who survives him, and is considered our best painter of flowers in water-colour. Mr. Pore's *Othello* was reckoned a first-rate performance, and his *Henry VIII.* was a masterpiece.

A correspondent of the *Chronicle*, who takes upon himself to defend Dr. Arnold, throws out one of those ambiguous threats which we very much admire. He becomes mysterious, by way of being grand—he says he "could a tale unfold." As far as we are concerned, the more he unfolds the better, since we are prepared to follow him in his pursuit of "uncoiling" to the very last joint.

The following important announcement appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette*—

WHITEHALL, March 7, 1835.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Right Hon. Lord Wharnclyffe, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir James Kempt, G.C.B.; Dudley Ryder, Esq. (commonly called Viscount Sandon); the Right Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart.; the Right Hon. Robert Cutler Fergusson; Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B.; and Major-General Sir Thomas Reynell, Bart. and K.C.B., his Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into several modes of punishment now authorised and in use for the maintenance of discipline and the prevention of crime in his Majesty's land forces, and to report whether, after a careful reference to all the circumstances and conditions under which the British army is constituted and governed, and all the services which it is called upon to perform, it may be practicable to dispense with the power of inflicting corporal punishment, or to make any other changes or modifications in the punishments now applicable to offences committed by the soldier, without detriment or danger to the paramount object of maintaining strict discipline, and effectually repressing crime in the ranks of the British army, throughout all the various contingencies of military service to which his Majesty's troops are necessarily liable.

Monday the remains of the late Earl Nelson were deposited in St. Paul's, in a vault (near his illustrious brother, the hero of Trafalgar) with his late Countess and his only son, Viscount Trafalgar. His Lordship was in the 78th year of his age. He was twice married.

A correspondent of the *Times* says:—

Several years since, before any report was spread of her Majesty the Queen's interfering in any of the affairs of Government, two Clergymen, deputed for the purpose, one of them belonging to the Established Church, the other an eminent and influential Dissenting Clergyman, waited on the late worthy Mr. Barton, the confidential Treasurer of the Queen, and requested him to lay before her Majesty a respectful solicitation from the directors of an excellent and most useful charitable institution which the Queen especially patronised and munificently supported. The purport of the solicitation was that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to forward the object of obtaining a grant for the institution of a piece of ground (out of the Crown lands, Regent's Park) for building an asylum for the charitable establishment. It was thought by the directors that this situation of the asylum would be highly advantageous to the institution, and that so small a piece of ground as would suffice for building the asylum might be obtained without difficulty if her Majesty would speak in favour of the petition. Mr. Barton laid the particulars before the Queen; and in a subsequent interview with the two Clergymen referred to reported her Majesty's answer. He stated that the Queen felt the warmest interest in favour of the charity, and he mentioned very strong proofs of this; that her Majesty repeated in forcible terms her peculiar attachment to it, adding that she would be happy to serve it in any way in which she could promote its interests within her own proper sphere of duty. But the Queen said that, however small a favour it might appear for a grant to be made only of a site for the proposed asylum, yet as the making such a grant belonged to a department of the King's Government, her Majesty would on no account interfere in the case; that it was her constant rule not to interfere at all in any matter of Government, but to confine herself strictly within her own province.

The election for the University of Cambridge is expected to take place towards the end of the week. The Hon. E. C. Law is the only candidate.

Two young Americans, highly connected in their own country, visited Brighton lately. A gentleman to whom they brought letters of recommendation took them to see the Royal stables, where he showed them a pony belonging to Mr. Husson,—"the gentleman," added he, "who made so rapid a journey to Rome in search of Sir Robert Peel." The reply of the Americans was a question—"Did he ride this pony?"

Dr. John Abercrombie, first Physician to his Majesty for Scotland, was on Monday last elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen. In opposition to Mr. Alexander Bannerman, the wine-merchant and Whig Member for that city, who did himself the honour of seconding the amendment in the House of Commons.

An Address to his Majesty, expressive of confidence in Ministers, has been signed in two days by 13,425 inhabitants of Belfast.

A Conservative Association, on an extensive scale, has been formed at Chester.

The Marquess of Londonderry is preparing to proceed on his embassy to St. Petersburg.

The Loyal and Constitutional Society about to be established in Birmingham, is going on prosperously, and has recently received a great accession of names of the most respectable inhabitants.

The following gentlemen have been added to the Commission of the Peace for Worcestershire:—James Hanford, Esq., Wooller's-hill; John Lea, Esq., Park-hall; and the Rev. Henry Clarke, Rector of Northfield.

The long expected death of the Emperor of Austria took place on the 1st inst. He was in his 67th year, and had been Emperor, first of Germany, and then of Austria, since August, 1804. He was King of Hungary and Bohemia from 1792. His successor, Ferdinand, is 42 years old, and was made King of Hungary about four years ago. The present Empress is a Sardinian Princess. When the death of the Emperor became known, the funds fell at Vienna and other places on the Continent, under the apprehension that the new Emperor was so hostile to Prince Metternich that considerable changes would take place in the policy of Austria; the first act, however, of the Emperor Ferdinand the First was to send circular letters to Prince Metternich and the great officers of state, confirming them in their situations, and expressing his approval of the policy hitherto pursued.

The newly-appointed Chargé d'Affaires, at the Court of St. Petersburg, is understood to be R. Magennis, Esq., nephew to the

Earl of Enniskillen and of the Countess De Grey. Mr. Magennis has, we believe, filled the appointment of *Attaché* at the Russian Court under the embassy of Lord Helyar.

DINNER HUNTING.—It is in contemplation, we are told, to give Lord John Russell a public dinner.—*Globe* When? Where? How? A paragraph similar to the above, has been going the round of the Whig journals for some days, but without any success for the object. The Radicals and Whigs have no stomachs at present for the feed.—*Morning Post*.

An advertisement appeared in the *Post* of Monday, wherein Sir Robert Peel, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, acknowledges the receipt of 700l. from some (unknown) person, who requested it to be applied to the public service, and who signs himself "Quits." A short time ago a similar advertisement appeared, wherein the Secretary to the East India Company acknowledged the receipt of a handsome green velvet bag containing 700l. in gold.

The Members for Lewes, Sir C. BLUNT and Mr. KEMP, have just had a compliment paid to them which they cannot fail to appreciate. The *Lewes* paper says that the *Bundle of Sticks*—a society so denominated—passed a vote of thanks on Tuesday to the above Hon. Gentlemen for their manly and independent conduct in the late divisions in Parliament. A similar compliment was also paid by the said *Bundle of Sticks* to the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle* for what they are pleased to term his great and beneficial exertions in the cause of Reform.

The Governments of Guernsey, vacant by the death of Major-General Sir William Keppell; Charlemont, vacant by the death of Sir John Doyle; Portland, vacant by the death of J. Penn, Esq.; Portsmouth, vacant by the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester; and Limerick, vacant by the demise of General Knollys, have been all abolished. The Lieut.-Governorship of Plymouth is also discontinued, but it is understood that Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton is to remain there as General Officer commanding the Western District. The appointment of Deputy Judge Advocate at Gibraltar is also discontinued.

Three new Assistant Commissioners of Poor Laws were sworn into office on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Bosanquet, at Serjeants' Inn. The Gentlemen appointed are Sir Edward Parry; Richard Earle, Esq., Barrister (for several years the private secretary of Lord Stanley, and recently of Mr. Spring Rice); and Richard Hall, Esq., Barrister.

On Monday night the counting-house of Mr. Tattersall, Grosvenor-place, Hyde-park-corner, was feloniously entered by some thieves, and robbed of about 50 sovereigns, a 50l. Bank of England note, a 10l. ditto, and a 5l. country note, together with bills drawn by different persons to the amount of about 400l., all written on the back "Messrs. Herries and Farquhar." It appears that he felony was effected by some persons secreting themselves in one of the coaches in the yard. The thieves returned Mr. Tattersall the whole of the bills on Wednesday.

An appeal in the long-contested cause, *Small v. Attwood*, comes on for hearing in the House of Lords in a few days. In consequence of the elevation of Sir Edward Sugden (who was engaged on the part of the defendant from the commencement) Mr. Serjeant Wilde is retained in his stead, and received his briefs on Saturday, with a fee of 4,000 guineas. Mr. Knight, who is for the plaintiff, also received his briefs on the same day, with a fee of 2,000l. Several other eminent Counsel are engaged on both sides.

JOHN WASTIE, Esq., who recently resigned the Recordship of Romey, has been elected Recorder of Oxford, in the room of the late Mr. Justice Taunton.

A most splendid banquet was given by the Court of Directors of the East India Company on Saturday evening at the Albion Tavern, to Lord Helyar, the newly-appointed Governor-General of India, and to Sir Henry Fane, the new Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India. The Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, the Earls Rosslyn, De Grey, Ripon, and Lincoln, Lords Ellenborough, Cowley, and Somerset, and numerous distinguished individuals, formed part of the company present. Sir Robert, in returning thanks for "his Majesty's Ministers" being drunk, said—"Without giving to this meeting any party or political character, I may state with truth, that thus to have come into contact with the opinions of so many distinguished persons favourable to me—the source of confidence to public men—is a consolation for many difficulties I have experienced, and is an encouragement to me to persevere in my duty to my country."

The following appears in the Huntingdon intelligence of the *Cambridge Chronicle*:—

HUME AND ECONOMY.—A Reformer in the neighbourhood, in his extreme love of economy, lately addressed the following letter to the Honourable Member for Middlesex, which, in the fulness of his heart, he exhibited to some of his friends. We have not heard that the Honourable Member returned an answer, but we suppose the instructions it contains will have due attention, as we remarked the other day that he made some observations on an allowance of plate for the Speaker:—"Sir,—Your well-known vigilance for economy in all departments of the State, induces me to express a hope that you will not fail to exercise your usual discretion on the occasion I have to mention. The newly-elected Speaker, Mr. Abercromby, has not provided himself with a new gown, but has taken the gown of Mr. Adam's old one. Now, Sir, I wish you to look especially to all charges brought before the House of Commons, and carefully and minutely watch that no item appear for this article as part of his outfit, because if a new gown be charged for, it would be at least unjust, to say nothing of the wilful and wanton waste of the public money; and it is impossible to say what reflections Anti-Reformers might make on such a shameful and barefaced proceeding.—I have the honour to be, &c. "JOHN WIGGINS."

"March 2d, 1835. "Joseph Hume, Esq. M.P."

The Dublin correspondent of the *Morning Herald* communicates the following, which, he says, is likely to give employment to the gentlemen of the long robe:—

A few months ago, an eminent merchant of this city, who together with his lady, was remarkable for the profuse lavishing of his money towards Roman Catholic charities, has, much to the surprise and consternation of the mercantile world, stopped payment. On a meeting of the creditors it was discovered, in addition to the vexation of the assets being much less than what might have been reasonably expected, that a very large sum of money—alleged to be the property of the lady—had been so vested in a religious society of ladies, that to lay a finger on it seemed wholly out of the question. [However, one of the creditors, an attorney, thought otherwise, and forthwith prepared to take such measures as would be most likely to recover the cash from the pious sisters; and as a foretaste of his intentions, he laid a detainer on the body corporate of one of the highest functionaries of the Romish Church, who, it appears, had meditated a continental trip pending the disclosures likely to be revealed by this singular transaction, as his Reverence's evidence is considered to be of the utmost importance.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERENCES AND APPOINTMENTS.
The Rev. RICHARD BRADON BRADLEY, B.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Cothelstone, Somerset.
The Rev. J. B. ALLEN, M.A. of Brasenose College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Mappowder, Dorset, void by the death of the Rev. C. Shipley; on the presentation of the Right Hon. Earl of Beauchamp.
The Rev. EDWARD RAWLINGS, B.C.L. of Trinity College, Cam-

bridge, to the Rectory of Hatford, Berks (vacant on the cession of the Rev. Francis Close, incumbent of St. Mary's, Cheltenham); on the presentation of John Paynter, Esq., for Francis Paynter, Esq., of Denmark Hill, Surrey, the true patron.

The Rev. E. H. DUMOCK, A.B. of Brasenose College, Oxford, to the Living of Hadnel, Salop, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Shephard.

The Rev. CHARLES KING, M.A., Chaplain of Magdalen College, Oxford, to a Vicarship in Salisbury Cathedral, vacant by the decease of the Rev. E. Benson, M.A. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

The Rev. ARCHIBALD HAMILTON DUTHIE, Curate of Minister, Thunet, to the Vicarage of Sittingbourne.

OBITUARY.

At Worthen, Salop, aged 69, the Rev. Robert Williams, Curate of that parish, and Vicar of the parishes of Cowbridge and Llanbhanian, Glamorganshire.
The Rev. Henry Longueville Mansell, M.A., Rector of Cosgrave, and for many years an active Magistrate for the counties of Northampton and Bucks.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, March 12.—On Wednesday last, the Proctors for the ensuing year were elected by the two Colleges named in the Procuratorial Cycle, Jesus and Pembroke, and the election signified, according to the statute, to the Vice-Chancellor. The Proctors elect are—the Rev. Edmund Goodenough Bayley, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke; Robert Evans, M.A. Fellow of Jesus, and one of the Vinerian Scholars of the University.

In a Convocation held this day, the following gentlemen having been nominated by the Vice-Chancellor as Examiners for the Hertford University Scholarship, were approved by the house—the Rev. the Principal of St. Alban's Hall; the Rev. the Principal of New Inn Hall; the Rev. Thomas Short, M.A., Fellow of Trinity. The following degrees were conferred:—*Bachelor in Civil Law* by Commutation: Travers Twiss, M.A., Fellow of University; *Masters of Arts*: John Cunningham Robertson, University; Rev. Essex Holcombe, Jesus; *Bachelors of Arts*: Hon. Fran. Nathaniel Clements, Oriet; Henry Kingsmill, Trinity.

DUBLIN.—At the Commencements, held on Saturday in Trinity College, the following degrees were conferred upon the gentlemen whose names are subjoined:—*Doctors of Divinity*: Rev. J. C. Martin, late F.T.C.D., and Hussey; *Doctor of Laws*: Rev. —Roberts and Mr. McCaul; *Masters of Arts*: Revs. J. J. Freed, J. J. Butler, T. Armstrong, A. Robinson, G. Gregg, F. Thompson, W. S. King, A. Clements, F. Henshar, W. N. Guinness; Messrs. T. B. Aldwell, R. P. Lloyd, W. Lloyd, T. Williams, H. V. Hemmings, G. Boyd, R. Haire, T. R. Gildea, H. H. Dillon, R. Collins, T. Nicholson, A. Norman, E. Kelly, J. Jones, W. Renny, R. Travers, T. Smith, R. L. P. T. M. Clintock, T. Craddock, E. Fitzgerald; *Bachelors of Medicine*: E. Kelly, G. Osbrey, J. Ferguson, W. Boswell.—At the same time a large number were admitted to the degree of A.B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two Bills were brought forward in the House of Commons on Thursday, by the Attorney-General, founded on the Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The first was to improve the administration of justice in Ecclesiastical Courts. The Attorney-General said the object of this Bill would be to consolidate 300 or 400 Courts dispersed all over the country, and to give their jurisdiction to one Court, to sit in London or wherever his Majesty should please to appoint. The Court of Delegates it was proposed to abolish, and to transfer their jurisdiction to the Privy Council. The effect of the present state of the laws on these subjects was, in many instances, a denial of justice. It was proposed to consolidate all these jurisdictions into one Court, which would prevent the present inconvenience. It was proposed that testamentary and matrimonial causes should remain in the Ecclesiastical Court; but that the question on tithes and the conduct of the Clergy should be entirely taken out of their jurisdiction.—The other was a Bill to provide for the better maintenance and discipline of the Clergy. This measure provided that in order to procure speedy justice a Court should be established in every county, with power to take cognisance of all matters relating to the Clergy—and that authority should be given to all its decisions with speedy execution.

The Archbishop of York has suspended any nomination to the Stall at York, vacant by the death of Lord Scarborough, until all the circumstances connected with it shall have been considered by the Church Commission.

On the morning of Thursday week, the whole of the interior of the parsonage-house at Elmley, Yorkshire, was destroyed by fire. The Rev. Mr. Pym had a very narrow escape, the flames having penetrated to his room, and seized upon his bed before he awoke. The damage is estimated at 500l.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells intends to hold an Ordination at Wells, on Easter Sunday, and the candidates are required to send in their papers by the 25th of March inst.

At his title audit on Tuesday se'night, the Rev. Lord Augustus Fitzclarence, with his accustomed liberality, returned 10 per cent. to the whole of the payers.

M. DUVAL has been appointed by the Trustees, French Master to the Exeter Free Grammar School, with an annual salary.

On Thursday last, a large National and Sunday School was opened at Brierley Hill, near Stourbridge, for the instruction of five hundred children, two hundred and fifty of each sex.

On Wednesday morning, in compliance with summonses issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and according to their established right and custom of assembling at the commencement of every Session of Parliament and making a representation to the King of the state of the Church, there was held at the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey, a solemn Convocation of the dignified Clergy belonging to that division of the kingdom immediately under the supervision of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Rose. The Convocation then proceeded to consider of their address.

During the violent storm on Sunday se'night, about thirty feet of the ornamental stone-work, on the beautiful tower at Lavenham, was blown off, and fell through the roof of the church, breaking several of the timbers. The damage probably amounts to 200l. or 300l.

A stone tower has recently been added to the Church at Titley, Herefordshire, at the sole expense of Lady COFFIN GREENLY, for the purpose of affording accommodation to the poorer classes.

On Thursday se'night an opposition was made to the grant of the Church-rate for the parish of Oldswinford, near Stourbridge, which contains a manufacturing population of upwards of 14,000; but on a division the rate was carried by a very large majority of rate-payers. A poll was then demanded by the opponents, who were composed chiefly of Dissenters, but subsequently finding that if the poll were proceeded with the majority in favour of the rate would be immense, the opposition was abandoned.—This attempt aroused such a strong Conservative feeling, that a loyal address to the King was signed in the space of a few hours by several hundred most respectable individuals of Stourbridge and the neighbourhood, expressive of their gratitude for the gracious sentiments contained in his Majesty's speech, and their determination to support his Majesty in the exercise of his prerogative; and thanking him for calling to his councils at so critical a period "statesmen whose endeavours are manifestly calculated to maintain the honour of the crown and the best interests of the empire, and in whose firmness, wisdom, and integrity, they repose entire confidence."

CHURCH PROPERTY.—Those who contend that Church property may be applied to lay purposes, should reflect that our King, on taking his Coronation Oath, swears to maintain, to the utmost of his power, the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion established by law; and to preserve to the Bishops and Clergy their rights and privileges as by law appertaining to them. This is the obligatory oath of our Kings, as regulated by the 1st of William and Mary. At the dissolution of monasteries the Lords Spiritual consisted of twenty-six mitred Abbots and two Priors—a considerable body in those times, and equal in number to the temporal Nobility. All these held, or were supposed to hold, certain Baronies under the King; for WILLIAM the CONQUEROR thought proper to change the tenure of *fankalmoin*, or free alms, under which the Bishops held their land during the Saxon Government, into the feudal or Norman tenure of *Barony*, which subjected their estates to all civil charges and assessments from which they were before exempt, and in right of succession to those Baronies, which were unalienable from their respective dignities, the Bishops and Abbots obtained their seats in the House of Lords. But these Lords Spiritual are, in the eye of the law, a distinct state from the Lords Temporal, and are so distinguished in most Acts of Parliament, yet in practice they are usually blended together under the name of the Lords; they intermix their votes, and the majority of such intermixture binds both estates, and from this want of separate assembly and separate negative of the Prelates some writers have argued ("Whitlock on Parliament") very cogently, that the Lords Spiritual and Temporal are now only one estate, which is unquestionably true in every effectual sense.—*Morn. Post*.



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

VOL. XV.—No. 745.

SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1835.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—To-morrow Evening will be performed, the new Comedy, entitled PATRICIAN AND PAUVRE; or, "Confusion worse Confounded." Principal characters by Messrs. Ward, Vining, W. Farren, Harley, Bartley, Webster; Miss Taylor, and Mrs. Glover. After which, the Grand Entertainment of KING ARTHUR AND THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow evening will be performed, Aubert's Historical Opera of LESTOCQ; or, The Fête of the Hermitage. After which, the Melo-drama of THE MILLER AND HIS MEN.—On Tuesday, Lestocq; or, The Fête of the Hermitage. After which, Black Eyed Susan.—On Wednesday, there will be no performance.—On Thursday, Lestocq; or, The Fête of the Hermitage. And other Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Incassant Laughter to Robert Macaire.—The Revival of Tom and Jerry has been attended with the expected effect. Hundreds have been sent away from the doors nightly.—Possibly the last Six Nights of the Season.—To-morrow, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, ROBERT MACAIRE; or, The Exploits of a Gentleman at Large. After which, the Melo-drama of TOM AND JERRY, or, Life in London; with its original cast. With a splendid Masque Fête. To conclude with the Burletta of FREAKS AND FOLLIES.—Every Wednesday and Friday during Lent, Mr. Yates will give a Series of Entertainments.—Box-office open from 10 till 5, where Places and Private Boxes may be had of Mr. Campbell. Private Boxes also of Mr. Sains, St. James's-street.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—Under the Sole Management of Mrs. Nisbett.—For the BENEFIT of Mr. WRENCH.—To-morrow evening the performance will commence with the new Farce called IN STATU QUO. After which, the favourite Burletta, called SPONGE OUT OF TOWN; or, No Dinner Yet. Principal characters by Messrs. Tibbity, Grosvenor, and Wrench. With the highly successful Farce, entitled MY FIRST FIT OF THE GOULF. To which will be added, for this night only, the popular Farce, called GREY AND GREEN. Characters by Messrs. Grosvenor, Tibbity, Barnett, Wrench; Mrs. Nisbett, and Miss Williams. To be followed by FAMILY PECULIARITIES; or, The Sisters Three. To conclude with the Farce of THE STATION HOUSE.—Tickets to be had of Mr. Wrench, 2, Pickett-place, Temple-bar; and at the Box-office.

THE EDOURANTION.—STRAND THEATRE.—Under the Patronage of their Majesties at the Pavilion, and of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria.—The EDOURANTION, or Large Transparent ORBEET, invented by D. F. WALKER, respectfully announces his ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES, illustrated by the transparent Scenery of the above elaborate and original machine; comprehending a clear and intelligible view and explanation of all the principal phenomena of the Earth and Heavenly Bodies, on WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS next, 25th and 27th March. Lower Boxes 3s., Upper ditto 2s., Pit 1s.—Doors open at Six, begin at Seven, and before Ten.—Tickets and Places to be had at the Theatre daily.

PREMIUMS FOR GLEES.—THE LIVERPOOL BEEF-STEAK CLUB hereby offer a Premium of £10 for the best, and a Premium of £5 for the second best CONVIVIAL GLEE, for four equal voices, to be written expressly for the Club.—A Motto to be put on each Composition, and the name of the Author to be enclosed in a sealed Letter, endorsed with the Motto, which will be opened when the Prizes have been adjudged. The MSS. of the Candidate Glee will be retained for the use of the Club.

The Glee to be left at Andrews's Library, Bond-street, London, or forwarded direct to the Secretary of the Club, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, on or before the 1st May next. The decision will be announced on the 6th August.

Liverpool, 20th January, 1835.

N.B. The Prizes for the past year were awarded to Dr. Smith, Dublin, and to Mr. John Parry, London.

Candidates for the previous Prizes are requested not to send any Compositions on this occasion in the same handwriting as before.

LESTOCQ.—T. BOOSEY and CO. will shortly publish, and have ready for delivery to the public (gratis, at their Foreign Musical Library, 28, Holles-street, London), ST. FEMEN, respecting the PUBLICATION and COPYRIGHT of OPERAS composed by their late partner, T. Boosey, and published abroad. T. Boosey and Co. are induced to adopt this course, in consequence of Advertisements appearing in the Public Journals, referring to proceedings in the Court of Exchequer, whereby T. Boosey and Co. have been restrained from selling Quadrilles and Waltzes by P. Musard, sold by him to T. Boosey and Co. in the course of trade, in violation of the Public to suspend their judgment on the proceedings in the Court of Exchequer until those proceedings are finally determined, it not being in the power of T. Boosey and Co. to produce such evidence in time for the recent hearing, when the Injunction was granted, to enable them to make a full and complete defence to the charge of D'Almeida and Co., and which at a future stage of the proceedings T. Boosey and Co. confidently feel they shall be enabled to do.

RICH FIGURED and PLAIN SILKS.—TO-MORROW, and DURING THE WEEK, the Proprietors of Regent House will OFFER an immense STOCK of RICH SILKS, in all the various shades of colour and pattern manufactured. The above goods have been purchased under peculiar (although in many instances distressing) circumstances, and will be sold in whole pieces, or even dress length, at considerably less than wholesale prices.—Address, ALLISON and EDWARDS, Regent House, 240, Regent-street.

SPIRALFIELD'S HOUSE, 234, Regent-street.—HENRY NEWTON begs to announce that, TO-MORROW (Monday), he will be enabled to offer a second Lot of rich Jardiniere Check Gros de Naples, Spiralfields figured and plain Silks, Satins, Satin Turques, Satinettes, &c., of the exclusive manufacture for which his house has been long celebrated. Also, a large quantity of French embroidered Muslin Collars and Canezous, French Blondes, Ribbons, Gloves, &c., purchased during the past week, at HALF-PRICE, being part of a Bankrupt's Stock.—Spiralfields House, directly opposite Hanover-street.

FAMILIES, on arriving in Town, should, previous to purchasing, inspect the STOCK of STRONG, STRACHAN, and WOOLLEY, 337 and 339, Oxford-street, decidedly the cheapest in London for Family Linens, Silks, Hoisery, Halberd-shery, &c. They will offer on TO-MORROW (Monday), peryari, well worth 3s. 6d.; several cases of French Gauze Ribbons and Blondes, at 2s. 6d.; with a large choice of Imitation Chalis, from 10s. the dress. Also, a stock of India Taffeties, at 3s. the piece, containing two dresses.—Strong, Strachan, and Woolley (late Todd and Co.), 337 and 339, Oxford-street, second door from Argyle-street.

THERE is such a mess made by the carpenters and bricklayers compelled almost to GIVE AWAY their IMENSE STOCK, consisting of upwards of thirty thousand pounds' worth of damask table linen, sheetings, both printed and Irish, blankets, counterpanes, quilts, 27 boxes of Irish linens, printed chintzes, curtain muslins, damasks, moreens, long cloths, calicos, shawls (most costly), new prints, muslins, and a large lot of French merinos, French cambric handkerchiefs, beautiful embroidery in collars, mantlets, canezous, trimmings and canezous, about 7,000 French tulle and Barege dresses, and a large lot of French blonds, suitable for Court dresses, together with an endless variety of silks and rich satins of every description; to enumerate prices would be impossible, but during the alterations, which will be complete in one month from this day, an immense reduction in price will be made. Families who may have occasion to buy largely, will do well to call early.—P.S. Ladies must excuse the dirt and dust made by the workmen, as the warehouse is in a sad mess.

JARVIS'S INDIA RUBBER WATERPROOF POLISH, for Boots, Shoes, Harness, and Cab-heads, is the only preparation that resists water and makes the leather completely waterproof.—We particularly recommend Jarvis's India Rubber Waterproof Polish as peculiarly suitable to our sporting friends who are desirous of preserving their feet dry and their bones from rheumatic attacks.—Bell's Life in London. "We are not in the habit of recommending any article which is advertised in our paper, but we have felt so much obliged to Jarvis's India Rubber Waterproof Polish, that we have felt it our duty to recommend it to all our connections."—Bell's Old Weekly Messenger. Manufactory, Jarvis's, 142, Tottenham-court-road, and sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each, by Barclay and Sons, 15, Abchurch-lane; Suttou and Co., Bow Church-yard; Kent and Co., Falcon-lane; Bais, Brothers, and Co., 125 and 126, Lower Thames-street; and by most respectable druggists, oilmen and saddlers.

WEAK LEGS, KNEES, and ANKLES.—SHOOLBRED and RENWICK, of 34, Jermy-street, St. James's, beg to announce their NEW INVENTED PATENT PLASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. The particular property of the Stocking is to give constant support to the leg, in varicose or enlarged veins, weak, swollen, or dropsical affections. The Knee-cap will be of great use when the knee-joint receives support from the Stock. It is to give support to the ankle-joint after fractures and dislocations, or in any case where, from weakness of the part, support may be necessary. It is to say, wherever common bandages are requisite, the above articles will beneficially supersede their application, inasmuch as they yield an equally diffused pressure over the part affected.

WESTMINSTER CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.—At a Meeting of Electors and Inhabitants of the City of Westminster, interested in the support of Conservative Principles, held on Monday, the 2d of March, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, Lord BLOT, President of the Society, in the Chair, the following, among other resolutions, were unanimously passed:—

1. That a Conservative Society having been established for the purpose of securing the fair and independent representation of the city and liberties of Westminster in Parliament, and for promoting the Conservative cause therein, this Meeting earnestly recommends the Society to the support of such of the constituents as enter candidly into an agreement to advance towards the constitution of 2. That all Members of the Society do pay an annual subscription, not exceeding one guinea, and that the Treasurers be authorised to receive donations to any amount.

The names of any Gentlemen wishing to become candidates for admission to the Society, together with the amount of their subscriptions and donations, will be received by Thomas Wallford, Esq., 11, Clarges-street, Piccadilly; and John Bawtree, Esq., 23, St. Martin's-lane, Treasurers of the Society.

TO CLERGYMEN.—The Incumbent of a Living on the borders of Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire, is desirous of making an EXCHANGE for a Living in one of the Southern, Western, South-western, or Midland Counties. The Advertiser's motive for wishing the exchange is purely a family one, and not from the slightest objection to the neighbourhood, which is excellent and healthy.—Address, post paid, to H. B., care of Mr. John Booth, Bookseller, Duke-street, Portland Place.

A CLERGYMAN of the Established Church of England, late Minister of a large and very respectable congregation at one of the finest towns in FRANCE, to which he is licensed by the Bishop of London, wishes to receive at Easter, THREE YOUNG GENTLEMEN, to take the places of the same number who will leave him at that time. The terms are Thirty Pounds per Quarter for each scholar, payable in advance according to the custom of the country; but without extra charges of any kind, except for books and stationery, if wanted, and washing. Hitherto, all the young Gentlemen of this little establishment have finished the usual course of school education at home, and have come to France for the purpose of learning the French language, with such other branches of liberal knowledge as are necessary to prepare them for society and business. The Advertiser has had the experience of more than twenty years' found parents, fifteen of which has passed in France, and has very rarely indeed found it necessary for a young person of good conduct to stay with him more than twelve months, whilst, in many instances, where the Pupil had previously, in England or elsewhere, made some progress in the French language, three, or six months, according to circumstances, have been found sufficient to complete his studies in that respect. In these short periods, his Pupils have succeeded in speaking and writing the French language well, and in acquiring confidence in the safety and pleasure of the fathers, with their instruction in the art of swimming. A Lady, who is a native of Paris, lives in the family to afford the Pupils a constant opportunity of conversing in the French language. To a parent who may desire that his son should learn this language in a proper manner, and who would approve of his passing a short time in France with a view to the general cultivation of his mind, and to that improvement in manners which, under prudent and proper direction, is its common effect, the present opportunity will be an excellent one. The Advertiser's Pupils, and as to the happy manner in which they have all passed their time with him and the family.—Apply, post paid, to George Reynell, Esq., 42, Chancery-lane, London.

THE Friends of a YOUNG LADY are desirous of placing her in a SITUATION as GOVERNESS, where the Pupils are young. She has been two years in France—draws and plays sufficiently well to give the first instructions in those fine arts—and is capable of superintending the usual branches of early female education.—Address to E. J., care of Mr. Hailes, 158, Piccadilly.

ABERDEENSHIRE.—HOUSE and SHOOTING to be LET.—To be LET, for such period as may be agreed upon, the MANSION HOUSE of STRICHEN, with the RIGHT of SHOOTING over the estate, which contains nearly 11,000 acres. The house is modern, in complete repair, and is very handsomely furnished. The whole place is adapted for the residence of a family of distinction. There are two great parks, the property, and hares, rabbits, and partridges are abundant. The plantations afford roe, pheasant, and cock shooting, and there is a pack of fox hounds within reach.—Strichen is within a mile of the village of that name, whence there is a daily post, and within 36 miles of Aberdeen, betwixt which place and London there is a regular and very rapid communication by steam. The rent will be made very moderate to an approved tenant.—Application may be made to Mr. McCrae, 22, Floyder-street, Westminster.

HYDE PARK.—To be LET or SOLD, a HOUSE, No. 41, in South-street, Park-lane, consisting of 7 attics, 5 best bed-rooms, 3 dressing-rooms, 2 water-closets, 2 drawing-rooms and ante-room, dining-room 30 feet by 24, study and hall, kitchen under leads, and numerous offices, with or without stabling adjoining, with a well enclosed yard, 10 stalls, 1 box, good livery-room, 1 dwelling-room, and 6 sleeping-rooms.—Apply to No. 9, Clifford-street, Bond-street.

CHAMBERS.—LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS.—To LET, at greatly Reduced Rents, several Suites on the ground, first, and top floors, varying from 2 to 5 rooms in each, with every convenience, and suitable for residence or business.—Apply at No. 21, on the north side.

PARTNERSHIP.—The Proprietor of a very old established Business, in which articles of general use are manufactured, is desirous of meeting with a PARTNER who can command from TWO to FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS, and who will not object to take the management of the accounts: the business is very extensive and profitable, and may be greatly extended.—References may be made to Samuel Owen, Esq., 6, Furnival's Inn. Note: but principals will be treated with.

MONEY LENT.—Noblemen, Members of Parliament, the Clergy, and others, desirous of obtaining Loans of Money, accommodated with any sum from £500 and upwards, upon very reasonable terms. Secrecy in all cases observed, and money advanced without delay.—Address, in letter, post paid, to D. L. Cheat Coffee House, Titchborne-street, Haymarket, London.

CARPETS.—LAPWORTH and RILEY, Manufacturers to the Carpet of the Duchesse de Kent, respectfully announce their Ability and Gentry to import their select assortment of Axminster, Hainburg, and Brussels, Saxony, and every other description of Carpets of British manufacture, of superior fabrics. TOURNAI CARPETS.—Being the appointed Agents for this celebrated and beautiful article, they are enabled to execute orders to any dimensions or design. ORIENTAL CARPETS.—Their collection is of the greatest variety and the most recherche character. Warehouse, 19 and 20, Old Bond-street.

THE NOBILITY and GENTRY are most respectfully made acquainted that the EXTENSIVE WARE-ROOMS of Messrs. MILES and EDWARDS will present, during the approaching season, the most effective Display of useful and elegant FURNITURE, suitable to every description of building, which has ever been exhibited at any Establishment in the Spring. Their ECONOMICAL SYSTEM of FURNISHING, so generally known and approved, will be continued by them, and in no instance will they permit any but their own manufacture to be sold on the premises.

The singularly SPLENDID CHINTZES they are now introducing, they flatter themselves will meet with the approbation of the Public: at the same time they consider it necessary to say they are not responsible for any inferior imitations of their designs which are selling by other houses in London as the production of Miles and Edwards.—No. 134, Oxford-street, near Hanover-square.

TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.—CROMAR and Co. most respectfully acquaint the Nobility and Gentry that their purchases of BRUSSELS and other CARPETS, being now completed for the Spring, they flatter themselves will be found, on inspection, the largest, most splendid, and efficient Stock ever exhibited at any one Establishment in the Metropolis. The singularly favorable terms under which they have been purchased, will enable them to offer the best Brussels from 3s. 6d. to 4s., actually worth 5s. to 5s. 6d. per yard.—Silk Tabarets, Damasks, Moreens, Chintz Furniture, for dining and drawing-room window curtains, &c. Every article connected with furnishing at full 30 per cent. under any house in London. Estimates given for general Furnishing, &c.—Wholesale Carpet Warehouse, 52, Charing-cross, opposite the Admiralty.

DAVIES'S CANDLES, 5d. per lb.; Soap, 4d.; fine Wax-candles, 1s. 6d., 1s. 11d., and 2s. 1d.; Yellow Soap, 4s. 6d., 5s., and 5s. 6d.; Mottled Soaps, 5s., and 6s.; Cured and Uncured Palm 1s. and 1s. 4d. per packet; Old Brown Windsor 1s. 4d. and 1s. 9d.; Rose 2s.; Camper 2s.; Almond 2s. 6d.; Sealing-Wax 4s. and 4s. 6d. per lb.; Sperm Oil 5s. 6d. and 6s. per gallon; Lamp Oils 3s. and 3s. 6d.—For Cash, at DAVIES'S Old Established Warehouse, 63, St. Martin's-lane, opposite New Slaughter's Coffee-house, who will meet the prices of any other house with the same quality of articles.

ROYAL INFIRMARY for the RELIEF of the POOR afflicted with DISEASES of the EYE, Cork-street, Burlington-gardens.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at No. 6, Cork-street, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant. The Chair to be taken at twelve o'clock precisely. E. JENNER MURRAY, Honorary Secretary.

59, Chancery-lane, March 19, 1835.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Dividends on the Shares in the Capital Stock of this Society, for the year 1834, will be paid on application at the Society's Office, Fleet-street, London, on the 6th day of April next, or on any subsequent day (Wednesdays excepted), between the hours of Eleven o'clock in the morning and Three o'clock in the afternoon. And further Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of the Society will be closed on Monday the 17th instant, and re-opened on Monday the 13th of April next. Any Proprietor, on application at the Office (if by letter, post-paid), may have a printed form or order, whereby he can empower his banker or agent in London, to receive dividends on his behalf. By order of the Directors, Law Life Office, March, 1835. GEO. KIRKPATRICK, Actuary.

PROTECTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 35, Old Jewry; Regent-street, corner of Jermy-street, St. James's; and Wellington-street, Southwark.—CAPITAL, £5,000,000. Notice is hereby given, that Insurances which expire at Lady Day next, should be renewed within fifteen days thereafter, or they will become void. Receipts for such renewals are now ready at the above Office, and with the respective Agents to the Company throughout the United Kingdom. WILMER HARRIS, Secretary.

HAND IN HAND FIRE-OFFICE, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.—Instituted in 1666. For the Insurance of Buildings, Household Furniture, Stock in Trade, &c. within the Kingdom of Great Britain. All Persons whose Insurances become due at Lady Day, are requested to observe, that their receipts are now ready, and that the money should be paid within fifteen days from that period. No charge is made for the Policy when the sum insured amounts to £300 or upwards. ROBERT STEVEN, Secretary.

METROPOLIS PURE SOFT SPRING WATER COMPANY. Capital, £300,000, in 30,000 Shares of £10 each. Deposit, £1 per Share. Applications for Shares may be made to the Secretaries, No. 3, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross; and No. 4, Mansion House, City. J. IVIMEY, G. H. HEPPELL, Secretaries.

HIS MAJESTY'S LEVEES.—Messrs. FLETCHER, Military Tailors, &c., 33, New Bnd-street, continue to contract for the New Deputy Lieutenant's Uniform complete for 30 Guineas; for Court Dresses complete 20 Guineas; Plain Clothing of the best description as under.—Dress Coats (colours), 3l. 6s.; Frocks, 4l. 5s.; Trousers, 1l. 10s. 6d.; blue or black a trifle more. A Footman's Suit of Livery, 4l. 5s.—Copy this Address.

FURNITURE, Upholstery, Bedding, &c.—WALKER'S celebrated Matt, 109, High Holborn, near Day and Martin's, will, on inspection, be found to be one of the most extensive and complete in the Metropolis. The goodness and solidity of the articles cannot be surpassed. Bed tables, from 4 guineas; tables, from 5 guineas; par tables, from 5 guineas; mahogany wardrobe, from 7 guineas; winged do., from 16 guineas; dining table, from 3 guineas; sliding do., with shifting leaves, from 6 guineas; mahogany chairs, from 14s.; solid rosewood do., from 25s.; chelofians, from 3 guineas; sofas and couches, from 5 guineas; window curtains, from 3 guineas; 4-post furniture, from 5 guineas; tent do., from 30s.; easy chairs, from 50s.; marble wash-stands and dressing-tables, from 50s.; mahogany do., from 15s.; painted do., from 7s. 6d.; mahogany drawers, from 30s.; painted do., from 38s.; pembroke tables, from 25s.; &c. &c.

ARMY CONTRACTS. Office of Ordnance, Pall-mall, 6th March, 1835. NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons desirous of Contracting to supply the following Articles for the Use of the Army; the deliveries of which are to commence on and for the 1st day of May, 1835, and to continue (subject to the usual conditions of the Contracts) until the 31st October—viz.—

BREAD. To His Majesty's Land Forces (the Foot Guards excepted, and also the Household Cavalry when in the County of Middlesex), in Cantonments, Quarters, and Barracks in the undermentioned Counties and Islands:

Bedford,	Hants,	Oxford,
Berks (including the town of Hungerford),	Hereford,	Rutland,
Bucks (including Colindale),	Hertford,	Salop,
Cambridge (including the town of Newmarket),	Hunts,	Somerset,
Chester,	Isle of Man,	Stafford,
Corwall (including Scilly),	Kent (including Tilbury Fort, in the county of Essex),	Surrey,
Cumberland,	Lancaster,	Sussex,
Derby,	Leicester,	Warwick,
Devon,	Lincoln,	Westmoreland,
Dorset,	Midsex,	Wilt,
Durham (including Holy Island),	Monmouth,	York,
Essex (exclusive of Tilbury Fort),	Norfolk,	North and South Wales,
Gloucester (including the City of Bristol),	Northampton,	In the several Counties in North Britain,
	Northumberland (including the town of Berwick on Tweed),	And in the Islands of Alderney, Guernsey, and Jersey.
	Nottingham,	

To His Majesty's Cavalry and Artillery Horses in Cantonments, and Quarters, in the undermentioned Counties:

Bedford,	Gloucester (including Bristol),	Northumberland,
Berks (including Hungerford),	Hants and Isle of Wight),	Nottingham,
Berwick,	Hereford,	Oxford,
Buckingham,	Hertford,	Rutland,
Cambridge (including Newmarket),	Hunts,	Salop,
Chester,	Kent (including Tilbury Fort),	Somerset,
Corwall,	Lancaster,	Stafford,
Cumberland,	Leicester,	Suffolk,
Derby,	Lincoln,	Surrey,
Devon,	Midsex,	Sussex,
Dorset,	Monmouth,	Warwick,
Durham,	Norfolk,	Westmoreland,
Essex,	Northampton,	Worcester,
		York,
		North and South Wales.

FORAGE, viz.—Oats, Hay, and Straw, to His Majesty's Cavalry and Artillery Horses in Barracks, in the undermentioned Counties in South Britain:—

Berks,	Lancaster,	Suffolk,
Corwall,	Leicester,	Surrey,
Devon,	Lincoln,	Sussex,
Dorset,	Midsex,	Warwick,
Essex,	Monmouth,	York,
Hants (including the Isle of Wight),	Norfolk,	
Kent,	Northampton,	
	Northumberland (including Berwick on Tweed),	
	Nottingham,	
	Nottingham,	

And in the several Counties in North Britain. The Board of Ordnance, sealed up and marked on the outside "Tender for Army Supplies," will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, on or before Tuesday, the Seventh day of April next; but none will be received after Eleven o'clock on that day.

Proposals must be made separately for each County and Island, except for the several Counties comprising North and South Wales, all of which must be included in one Tender, likewise the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney, as also the several Counties in North Britain. Each Proposal must have the Letter which is annexed to the Tender properly filled up, by two Persons of known property engaging to become bound with the party tendering in the amount stated in the printed Particulars, for the due performance of the Contract; and no Proposal will be noticed unless made on a printed Form of Tender, and the Prices expressed in words at length; and should it so happen, that during the continuance of the Contract no Troops should be supplied by virtue of the same, the amount of the Sum on the Contract and Bond, paid in the first instance by the Contractor, will be refunded to him.

Persons who may make Tenders, are particularly requested to observe, that the Foot Guards are not in future to be supplied with Bread by the Contractor, neither are the Household Cavalry in the County of Middlesex, and Persons tendering are desired not to make use of any forms but those recently printed, which will be had upon application at this Office, between the hours of Ten and Twelve of the Morning, at the Board of Ordnance, sealed up, by two Persons of known property engaging to become bound with the party tendering in the amount stated in the printed Particulars, for the due performance of the Contract; and no Proposal will be noticed unless made on a printed Form of Tender, and the Prices expressed in words at length; and should it so happen, that during the continuance of the Contract no Troops should be supplied by virtue of the same, the amount of the Sum on the Contract and Bond, paid in the first instance by the Contractor, will be refunded to him. 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A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Ten o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

THE KING held a Levee on Wednesday at St. James's, and returned to Windsor in the evening.

There is no truth whatever in the report of the expected return of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of CUMBERLAND at present.

WE much regret that a circumstance, over which we have no control, obliges us to postpone until next Sunday our observations upon the first Report of the Church Reform Commissioners. Our regret, however, is in some degree lessened by the reflection, that the Report will have been some days in the hands of our readers—we address ourselves more particularly to our Clerical readers—before the appearance of those remarks which we feel it our duty to make upon it. We will not anticipate the nature of those remarks; but merely take this opportunity of observing, before the Commissioners shall come to the discussion of the questions of parochial duties; of pluralities; of the equalization of parochial incomes; the unions of parishes, or other matters vitally connected, not only with the interests, but with the existence of what have recently been called the working Clergy, that the Church and the country would feel infinitely more secure, and much better satisfied, if some members were added to the Commission, to be selected from the inferior grades of the sacred profession. The addition of one or two Archdeacons eminent for orthodoxy and talent, and of two or three Incumbents of Livings whose merits and experience might qualify them for such an appointment.

We make this suggestion advisably, and after consideration; because it so happens, that of the five Prelates who form the ecclesiastical minority of the Commissioners, we believe THREE have never served in the capacity either of Curate, or Vicar, or Rector. The excellent Archbishop of CANTERBURY was promoted to the see of London direct from the University of Oxford, and, we think, never did duty as a parish Priest. The Bishops of LINCOLN and PETERBOROUGH, we know, never did. The Archbishop of YORK may have done so; but the time which has elapsed since, and the vast changes which have taken place during that time, deteriorate considerably from the value of the superior experience of his Grace at the present moment. The Bishop of LONDON has passed through all the grades: yet, nevertheless, we contend that the addition of three or four individuals, each eminent in his degree, would be most satisfactory, and, as it seems to us, most advantageous in discussions as to the duties to be performed, and the compensations to be granted to men of whose labours and emoluments they can speak from knowledge and experience.

THE last week has been distinguished by the introduction into the House of Commons of a Bill by Sir ROBERT PEEL, for relieving Dissenters from the necessity of marrying according to the ceremony of the Established Church. By the provisions of the new Bill, "Dissenters (one of them having resided seven days in any particular hundred) may go before a resident Magistrate and declare their intention of marrying, setting forth in an affidavit that the parties applying are Dissenters and object to be married according to the rules of the Establishment—that they are of age, or that they have consent &c., and that there are no lawful impediments, &c.; and fourteen days after making such affidavit, and not after three months, the parties may again go before the Magistrate, and go through a simple form of civil contract by signing a declaration that they consider themselves man and wife. This will constitute a legal marriage; the Magistrate before whom the contract is signed taking care to transmit the declaration to the parson of the parish, who will register it in the way marriages are ordinarily registered. Upon this ceremony the fee will amount to 7s.—2s. of which to be paid to the Magistrate, and 5s. to the Clergyman."

This is an abstract of the Act which was brought before the House of Commons on Tuesday by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in a speech replete with perfect knowledge of his subject, and glowing throughout with the most kindly feelings towards those by whom the benefits of the Act will be felt. The force and value of the Right Honourable Baronet's address to the House, and the important light in which the healing measure it advocates, were received, will be best estimated by the acknowledgments, not only of Honourable Members who may be said to represent the Dissenting interests in Parliament, but of the leaders of Opposition, and those who generally follow those leaders. Upon some minor points, some small objections were started, but we may safely say that we never recollect a measure so universally well received as this last new proof Sir ROBERT PEEL'S wisdom and liberality.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL indulged in a few maternal comparisons between his own little egg of last year—which he seemed to think, if he had not been driven out of the nest, he might have brought to maturity—and the present well developed Bill; but even his Lordship admitted the "liberality and justice" of the measure.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL very properly took up, or rather set down, Mr. FERGUSSON, who expressed an opinion that under all circumstances, marriage had nothing to do with a "religious ceremony;" in which opinion as to the holy state of matrimony, the learned Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, late Attorney-General, perfectly coincided. Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, on behalf of the members of the Church of England, declared that they considered and held it to be a most solemn religious ceremony, and that the Dissenter had no more right to expect the Churchman to limit it to a civil contract, than the Churchman had to require the Dissenter to render it anything else than a civil contract.

Mr. SHEIL objected that the Clergyman should have five shillings out of the fee, and the Magistrate only two—this was quite natural; the Magistrate might be a lawyer.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill amidst loud cheers. We would venture to ask one question relatively to this Bill. Why make it necessary for the Dissenters to swear to their dissent before the Magistrate?—the very fact of their appearance before him is a proof of their dissent. We know the oath is considered objectionable, and to us it appears needless.

It is with regret, which will be universally felt for the sake of Ireland and her interests, that we announce the resignation of the Lord Chancellorship of that kingdom by Sir EDWARD SUGDEN. We have no right to discuss private feelings, nor

touch upon matters of a private nature, even when high and noble generosity bring those feelings immediately before the public. The result is of serious importance to the sister country, and therefore to this. On the part of Sir EDWARD SUGDEN, the sacrifice is complete—he has at once thrown up the highest office in the kingdom, and renounced all claim upon the retiring pension.

On Friday Sir HENRY HARDINGE brought forward his Resolutions on the subject of Irish Tithes in an able and statesmanlike speech. Sir ROBERT PEEL most powerfully advocated the Resolutions, which were opposed by GOOSEY HUME, Lord HOWICK, and Mr. SPRING RICE. The last named gentleman divided the House upon an amendment which was lost. The numbers were—

For the Amendment	198
For the Resolution	213

Majority for Ministers 15

One circumstance occurred to distinguish this debate from the ordinary course—GOOSEY HUME let fall some observations upon Sir ROBERT PEEL'S conduct, which he did not appear quite willing to retract, when called upon in the House by the Right Honourable Baronet.

Sir ROBERT, immediately after the close of the debate, sent the Middlesex SOLAN the following letter:—

"House of Commons, March 20, Friday Evening.
"Sir,—In the course of the debate this evening, I understood you to make use of expressions of which the purport was, that I was pursuing a course in respect to the measure then under discussion that was inconsistent with the conduct of a man of honour.

"Thinking it probable that such expressions fell from you inconsiderately, and in the warmth of debate, I gave you the opportunity of recalling them, by an appeal to you in the House.

"I could not with propriety pursue the subject further at the time, but I am confident that you will feel that the expressions of which I complain are not consistent with the usages of Parliament, and not warranted by the freedom of debate, and that you will therefore not hesitate to disavow them as applied to me.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
"ROBERT PEEL.

"JOSEPH HUME, Esq., M.P."

To which the SOLAN got some friend to write the following answer:—

"House of Commons, March 20.
"Sir,—I expressed myself in the debate to the best of my recollection, strongly condemnatory of the conduct of the Government of which you are the head, inasmuch as you and your party had objected to and rejected the Bill of last session, for settling the tithes of Ireland, as inconsistent with the welfare of the country; and I added, that I did not consider it honourable to have done so, and then to come down, as you had now done, to propose a measure every way similar.
"When you appealed to me in the House as to the words I had used, and whether I intended to cast imputations on your honour, my immediate answer was, that I could not say what your feelings of honour were, but that I, as a political man, should not have considered it honourable conduct if I had so acted.

"It is, therefore, quite clear in my recollection, that whilst I made my observations in allusion to what I would have done, I did not impugn your honour as a gentleman in the course you had taken, as the views you take of your political duty are doubtless as pure as my own, or those of any other Member, although your political conduct be the reverse of mine.

"I am not aware, therefore, that you had any just grounds for understanding my expressions to impugn your honour as a gentleman. I had no intention to make any such personal charge; and I regret that in the heat of debate I should have so expressed myself to convey a meaning I did not intend.
"I remain your obedient servant,
"JOSEPH HUME.

"Right Hon. Sir R. PEEL, M.P."

Of course this retraction was abundantly satisfactory—and GOOSEY, having gobbled up his own words, went to roost.

BESIDES the measures which have during the last week been brought forward by the Minister, two others of considerable importance have originated with Members not connected with the Government—we mean two Bills brought in by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, for the more effectually manning his Majesty's Navy and for the registration of sailors, and the abolition of impressment; and a Bill of Sir JOHN CAMPBELL'S for the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

We, who cannot yet bring ourselves to believe with Mr. BARING, that the whole character of the English nation is so changed within the last twenty years, that it would not, in case of a war, endure the system of impressment upon which, to the commencement of the existing peace, our Navy was upon any sudden emergency manna, do not quite coincide in the wisdom of abandoning the power of impressment, however much we may admire the prudence of offering so very decided an opinion as that delivered by the Right Honourable Gentleman in the House of Commons. The importance and power of the United States, we are quite ready with the Right Honourable Gentleman, to admit; but we are not prepared, whatever respect we may feel for the American people, to allow the principles and practice of the British Government to be regulated by their feelings, or influenced by their prejudices, and least of all, constrained by their "power or importance."

Upon the subject of impressment a great difference of opinion appeared to exist amongst the naval Members of the House of Commons, and Sir MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY maintained the right of the Crown to summon "all classes of subjects to the defence of the country in time of danger." All the speakers, however, concurred in believing that the measure would be highly popular with the merchant seamen, which, as it appears to us, it could not possibly be, unless it were evident to them that its result would be their entire emancipation from a liability to serve in men-of-war.

The principle of Sir JAMES GRAHAM'S Bill is excellent, and the scheme of holding out inducements for voluntary service, liberal and benevolent; but, when Sir JAMES GRAHAM anticipates the probability—we should say the possibility—of securing those services by a registration of seamen, available in case of need, we think the Right Honourable Baronet builds but on a sandy foundation. However correct this register might be (in the way of a Naval Court Guide) in the outset, we very much doubt whether any one of the thousands whose "addresses" might be inserted in it, would be to be found in the place indicated at the end of three months; and certainly those who feel so much delight at the abolition of the system by which they were liable to be "pressed," would in case of a Proclamation, calling upon them for their services, be universally found "not at home" when so called upon.

There is no analogy—can be none—between balloting for militia-men and calling out sailors. The landsman has his home, his cottage, his wife, his children round him—if not, he is in trade or manufacture, and is always tangible by the operation of the ballot. A sailor never will settle—never does settle—the very essence of his nature is restlessness; he is as much out of his element on shore as a cod-fish, and would die if he were not allowed to take to the water again when he felt inclined. A sailor, who in a foreign harbour gets a day's leave on shore to "stretch his legs a bit, and see the

country," generally walks from the landing-place to the first public-house, where he remains "enjoying himself" till it is time to go on board again;—his ship is his home. If then, the registration of sailors out of employ is to have the effect of pointing out where they are to be found on an emergency, the perpetual restraint upon the men, and the necessity of announcing to some superior officer every change they might make in their places of abode, would be ten thousand times worse than impressment itself: and if the registry is only to have the effect of indicating to the Government the names of men ready and willing to serve the KING, the fact that half of them, or perhaps all of them, may be at sea in the merchant service in distant parts of the world at the moment they are most wanted, would, at least as it appears to us, utterly destroy the value, utility, and efficacy of the scheme.

The Bill for securing the interest of merchant seamen, with regard to contracts and engagements with Captains and Masters, is one likely to be productive of great benefit to the sailors.

Sir JOHN CAMPBELL'S Bill for the abolition of arrest for debt, is one of the highest importance, and one which requires the greatest care and caution in its discussion. It proposes at once, and at a blow, to alter all the mercantile principles of the country—to change the law, in a manner so decisive as to change the nature and character of credit—to place the property of the debtor at the mercy and in the possession of one creditor, who, so long as he, out of all the debtor's property, can secure the amount of his own demand, will leave the debtor a beggar, and the rest of the creditors without the possibility of obtaining a farthing in the pound. All confidence will be at an end—all purchasers will be compelled to pay ready money—trade will be restricted, commerce fettered—the Bill system, upon which the transfer of thousands and hundreds of thousands of pounds daily takes place, will cease and determine; the consequence of which—beyond the vast diminution of revenue—will be the contraction of all mercantile and financial speculations. No man can, upon principle, defend the anomalous proceeding of shutting a man up in prison because he owes fifty pounds, when by so shutting him up you deprive him of the means of earning a hundred: but the subject is of an extremely comprehensive nature—the measure will most seriously affect a vast number of different interests. It is a measure of great delicacy and difficulty, and will, we repeat, require, as we are sure it will receive, the strictest investigation and the deepest attention in its progress through Parliament.

LORD BROUGHAM, who, it appears, piques himself particularly on his entire ignorance of the contents or prayer of the petitions which he presents to Parliament, and who the other night, on the Canada question, went the length of presenting a violent petition against himself and his colleagues, made a second exhibition on Friday by advocating the cause of some oppressed Clergyman in the diocese of Exeter.

For the effect of his Lordship's efforts we have only to refer our readers to the speech of the Bishop of that diocese; of its character and merits we shall say nothing of ourselves, but borrow the following description of them from yesterday's Morning Chronicle:—

The Chronicle, speaking of his Lordship's speech, says:—"The answer of the Bishop of Exeter amounted to an acknowledgment that diocesan, while they may not be obliged to state the reasons why particular livings are not given to this or that Clergyman, are still bound to bestow them according to some general principle reconcilable with the good of the community. Thus, for instance, Dr. PHILLIPPS said, that of sixteen livings which had come into his gift since his elevation to the see of Exeter, thirteen had been bestowed on Curates selected on the ground of merit alone; one on a son of his own—of course a deserving son; one to the best Clergyman he could find in the neighbourhood; and another to an excellent and popular Clergyman in Cornwall, in order to break down a plurality. As the Bishop has a large family of daughters, an admission from him that he holds his patronage only for the purpose of rewarding deserving Clergymen, is the more meritorious. It is fortunate that the question has been put to one so well able to answer it in a way to form a rule for the guidance of Bishops in general."

VISCOUNT CANTERBURY has been nominated his Majesty's Commissioner to Canada, for the purpose of reconciling the differences which exist in that magnificent colony, armed with plenary powers for the accomplishment of that most desirable object. This appointment appears to have given universal satisfaction. The mixture of talent and firmness with kindness and amenity, so remarkable in his Lordship's character, affords every reasonable hope of his success in the delicate and difficult undertaking entrusted to his charge. It is supposed that Lord CANTERBURY will leave England for Quebec about the middle or latter end of next month.

It has been long—somewhat too long, perhaps—matter of notoriety, that the colony of Lower Canada has been disturbed and distracted by political agitation; that the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council have been at variance; that bills passed by the one, have been perpetually rejected by the other, or, if not rejected, returned so altered, in principle and spirit, as to have been abandoned by the lower House.

In order to produce an assimilation between these two bodies, the number of members of the Legislative Council was increased; but the attempt failed, because, as it is stated, the new members of the Council were, with few exceptions, advocates of the existing Government, and thus the augmentation which it was expected would equalize parties, had, as it is represented, a directly contrary effect, by strengthening the hands of the Governor and the Executive Council, which is the supreme Court in the colony.

Time, and something misconstrued into neglect, have contributed to irritate the wounds which the Canadians think they have received; the House of Assembly passed a Bill for making the Judges independent of that House for their salaries—saddled, however, with a condition that they, on the other hand, should be equally disconnected with the Crown by sitting in either the Executive or Legislative Council, or receiving salaries for such offices. The condition was rejected, and the House of Assembly has since refused to make the Judges independent.

Interference at elections has been alleged against the Government, and at Montreal several lives were lost under the effects of popular excitement; in consequence of which, the House of Assembly originated a Bill compelling the removal of troops from the place of election, in conformity with the English law. The Legislative Council rejected it. Other allegations of serious import are made, and the excitement at last reached such a pitch, that the House of Assembly, in 1833, voted the supplies only conditionally—not merely as to time, but as to circumstances—as to the duties of certain services, the salaries of certain officers, with restrictions against pluralities, and an infinite number of rejections of items of charge altogether.

It would be impossible, in the space permitted us in a

newspaper, to enter into anything even like a summary of the heads of grievance alleged against the Colonial Government and the mother country; but we believe that the most copious and impartial information respecting the actual state of the case may be obtained by a perusal of the third volume of Mr. MONTGOMERY MARTIN'S "History of the British Colonies," where, amongst other interesting documents, will be found a paper called "Grievances of Lower Canada," by the Hon. D. B. VIGER, Member of the Legislative Council of the Province.

This gentleman was deputed by the House of Assembly to proceed to England and lay the case of the complainants before the Colonial Secretary of State. It is of course an *ex parte* statement; but as the writer is an authorised delegate, and a man of station and education, it is valuable and important, and well worthy of consideration.

One paragraph of Mr. MARTIN'S book appears particularly deserving of notice just at the present moment, when it must be the object of all parties to promote conciliation, and, as we hope and trust, produce a complete re-union of the important colony with the mother country—we mean that, which refers to the distinction maintained between the English and French colonists by the enemies of both. He says:—

"The breaking out of the American war in 1812, demonstrated that the men thus stigmatized were neither rebels nor traitors—they fought bravely for England, and had it not been for the Canadians, England would not now be in possession of Canada. And here let me add, that the Canadian majority and Press complain that those who derive their sole support from the revenues raised on the province, represent the native-born Canadians as hostile to Britain—as Frenchmen deeply imbued with a national jealousy towards England—that this allegation is even actively circulated at the present moment, and every effort now made to sow the seeds of dissension between the inhabitants of Canada born in Great Britain, and those born of French descent in Canada; while it is improperly kept out of sight that those very people, who are represented as Frenchmen imbued with the bitterest antipathies to Englishmen, are really British-born subjects for two or three generations."

It seems that one of the points which the Canadians wish much to carry, is that of rendering the Legislative Council an elective body, as well as the House of Assembly. It seems, to be sure, somewhat anomalous to elect one Chamber which shall keep in check another elective Chamber; this difficulty they however propose to obviate by giving the power of electing members of the Upper Chamber to electors of a higher class. The population is half a million, the number of electors 80,000; in 1831 there were 57,891 persons possessed of real property. Of persons holding property, but otherwise than real, 25,208. Of families employed in agriculture, 50,824; and of families engaged in commerce, 2503. There were but 1282 persons subsisting on alms. "These statements," says Mr. MARTIN, "while they demonstrate the large mass of property divided equally among the Canadians (an income of £1000 per annum being considered necessary), would also demonstrate that those who petition for a change are not devoid of property, nor seeking reform of their institutions for the purpose of overturning public confidence."

We had written thus far, when we saw in the newspapers the report of a speech made by Lord BROUGHAM on Thursday in the House of Lords, on this very subject, upon the occasion of his presenting a petition, setting forth that the majority against the Government, in the House of Assembly, was seventy-eight to ten; that the minority, in the Legislative Council, was very respectable; and that, as we have already shown, these circumstances had caused a direct collision between those two branches of the Government. His Lordship proceeded, at considerable length, to advocate the cause of the petitioners, as it stood upon their own showing, disclaiming for himself any personal knowledge of the truth of the allegations and statements it contained.

Lord RIPON defended himself from any carelessness or negligence of Canadian interests while he held the Colonial Department, and repelled with considerable warmth the statements embodied in the ninety-two resolutions agreed to last year by the House of Assembly; he told the Noble and Learned Lord that those resolutions had been referred to a select Committee, and that they were all rebutted. With respect to the rejection of the Judges' Independence Bill, Lord RIPON stated that it was rejected because the House of Assembly proposed that the Judges should be paid out of a fund over which they had no control. His Lordship declared that no Secretary for the Colonies ever devoted more of his attention to Canadian affairs than himself.

Lord ABERDEEN declared that whatever resolutions might come from Canada, justice would be done to the complainants in the spirit of conciliation and kindness. The petition, however, did not affect Lord RIPON, but was directed entirely and pointedly against the Noble and Learned Lord who had presented it, and against his colleagues, in consequence of their conduct since last July. The petition was framed in December, when the Canadians fancied Lord BROUGHAM still on the woolsack; and the complaint contained in the petition was formulated against the Noble Lord and the late Ministers, who had so long before received a statement of their grievances, and had offered them nothing like a measure of relief. They complained of the Governor, Lord AYLMER: Lord AYLMER was continued in office by the Noble Lord and his colleagues. The petitioners objected to the *British North American Land Company*: the company was formed when the Noble Lord and his colleagues were in power. The petitioners complained that the Governor had seized upon the revenue of the Colony: how did that fact stand? The proceedings of the House of Assembly had deprived the Government of funds—public business was at a stand—none of the officers had received a single shilling for two years—application was made to the Government at home, and the Governor was directed to seize the revenues. It might be a strange step—he did not mean to say it was an unjust one—at all events the Governor only acted under orders from the mother country. Who gave those orders?—THE NOBLE LORD AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

Lord ABERDEEN deprecated any protracted discussion of the subject which might in the slightest degree militate against the bright prospects afforded by the mission of Lord CANTERBURY; and when Lord BROUGHAM sat down—having risen to explain that he knew nothing at all about what he had been talking of—his Lordship was loudly cheered by his friends.

We are very much surprised, but agreeably so, by the contradiction given *officially* by Lord ABERDEEN, to the *private* accounts which we have received, and continue to receive, from the West Indies, in his Lordship's statements of the entire success of the new system in the colonies. We certainly do not mean to infer that the Colonial Governors, appointed by the late Ministers, give too favourable and flattering accounts of the state of things; but as to the crop of sugar,

Providence does that, and the crop may be an average good crop, or an extraordinarily fine crop—the question is, how is it gotten in? However, we are bound to take what we hear authoritatively as fact, and consider the gloomy details of our own correspondents as jaundiced reports from prejudiced individuals.

If it be quite true that the system has succeeded so admirably, it must be extremely gratifying to the late Government to find all their prognostications so favourably realised. They always said the apprentice would work as well as the slave, and that the free labourer would even do better. No doubt they had ascertained these facts from authentic sources, and from practical men—the result proves them right. But how comes it, if they were so sure of the success of their scheme, and so convinced that they should do no mischief, but, on the contrary, improve the prosperity of the planter by changing the condition of his negro, why, we ask, were they such egregious simpletons as to pay those planters TWENTY MILLIONS OF MONEY, as a compensation for a loss which they knew they never would sustain?—a sum to be wrung from the mother country for years to come, in the shape of taxes, which otherwise might be at this moment entirely repealed.

We last Sunday said, that under the circumstances of a most extraordinary conversation which took place in the House of Commons on Friday, upon the provocation of Mr. SHELL, an Irish Member, we were perfectly certain that the Marquess of LONDONDERRY would "do whatever was honourable and high spirited." We were not deceived.

After the report of that conversation reached Lord LONDONDERRY, he had no communication with the Duke of WELLINGTON, nor any person connected with the Government, until he had despatched the following letter to his Grace. Having done which, his Lordship proceeded to the House of Lords, and announced—as we shall presently show—his resignation of the Embassy to St. Petersburg.

Holdersness House, three o'clock, p. m., March 16, 1835.
My Lord,—When Sir ROBERT PEEL notified to me his intention of recommending me to his MAJESTY to fill the important situation of Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and when your Grace was pleased to intimate your entire acquiescence in the nomination, I felt the greatest pride that I might once more renew my humble efforts in promoting the KING'S service.

When your Grace was further pleased to announce to me that his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of RUSSIA expressed gratification and satisfaction at my Sovereign's gracious appointment, I had the presumption to believe, from my long personal knowledge of many of the Emperor's Ministers, and from intimate friendship formed in the field when employed in the armies of Europe against the common enemy, that I might have effectually promoted the interest of both countries, and cemented the good understanding so happily existing between the two Crowns.

After the discussion, however, that has taken place in the House of Commons on Friday night, I think I should ill discharge my duty, both as a subject and a public servant, if I did not at once entreat your Grace to lay the humble resignation of my appointment before his MAJESTY. Deprived as I must be, from the expressions and opinions of many Members of the House of Commons, of that fair position under which every representative of the Sovereign has hitherto undertaken the task, and neutralised in my efficiency abroad, by unjust and unfair animadversions on my public conduct at home just previous to my departure, I feel that my powers of public usefulness are impaired in the station I have been called on to fulfil, and as I could not long carry on the KING'S service to advantage, no consideration on earth should induce me to undertake a duty which I am deprived of the power of efficiently performing.

I feel most deeply grateful to the KING'S Ministers for their bold and honourable declaration, before Parliament and the country, that they would support at all hazards this appointment. I feel, also, that I am incapable of succumbing to faction, or yielding to menaces. But I feel more powerfully than all the advantage of the public service, and the necessity, at such a crisis, of not embarrassing the KING'S Government. On these grounds alone, unaided by any advice, uninfluenced by any opinion, unknown to any individual, I have adopted this determined line of proceeding.

I have the honour to be,
Ever your Grace's most obedient and obliged
And devoted humble servant,
VANE LONDONDERRY.

We think we may safely say a more noble, a more honourable, a more powerful letter than this, never was written. It seizes the whole question—it tells the whole story—it concisely and modestly exhibits the just and natural claims of the noble writer to the favour of his Sovereign, and to the esteem of the Monarch to whom that Sovereign would have sent him as his representative. It does all this; and it saves the House of Commons from falling into an unconstitutional questioning of the KING'S unquestionable prerogative in appointing his own Ambassadors, who certainly do not represent the House of Commons, but the KING.

In the House of Lords, the Marquess of LONDONDERRY spoke in terms of the same import as those in which his letter is couched, and sat down amidst loud cheers. To the credit of Lord LANSDOWN be it said, his Lordship most distinctly stated that, as far as his party were concerned, the objections which had been stated to the Noble Marquess's appointment, had not, nor could have, the slightest reference to his personal honour and character, for which his Lordship had the highest respect; and the Duke of WELLINGTON, with a firmness and earnestness, which we felt to be innate and sincere, declared that nothing but his Noble Friend's own determination would have induced him to retract the opinion he had given, that he was the fittest person to fill the appointment.

We regretted to find Lord STANLEY, on Friday, joining in the cry upon this affair—for many reasons we regretted it; nor do we think that the unbounded compliments which his Lordship paid the Marquess of LONDONDERRY on Tuesday, as Chairman of the St. Patrick's Dinner, at which the Noble Marquess was present, at all mended the matter—on the contrary. If those compliments were sincere, Lord STANLEY'S objections to Lord LONDONDERRY could not have been so; if they were not—however, let that pass—we cannot but lament to see men of high honour, high principle, and first-rate talent, sometimes exhibiting failings which ought to belong exclusively to the whippers of faction, and the puny strugglers for mob-popularity.

TO JOHN BULL.
SIR,—You have of late indulged yourself in several reflections upon Dr. ARNOLD'S religious and political principles; it appears to me that there is so much of inconsistency attaching to your observations, when compared with the character of those on whom they seem to reflect, that I trust you will re-consider your assertions, and examine more carefully into the facts which you have brought forward.

To retrace your observations from the first, I will not dispute that Captain GREGORY is of what are called Radical principles. Indeed there is a circumstance, which you have omitted to mention, but which has been so publicly stated without contradiction, that it is commonly believed to be true; a circumstance, which would stamp him as a complete Republican—viz., that he dined with the Birmingham Political Union when the health of the KING was given and accepted by the title of "Chief Magistrate of the People." I will

not therefore pretend to say that you have represented Captain GREGORY in any other character than that which he has long borne, and which, I presume, he glories in. But does it follow that because Dr. ARNOLD travelled 200 miles to vote for Captain GREGORY, he is of the same principles with Captain GREGORY? I do not deny the fact that he did travel 200 miles for the purpose of voting for a Radical Reformer, nor that, when he had travelled that distance, he voted as you say, a plumper for a Radical, or Republican, if you will, to the exclusion of his former friend the Conservative Whig. But how does this prove that Dr. ARNOLD is a Radical or a Republican in principle? The trustees of Rugby School are loyal men, many of them staunch Conservatives; and not one of them who would not rebut with indignation the charge of being a Republican or Radical in principle. Is it not then an inconsistency of the most glaring description that these honourable men, who are entrusted with that most responsible office the providing a Master for the education of the children of some of the most influential men in the country, should allow a man to continue in that situation, who is of Republican principles? The inconsistency is such, that I must have concluded your inference from his conduct at the election to be erroneous, had he not publicly avowed Republican principles in his Christian duty of granting Roman Catholic claims.

But your reflections upon this distinguished scholar are not confined to his political principles. You have accused him of maintaining heretical opinions, and gainsaying the truth of Church doctrines which have been uniformly maintained by the Christian Church from its first original. You assert that he maintains that all Christians, whether Clergy or Laity, are, as far as essentials are concerned, equally privileged to administer the communion. I do not mean to deny that such is his doctrine. It is the natural and unavoidable consequence not only of the passages which his Rugby defender quotes, but of numerous others also in which he denounces the doctrine of any divine authority belonging to a Bishop, authorising him to ordain, as mere superstition. Every body knows that the essential part of the Bishop's office is his authority to ordain—and you quote Dr. ARNOLD as saying that nothing can be more different in all essential points than our Episcopacy and that of the primitive Church. I do not deny the facts: I do not accuse you of misrepresentation; but I do find fault with you for bringing forward facts which are inconsistent with Dr. ARNOLD'S character. Are you aware how celebrated Dr. A. is for his profound knowledge of history? Can you therefore conceive it possible that Dr. ARNOLD is ignorant of the fact, that the office of the highest order of Ministers in the Church, whom we call Bishops, always has been essentially the same?—or, do you imagine that he would knowingly and willfully misrepresent a fact?—or, lastly, do you suppose him capable of such consummate impudence as to maintain a theory of his own, in utter contempt of the concurrent voice of all antiquity, and the uninterrupted practice of the Holy Catholic Church in all ages? I will not contend that Dr. ARNOLD is altogether without precedent or example: when he talks about "those whose particular business it is to minister in the congregation," we are naturally reminded of the Puritans, of whom it is recorded that they taught "that the calling and making of ministers of the word and sacraments are not *jure divino*, but a minister comes to be so as a merchant, bookseller, tailor, and such like;"—and when he slights the Episcopal succession, we cannot forget the castigation which was bestowed upon him who dared to broach the same tenets in the last century; but I cannot see how the fact that the heresies which Dr. ARNOLD is industrious in propagating are mere plagiarisms long ago refuted and exposed, will tend to raise his character either as a scholar or as a divine. Surely the inconsistency is glaring that a profound historian should set up his own theory in opposition to history; or that a talented divine should condescend to plagiarise heresies without acknowledgment.

You go on to say that he denounces the Christian priesthood as a profane superstition. I do not accuse you of misrepresentation. I do not deny that the doctrine is his own, though I am not aware that he has elsewhere so grossly worded it. He has most unequivocally expressed the doctrine in the Postscript to his *Church Reform*, p. 21. "Grant," says he, "that there is a priesthood, that is, an order of men deriving their authority from God through the medium of one another, and you introduce at once into the relations of civil and religious society an element of perpetual disunion." But surely you must see that this doctrine is utterly inconsistent with Dr. ARNOLD'S character? Are you not aware that Dr. ARNOLD is himself an ordained Priest of the Church of England? Why, Sir, you would almost make him out to be a traitor. Do you mean to assert that he publicly impugns those doctrines which, as a Minister of the Church, he is bound to defend?—that he, himself an ordained Priest, asserts that the priesthood is an element of perpetual disunion in civil and religious society? Can you suppose it possible that Dr. ARNOLD would ever have consented to be ordained a Priest, had he, at that time at least, esteemed the Christian Priesthood to be a profane superstition?—or, admit for a moment that his sentiments have undergone a change since his ordination, would he not, immediately on making such a discovery to the conviction of his own mind, and of the renunciation his former error, disclaimed the priestly character, and have entered at once into the lists of Dissenters? It might indeed be said that he did not do so, he must have resigned his present situation; but you little know how highly Dr. ARNOLD is esteemed for his open, manly, straightforward conduct and utter disregard of consequences, to imagine for an instant that any such consideration would deter him from following the impulse of his own feelings. But, after all, what is all that has been written about the priesthood? It is nothing more than the revival of a verbal criticism. ARNOLD had it from WHATELY, and WHATELY from the Puritans; who, in the year 1641, proposed in the House of Commons, among other alterations connected with the Church, that "the word 'Minister' be used instead of 'Priest.'"—(See *Neal's History of the Puritans*.)

Indeed, Sir, here is an inconsistency here, which requires explanation. I cannot gainsay your facts, but I cannot reconcile them with the high character which Dr. ARNOLD has hitherto maintained in society. I cannot see how to avoid the conclusion, that while he retains outwardly the character of a Priest of the Church of England, in heart and principle he considers the divine authority with which he has been invested, to be a mere nullity and profanation. I cannot yet bring myself to imagine that he retains an outward profession which in his heart he believes to be profane, either as the means of enjoying a large income, or of affording additional opportunities for bringing the holy orders of the Church into contempt; and yet I cannot conceal from myself the fact, that if he acted up to his principles, and renounced the holy orders which he has denounced as a profane superstition, it would be the immediate precursor either of his resignation or of his dismissal from the Head Mastership of Rugby School.

A LOVER OF CONSISTENCY.
We submit to our readers to-day an abridgment of the first Report of the members of the most important Commission that, in later days, has passed the Great Seal. In another part of our paper we have ventured to make some few remarks upon what, we humbly submit, would be a great improvement in the constitution of that Commission: to those we refer the reader; at present begging him to read what follows with strict attention, and a feeling of perfect impartiality. From our Clerical friends we shall be most happy to receive any suggestions which may result from a cautious and minute investigation of the propositions now

made, and we solicit them the more earnestly, because we are quite sure that the remarks and observations of practical men, upon this most vital question, cannot fail of being highly useful and beneficial, to whatever quarter they may be directed.

ABSTRACT OF THE FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHURCH REFORM.

The Commissioners commence their report by stating that, with the exception of a subject to which they advert in a subsequent part of their report, they have hitherto directed their attention to that branch of the inquiry which stands first in His Majesty's Commission, namely, "the state of the several dioceses in England and Wales, with reference to the amount of their revenues, and the more equal distribution of episcopal duties, and the prevention of the necessity of attaching by commendam to bishopricks benefices with cure of souls."

In order to present to his Majesty their suggestions upon this subject in the most convenient form, they have arranged them under the following heads:—Territory, Revenue, and Patronage.

I. TERRITORY.

Under this head the Commissioners state that the map of England and Wales, marked according to their present ecclesiastical divisions (and forming appendix Nos. 3 and 4 to the report), will exhibit the great inequality which exists between the different dioceses. This inequality, though diminished, was far from being remedied by the erection of new sees at the Reformation,* and the inconveniences resulting from it have been greatly increased by the immense and partial growth of the population.

That although various circumstances render it impossible to establish a perfect equality of dioceses, they are of opinion that the disparity which now exists between them will admit of considerable diminution.

That the extent of episcopal duties, while it increases in some degree with the population, is also materially affected by the number and distance of benefices within each diocese. It is not, therefore, to population alone that they have deemed it right to look on the present occasion. Attention must likewise be paid to other local circumstances.

They are not prepared to recommend any increase in the total number of episcopal sees; but are of opinion that by the union of certain existing bishopricks, of which the combined duties will not be too onerous for a single Bishop; by the erection of two new sees in the province of York; and by the transfer in some cases of a district from one diocese to another, an arrangement may be made for the general performance of episcopal duties more satisfactory than that which at present subsists.

Under this head the Commissioners proceed to submit to his Majesty the following propositions, subject to such modifications as, upon further inquiry, may appear to be advisable:—

1. That two new sees shall be erected in the province of York; one at Manchester, and the other at Ripon; at each of which places there is a collegiate church, well adapted for a cathedral.

2. That the diocese of Manchester shall consist of those parts of the county of Lancashire which compose the deaneries of Amonderness, Blackburn, Leyland, Manchester and Warrington, and which now form part of the diocese of Chester.

3. That the diocese of Ripon shall consist of those parts of the county of York which compose the deaneries of Richmond, Catterick, and Boroughbridge in the diocese of Chester; of the deanery of Craven, and of such parts of the deaneries of the Ainsty and Pontefract, in the county and diocese of York, as lie to the westward of the following districts, viz., the liberty of the Ainsty, and the wapentakes of Barkston, Ash, Oldgoldcross, and Staincross.

4. That to the diocese of Carlisle shall be added those parts of Cumberland and Westmoreland which now form part of the diocese of Chester; the deanery of Furnes and Cartmel in the county of Lancaster, and the deanery of Kirby Lonsdale in the counties of Lancaster and York, also in the present diocese of Chester, and the parish of Alderton in the county of Cumberland, which is now inconveniently situated in the diocese of Durham.

5. That, further, with respect to the diocese of Durham, that part of the county of Northumberland called Hexhamshire, which now belongs to the diocese of York, shall be transferred to that of Durham; and that a few insulated parishes in Yorkshire, now belonging to the diocese of Durham, shall be transferred to that of York or Ripon, by which dioceses, under the proposed arrangement, they will be respectively surrounded.

6. That to the diocese of Chester, reduced according to the foregoing propositions, shall be added those parts of the county of Salop which are now in the dioceses of Lichfield and Coventry, and St. Asaph; and which must then be included, with the remainder of the diocese of Chester, in the province of York.

7. That the county of Nottingham shall be transferred to the diocese of Lincoln from that of York, which diocese will then consist of the whole county of York, except the parts which are to be included in the dioceses of Carlisle and Ripon.

8. That the diocese of Lincoln shall in future consist of the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham, which latter county will then be in the province of Canterbury.

9. That the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor shall be united; and that the diocese shall consist of the whole of the two existing dioceses (except that part which is in the county of Salop,) and of all those parishes in the county of Montgomery which now belong to the dioceses of St. David's and Hereford. One advantage which will result from the union of the two sees will be the opportunity afforded of applying a part of the impropriations, which constitute nearly the whole property of the bishopricks, to the augmentation of poor and populous vicarages in the united diocese.

10. That those parishes in the county of Hereford which are now in the diocese of St. David's, and the deanery of Bridgenorth, locally situate between the diocese of Lichfield and Hereford, shall be added to the diocese of Hereford; that those parishes which are in the county of Worcester and diocese of Hereford shall be transferred to the diocese of Worcester, and those which are in the county of Montgomery and diocese of Hereford, to the diocese of St. Asaph and Bangor.

The Diocese of Bristol presents a peculiarly inconvenient arrangement. It consists of the city of Bristol, with some adjacent parishes, and the county of Dorset, which is separated from the seat of the bishoprick by the county of Somerset.

We recommend, as a more convenient arrangement, that the county of Dorset shall be transferred to the diocese of Salisbury, and that the remainder of the present diocese of Bristol, consisting of the city of Bristol and its adjacent parishes, shall be united to some other diocese.

Two modes of effecting this object have suggested themselves to us. The first, which is that of uniting the bishopricks of Gloucester and Bristol, involves this objection, that the great and populous city of Bristol would no longer be the residence of a Bishop. The other is that of uniting the dioceses of Bristol and Llandaff, the latter having no house of residence for its Bishop. If this plan be adopted it cannot be denied that the interposition of the Bristol Channel between the two divisions of the diocese will produce some inconvenience, and that the Bishop will be resident at a considerable distance from the greater part of his diocese; but under all the circumstances of the case we are prepared to recommend—

11. That the sees of Llandaff and Bristol shall be united, and that the diocese shall consist of the city of Bristol and adjacent parishes, now in the diocese of Bristol, and of the present diocese of Llandaff, with the addition of those portions of the county of Monmouth which are now in the diocese of St. David's and Hereford, and of certain parts of the Deanery of Brecon, now in the diocese of St. David's.

We further propose,

12. That the diocese of Gloucester shall consist of the county of Gloucester except those parishes which are now in the diocese of Bristol, and that part of the Deanery of Campden which lies to the north-east of the Chapelry of Snowhill, of the deaneries of Malvernbury and Cricklade, in the county of Wilts, now in the diocese of Salisbury; and of the parishes of Red Marley, Stanton Saint James, Chaseley, Eldersfield, Bushley, Breton, with Norton and Cutsdane, Overbury, with Washbourne, Teddington, and Alston, Sedgbarrow, and Icomb, now in the county and diocese of Worcester.

13. That the diocese of St. David's shall consist of the present diocese, except those parts which are to be transferred to the dioceses of St. Asaph and Llandaff.

14. That the diocese of Worcester shall consist of the whole county of Warwick, part of which is now in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; of the county of Worcester, excepting the parishes transferred to the diocese of Gloucester, and of that part of the deanery of Campden which is to be taken from the diocese of Gloucester.

15. That the diocese of Lichfield shall consist of the counties of Stafford and Derby.

16. That the diocese of Peterborough shall consist of the counties

of Northampton, Rutland, and Leicester, the last county being added to it from the present diocese of Lincoln.

17. That the diocese of Ely shall be increased by the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford, now in the diocese of Lincoln; by the deaneries of Lynn and Fincham in the county of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich; and by the archdeaconry of Sudbury in the county of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich, with the exception of the deaneries of Sudbury, Stow, and Hartismere, which will remain in the latter diocese.

18. That the diocese of Norwich shall consist of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk with the above-mentioned exceptions.

19. That the diocese of London shall consist of the metropolis and parishes adjoining, namely, the city of London and county of Middlesex, the parishes of Barking, East Ham, West Ham, Little Ilford, Low Layton, Walthamstow, Wanstead St. Mary, Woodford and Chingford, in the county of Essex, all in the present diocese of London; the parishes of Charlton, Lee, Lewisham, Greenwich, Woolwich, Eltham, Plumstead, and St. Nicholas Deptford, and St. Paul Deptford, in the counties of Kent and Surrey, all in the diocese of Rochester; the borough of Southwark, and the parishes of Battersea, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Christchurch, Clapham, Lambeth, Rotherhithe, Streatham, Tooting, Graveney, Wandsworth, Merton, Kew, and Richmond, in the county of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester; and the parishes of St. Mary Newington, Barnes, Putney, Mortlake, and Wimbledon, in the county of Surrey, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, together with all the extra parochial places locally situate within the limits of the parishes above enumerated, except the district of Lambeth Palace, which shall remain in the diocese of Canterbury.

In arranging the diocese of London, our great object has been to bring under the jurisdiction of the same Bishop the metropolis and the suburban parishes; and in assigning the boundaries of the diocese we have adopted those fixed by an act passed in the fourth and fifth years of your Majesty's reign, as comprising the metropolitan district.

In consideration of the great additional population which will then be placed under the superintendance of the Bishop of London, we have thought it right to relieve that diocese from the whole county of Hertford, and from those parts of the county of Essex which are not included within the new limits.

20. That the diocese of Rochester shall consist of the city and deanery of Rochester; of the county of Essex (excepting those parishes which will remain in the diocese of London), and of the whole county of Hertford; and that an arrangement shall be effected at the earliest convenient opportunity by which a residence for the Bishop of Rochester may be provided in the county of Essex or Hertford, instead of his present house of residence, at Bromley, in Kent.

21. That the diocese of Oxford shall be increased by the addition of the county of Buckingham, from the diocese of Lincoln, and of Berkshire from that of Salisbury.

22. That to the diocese of Salisbury, reduced according to the foregoing propositions, shall be added the whole county of Dorset, now part of the diocese of Bristol.

23. That the diocese of Canterbury shall consist of the county of Kent (except those parts which are to be included in the dioceses of London and Rochester), and of the district of Lambeth Palace, and the parishes of Addington and Croydon, in the county of Surrey.

24. That the diocese of Winchester shall remain unaltered, except as to those parts which are to be transferred to the dioceses of Canterbury and London.

25. Some doubts having been raised as to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Exeter over the Scilly Islands, we think that those doubts should be removed. No other suggestion is offered respecting that diocese; nor is it proposed that any alteration should be made in the diocese of Bath and Wells, or in that of Chichester.

We further propose—

26. That all parishes, not specified in this Report, which are locally situate in one diocese, but under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of another diocese, shall become subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese within which they are locally situate.

We have used our best endeavours to learn the opinions of the several Bishops respecting these proposed arrangements, as far as they affect their respective dioceses; and have availed ourselves of many suggestions which their local knowledge enabled them to supply.

If your Majesty shall approve of the above propositions, it will be necessary that we should consider of some plan for providing a residence for each of the Bishops of Manchester and Ripon, and also for the Bishop of Lincoln, whose residence at Buckden will not then be within his diocese.

The adoption of the alterations now suggested will involve the necessity of varying the limits of some archdeaconries and rural deaneries; and we further think that it will be highly expedient to place every parish within a deanery, and every deanery within an archdeaconry; and that no archdeaconry should extend into more than one diocese.

II. REVENUE.

Under this head the report proceeds as follows:—

In considering the subject of episcopal revenues we have been materially assisted by the returns made to the Commissioners appointed under a Commission issued by your Majesty in the year 1832, and extended in the years 1833 and 1834, for inquiring, amongst other things, into the "revenues and patronage belonging to the several archiepiscopal and episcopal sees in England and Wales."

These returns generally present the average of three years, ending 31st of December, 1831; but in some instances they contain corrections to a later date.

As the greater part of the episcopal revenues arises from fines on the renewal of leases, of which some are granted for three lives, renewable when a life drops, and others for twenty-one years, renewable every seven, and in towns for forty years, renewable every fourteen, it is manifest that a period of three years is too short to exhibit a correct average of the annual value of the several sees; and that an average so taken will show an excess where large fines have recently accrued, and a deficit where no fine, or an unusually small amount of fines, has been received. But as this point has been adverted to by the Bishops in estimating the probable increase or diminution of the incomes of their respective sees, we may venture to refer your Majesty to the following table, framed from those returns, as containing information sufficiently accurate for the purposes of this report.

[We here insert the table, omitting the column which details the probable causes of increase or diminution.]

Table with columns: DIOCESE, Net Income on 3 Years Average, ending Dec. 31, 1831, Estimated future Net Income. Rows include CANTERBURY, YORK, LONDON, DURHAM, WINCHESTER, ST. ASAPH, BANGOR, BATH AND WELLS, BRISTOL, CARLISLE, CHESTER, CHICHESTER, ST. DAVID'S, ELY, EXETER, GLOUCESTER, HEREFORD, LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY, LINCOLN, LLANDAFF, NORWICH, OXFORD, PETERBOROUGH, ROCHESTER, SALISBURY, WORCESTER.

The report then proceeds:—

According to the foregoing table the net income of all the bishopricks of England and Wales in the year 1831 amounted on an average of three years, to the sum of 157,737l., and may now be calculated at about 148,875l.; but it appears that this amount is very unequally distributed, the incomes of one-half of the bishopricks falling below the sum necessary to cover the expenses to which a Bishop is unavoidably subject. A different distribution of the Episcopal

revenues is the natural remedy of this inconvenience. Incomes must also be provided for the two new sees which are to be erected.

If the total amount of the net income of the bishopricks, as stated in the second column of the preceding table, had been liable to no further diminution we apprehend that these objects might have been nearly accomplished by such a distribution, without any addition to those incomes by means of commendams, either with or without cure of souls; the former of which additions we think ought to be altogether discontinued.

This might be done by enabling the future incumbents of the richer sees either to transfer part of the estates to the poorer bishopricks, or to pay over annually a portion of their incomes to the Governors of Queen Ann's Bounty, to be applied to the augmentation of such bishopricks; or either of these modes might be adopted, according to the particular circumstances of each case.

The total amount, as above stated, cannot be, however, considered as the future income, for the reasons alleged in the third column, which shows a diminution of nearly 9,000l. per annum; and a further diminution is also to be expected from the application, either in whole or in part, of impropriations, which form a considerable portion of the incomes of many bishopricks, and which in most instances they were compelled to accept in exchange for manors and estates; for the improvement of populous and poorly-endowed vicarages, and curacies connected with them.

The total income of the bishopricks in England and Wales will then no longer be sufficient to afford an adequate income to each Bishop, merely by a different distribution; and the most obvious mode of supplying the deficiency will be permanently to annex some of the poorer bishopricks certain Cathedral preferment; particularly in the Chapters of St. Paul's and Westminster, on account of their position in the metropolis.

In considering the incomes of the Archbishops and Bishops, it is proper to advert not only to the expenses necessarily incurred in journeys for the purposes of confirmation, consecration, and other official duties, in maintaining ancient and extensive houses of residence, in keeping up hospitality, and in contributing to all objects connected with religion and charity in a manner suitable to their station, but to a burden which presses heavily on newly-promoted Bishops, who are seldom men of wealth. The unavoidable expenses attending their appointment are so considerable, that they may be calculated at the income of one whole year in most of the sees, and at much more than a year's income in the smaller ones.

Upon the whole we are of opinion that where the annual income of a Bishop amounts to 4,500l. it is not necessary to make any addition; nor would we recommend any diminution, unless it exceed 5,000l. But we think that the two Archbishops, and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, ought to have a larger provision than the rest.

These arrangements, if carried into effect, will tend to promote the desirable object of diminishing the frequency of translation.

III. PATRONAGE.

Under this head the report proceeds nearly in the following terms: If your Majesty shall be pleased to concur in the suggestion for erecting two new sees it will, in our opinion, be expedient for the interests of the Church that the Bishops of those sees shall possess a certain portion of patronage, in order that they may be enabled to reward deserving Clergymen within their dioceses. For this purpose it will be necessary to transfer some advowsons to the Bishops of the new sees.

We do not propose that when a district is transferred from one diocese to another the whole of the patronage within such district should likewise pass; but in many instances a partial transfer will be desirable. We, therefore, humbly submit to your Majesty the expediency of providing for all these cases in any Legislative measure which may be founded upon this report.

We respectfully beg to be understood that in all the proposals which we have submitted to your Majesty we assume that regard will be had to vested interests; and that none of the proposed changes shall take place with respect to Bishops or incumbents now in possession, without their consent.

The subject alluded to at the commencement of our Report, as one to which we had given our attention out of its regular course, is that of a vacancy in one of the prebendal stalls in the collegiate church of Westminster; respecting which we, at our first meeting, received the following letter from the Chancellor of your Majesty's Exchequer:—

"Whitehall, Feb. 4.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—I feel it to be my duty to inform you that a vacancy having taken place in a prebendal stall at Westminster, I have advised his Majesty to suspend any appointment to that stall until the circumstances connected with it can undergo the inquiry and consideration of the Commission of which you are members; and I have it in command from his Majesty to inform you that he shall be prepared, so far as the Royal prerogative is concerned, to make any arrangement with respect to this preferment which shall appear to the Commission best calculated to effect the important object for which the Commission was appointed, and in the successful prosecution of which his Majesty takes the deepest interest.—I have the honour, &c. (signed) "ROBERT PEELE."

In view of this strong mark of the desire which your Majesty entertains to forward the objects of this Commission, we proceeded without delay to consider of the best method of giving effect to your Majesty's gracious intentions.

We ascertained, upon inquiry, that the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, which adjoins the collegiate church, has no individual Rector nor Vicar; but that the Dean and Chapter, who are the Rectors, are bound to provide for the cure of souls, which they generally do by committing it to one of their own body.

We further found that the parish contained, according to the last census, a population of 25,334; and that, besides the parochial church (of which a portion is devoted to the use of the House of Commons), it has no regular place of worship according to the rites of the Church of England. But there is a Chapel, called Broadway Chapel, capable of accommodating about 1,000 persons, which belongs to the Dean and Chapter, and is by them leased, at a nominal rent, to a Clergyman, who performs the duty, and receives the pew rents; but has no parochial charge.

It appeared to us, therefore, that the vacant stall could not be better applied than by making it subservient to the spiritual wants of this very populous and increasing parish.

With this view we propose that the Church of St. Margaret shall be permanently annexed to the vacant stall in the collegiate church; and that a portion of the annual profits of the stall shall be suffered to accumulate until a new church shall be built, when the parish shall be divided, and the incumbent of the new parish shall receive that annual portion; the accumulation being applied towards providing a parsonage house for such incumbent.

We deemed it right to communicate to the Dean and Chapter our proposals on this head; and we have great satisfaction in stating to your Majesty their prompt acquiescence, and their readiness to give up to your Majesty the patronage of St. Margaret's church. They at the same time voluntarily offered to surrender, as far as the law would allow them, their property in Broadway chapel, with a view of its being assigned to the rectory of St. Margaret, with a certain district assigned to it. Should this arrangement take effect, it may be considered proper that a small portion of the income of the stall should be appropriated to the Minister of Broadway chapel.

This first report of the Commissioners of Church Reform concludes in terms which, combined with the proofs of diligence and zeal already afforded by the Commissioners, cannot fail to prove highly satisfactory to the country.

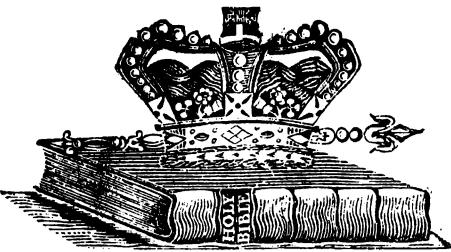
We are proceeding with all diligence in our inquiry respecting the other important subjects to which your Majesty has been pleased to direct our attention, and shall forthwith take into our consideration the present state of the several cathedrals and collegiate churches in England and Wales, with the view of submitting to your Majesty some measures by which those foundations may be made more conducive than they now are to the efficiency of the Established Church.

We cannot conclude this report without gratefully acknowledging the additional proof of your Majesty's anxiety to promote the important objects of this Commission which has been afforded in the communication of your Majesty's intention to defer any nomination to the Prebendal Stall in the cathedral of Canterbury, which has recently become vacant, until the circumstances connected with it shall have undergone our consideration.

We have the satisfaction of informing your Majesty, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishops and Bishops who are members of this Commission, have signified to us their intention of pursuing, with regard to ecclesiastical preferments in their respective patronage, not connected with the cure of souls, the same course which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to adopt with regard to the patronage of the Crown.

The appointment to a prebendal stall, which has recently become

* The Bishopricks of Chester, Peterborough, Oxford, Gloucester, and Bristol, were erected in the reign of Henry VIII.



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

VOL. XV.—No. 746.

SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1835.

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THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow evening will be performed, Auber's Historical Opera of LESTOCQ...

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DAVIES'S CANDLES, 5d. per lb.; Soap, 4d.; fine Wax-wick Moulds, 6d.; Sperm and Composition, 2s. 1d.; Wax Candles, 1s. 6d., 1s. 11d., and 2s. 1d.; Yellow Soap, 43s., 46s., 52s., and 58s.; Mottled 52s., 58s., and 62s.; Cured 72s.; Window and Pall 72s. and 1s. 4d. per packet; Old Brown Windsor 1s. 4d. and 1s. 6d.; Cauldron 2s.; Almond 2s.; 6d. Sealing-Wax 4s. and 4s. 6d.; Sperm Oil 5s. 6d. and 6s. per gallon; Lamp Oil 3s. 6d. per gallon; DAVIES'S Old Established Warehouse, 63, St. Martin's-lane, opposite Slaughter's Coffee-house, who will meet the prices of any other brand with the same quality of articles.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Office of the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, March 23.—Notice is hereby given, that all Ladies attending the Queen's Drawing-Room, on Thursday, the 2d of April, will be required to appear either in white dresses, with black ornaments, or in black dresses with pearls and diamonds; trains to correspond with the dresses; black or white feathers.

Crown-office, March 23.—Members returned to serve in this present Parliament, in consequence of the death of Sir Charles Mansfield, Bart., in the room of the Right Honourable Sir Charles Mansfield, Bart., new Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall, J. Nicholl, jun., of Merthyr-Tydfil, in the county of Glamorgan, Esq., and Doctor of Laws.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

C. HANCOCK, Hillingdon, Middlesex, brick-maker—H. HEAVERS, Hadleigh, Suffolk, linen-draper.

BANKRUPTS.

G. WILLIAMS, Union-cloth, Old Broad-street, merchant. Att. Hutchinson, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street—F. THOMPSON, Sloane-street, Chelsea, wine merchant. Att. Cross, Surrey-street, Strand—C. BEVAN, Great Portland-street, Marylebone, china dealer. Att. Melton, New Inn—W. ALLEN, Holt, Norfolk, grocer. Att. Stimpson, Norwich; Taylor, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn—R. OWEN, Carnarvon, draper. Att. Holme and Co., New Inn, London; Barlett, Birmingham; The Advertiser, Northampton, carrier and rider. Att. G. T. HURBURN and Co., Chancery-lane, London; Gery, Davenport—T. KENNINGTON, Wrayley, Lincolnshire, horse dealer. Att. Nicholson and Co., Briggs; Dymley and Co., Field-court, Gray's Inn, London—R. WILLIAMS, Tredrewen Montgomeryshire, nurseryman. Att. Clarke and Co., Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Williams and Co., Shrewsbury—T. WADLEY, Liverpool, merchant. Att. Roscoe and Co., Bedford-row, London; Miller and Co., Liverpool—W. WILKES and W. WILKES, Shrewsbury, drapers. Att. Middle Temple-lane, London—T. HARBUTT, Tynemouth, Northumberland, brewer. Att. Lowrey, Pinners' Hall-court, Broad-street, London, and Tynemouth; Fenwick, North Shields—J. BAYLEY, Manchester, commission agent. Att. Owen, Manchester; Scott, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Foreign Office, March 12.—The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Richard Patenham, Esq. (some time his Majesty's Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires at Mexico) to be his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Mexican States.

Colonial Department, Downing-street, March 26.—The King has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Col. John Hastings Mair to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Grenada.—[The appointment, inserted in the Gazette of the 20th ult., of this Officer to be Lieut.-Governor of Dominica, has not taken place.]

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

B. MACKREY, jun., Coates, Gloucestershire, cattle dealer—R. NICHOLS, Wakefield, Yorkshire, bookseller—T. SMITH, jun., East Grinstead, Sussex, chemist.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

H. HAVERS, Hadleigh, Suffolk, linen-draper.

BANKRUPTS.

J. LEONARD, Rugeley, Staffordshire, bookseller. Atts. Bowen and Co., Aldermanbury—E. EYRE, Wells-street, Oxford-street, blind-maker. Att. Hare, Took's-court, Currier-street—C. CAMPBELL, Arundel-street, Strand, lodging-house-keeper. Att. Todd, South-square, Gray's Inn—H. SWAN, Great Knight-Rider-street, City, money-scriver. Att. Wire, St. Swinburn's-lane—W. SPICER, Tower-street, Seven Dials, licensed victualler—S. Atts. Young and Jackson, Essex-street, Strand—R. JOHNSON, Smeiton, Nottinghamshire, lace-manufacturer. Atts. Binn, Essex-street, Strand, London; Gregg, Nottingham—S. GLOVER, Thackley, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer. Atts. Strangways and Walker, Barnard's Inn, London; Blackburn, Leeds—J. WHITLEY, Liverpool, money-scriver. Atts. Taylor and Co., Bedford-row, London; Lowndes and Robinson, Liverpool—T. ALLISON, Manchester, warehouseman. Atts. Owen, Manchester; Scott, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London—J. SMITH, Hastings, innkeeper. Atts. Johnson and Co., Fenchurch-lane, London; Bazshaw and Co., Manchester—J. CUNNINGTON, sen. and J. CUNNINGTON, jun., Spalding, Lincolnshire, ironmongers. Atts. Tooke and Carr, Bedford-row, London; Edwards and Sons, Spalding—R. HACKWORTH, Moulton, Lincolnshire, wheelwright. Atts. Johnson and Sturton, Holbeck; Jeyes, Chancery-lane, London—W. B. MITCHELL, Sheffield, Yorkshire, merchant. Atts. Bizz, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London; Haversfield, J. KNIGHT, Hastings, innkeeper. Atts. Norton, Walkbrook-buildings, Walkbrook, London; Serviens, jun., Hastings—H. ANERESW, Bristol, paper-hanger. Atts. Poole and Co., Gray's Inn-square, London; Livett and Co., Bristol—E. HARDY, Swanage, Isle of Purbeck, Dorsetshire, innkeeper. Atts. Messrs. Parr, Poole; Holme and Co., New Inn, London.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The Duke of WELLINGTON moved that there be laid before the House copies or extracts of the letters which had passed between Sir H. Hardinge, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the Board of Education in Dublin.

Lord BROUGHAM, on presenting a petition from various inhabitants of London, complaining of the stamp duty on newspapers, went at great length into the subject, but his details called forth not one word in reply.

TUESDAY.

The Duke of BECKINGHAM, in moving that the correspondence which had taken place between the Poor Law Commissioners and the parochial officers of the parish of Stoke Pogis be laid upon the table, said that affidavits had been placed in his hands contradicting every one of the statements made the other night by Lord Brougham.

A motion of the Duke of RICHMOND for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the discipline of the different prisons in England and Wales, and report generally on the state of the gaols throughout the kingdom, was agreed to, after a smart discussion, in which Lord WHARFINGHAM, Lord BROUGHAM, the Duke of WELLINGTON, and the Marquess of SALISBURY took a part.

The Earl of ABERDEEN presented a petition from Lower Canada, signed by upwards of 11,000 persons, professing their attachment to the mother country, and their disapprobation of the acts of the House of Assembly, and of the revolutionary party in the colony.

WEDNESDAY.

The Report of the Committee on the Chancery Court Contempts (Ireland) Bill was read and agreed to without amendments, after which the House adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The correspondence between the Commissioners of Poor Laws and the officers of the parish of Stoke Pogis was brought up and ordered to be printed.—Petitions in favour of the Established Church in Scotland were presented, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY.

The Duke of WELLINGTON, in reply to a question from the Marquess of WESTMINSTER, stated that the Committee appointed to take into consideration the rebuilding of the two Houses of Parliament had not yet come to any decision. The Government had directed a particular architect (Sir R. Smirke) to prepare plans and estimates, which had been laid before the respective Committees of the two Houses, but they had received them only for deliberating on their merits, and not with a view of extending other architects.

The Equity Practice (Ireland) Bill, and the Equity Contempts (Ireland) Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.—The remainder of the sitting of their Lordships was confined to the presentation of petitions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Mr. ROEBUCK called the attention of the House, amidst much laughter, to an alleged breach of privilege committed by Sir R. Peel, in addressing a letter to Mr. Hume respecting some assertions made by the Member for Middlesex.—Mr. SPRING RICE and Lord JOHN RUSSELL bore testimony to the honourable conduct of the Premier, and thought that motions of this kind would not raise the character of the House.—Mr. ROEBUCK withdrew his motion.

The report of the Irish Tithes Bill was brought up and read, and the resolutions agreed to pro forma, Sir R. PEEL consenting to postpone any further proceeding until after Monday or Tuesday next.

On the Order of the Day being read for going into a Committee of Supply, Mr. FINN brought forward his motion for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the nature of Orange Associations in Ireland, as Sir R. PEEL presented the motion.—Mr. H. G. GATTAN then proposed, as he did not think the motion went far enough, that the Committee should go further into the question, and inquire and report thereon how far Orange Societies interfered with the administration of justice in Ireland.—After a warm debate the amendment was negatived, and the original motion put and agreed to.

TUESDAY.

Sir E. COBBINGTON called the attention of the House to an article which appeared in the Morning Post of Monday, commenting on a correspondence, published in the Standard on Saturday, that had taken place between the Hon. G. R. Dawson and himself.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that he should bring the article in question under the consideration of the House on Wednesday, as a breach of privilege.

Mr. GOUBURN said, in reply to a question, that he had just received the report of the Corporation Commission Inquiry.

Sir R. PEEL, in a Committee of the whole House, stated his plan for a commutation of tithes in England and Wales. The Right Hon. Baronet, after a most comprehensive and masterly review of the whole bearings of the question, concluded a powerful speech by moving the following resolution:—"That it is expedient to give facilities for the voluntary commutation of tithes in the several parishes

of England and Wales, and for a payment in money in substitution thereof, to be apportioned on the titheable lands in each parish; such payment to be subject to variation at stated periods according to the price of corn; or for the allotment of land in lieu of tithes in parishes wherein the parties concerned may consent to such allotment."—A discussion of some length ensued on this subject, but the measure was received with much satisfaction by Members on both sides of the House. The principal differences of opinion related chiefly as to whether a remedy for the grievance should be compulsory or voluntary.—The resolution was eventually put and carried, and the Chairman obtained leave to report progress and sit again.

Mr. LAW HONGES moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the allegations contained in a petition which he had presented to the House, with reference to the recent election in Chatham.—Sir R. PEEL moved an amendment, that the inquiry of the Committee should be limited to the official conduct of Colonel Tremorin, and to the alleged abuse of his military authority during the election.—Sir E. KNATCHBULL said that the Gallant Colonel was most anxious for the investigation.—Upon a division the original motion was carried by a majority of 161 against 130.

Mr. BAUNG, in a Committee of the whole House, proposed a resolution, on which a Bill might be founded, and to be then referred to a Select Committee, to consider of the state of the duty on timber. Whatever might be the result of the inquiry the Government did not intend to make any alteration for the present season.—After some discussion the resolution was agreed to.

The Committee on Sinecures was re-appointed.

WEDNESDAY.

The Chelsea Water Works Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed.—Several petitions against the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill were presented.—Lord J. RUSSELL, at the request of Sir EDWARD COBBINGTON, withdrew his motion relative to an alleged breach of privilege committed by the Morning Post.

Sir R. PEEL, in reply to Mr. DUNCOMBE, said he was in hopes of being enabled in the course of a few days to introduce his Bill with respect to Dissenters' Marriages, which had been delayed for the purpose of introducing some valuable suggestions.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to a question from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he could not tell what his Resolutions might be for Monday next.

Some discussion took place as to the application of monies by the Government, which was voted for one branch of the service, to another. It was eventually agreed, to obviate the difficulty, to allow certain votes to be taken in Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, which were declared by Lord ASHLEY to be of a pressing nature. The sums were voted, and the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. POULTER'S Sunday Observance Bill, after a debate, was read a second time, on a division of 121 against 45.—The Registration of Voters Bill was read a second time, and committed for the 6th of May.—The British Territories (India) Bill went through a Committee.—The report of the tithes commutation resolutions was received.—The report on the timber duties was received, and a Bill ordered accordingly.—On the motion of Mr. PEASE leave was given to bring in a Bill to consolidate the laws relating to the cruel treatment of animals.—Mr. HUME, after calling the attention of the House to the report of the Select Committee last Session on lighthouses, obtained leave to bring in a Bill with a view to their consolidation under one management.

THURSDAY.

There were two ballots, one for Dublin City, the other for Ipswich; and they occupied a good deal of time, in consequence of objection being taken (during the exclusion of strangers) to Mr. Holland, it being contended that he was not eligible, as there was pending some objection to his return. The objection was eventually overruled.

The ballots being disposed of, Mr. C. BULLER claimed that Mr. Villiers, having been unseated by the Canterbury Election Committee, and Mr. S. Rumbold Lushington placed in his seat, be entitled to petition within 14 days against Mr. Lushington's occupancy of the seat, if he thought fit so to petition. The question led to a good deal of curious discussion, it transpiring that the Committee had not decided the main question alleged to be in issue between the candidates. The SPEAKER eventually explained that the now unseated Member ought to be placed in the position in which he would have been had the return been favourable to Mr. Lushington instead of himself. The House sanctioned this view of the case, and gave leave to Mr. Villiers to petition against Mr. Lushington within 14 days, if he so thought fit.—In the case of the borough of Leicester, in which there was a petition to substitute the name of a surety, the motion to that effect was, after some discussion and two divisions, rejected.

Mr. TOOKE brought forward his motion, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, beseeching him to grant his Royal Charter of Incorporation to the University of London, as approved in the year 1831, by the then law officers of the Crown, and containing no other restriction than against conferring degrees in divinity and in medicine."—Mr. GOUBURN moved an amendment, "That an humble Address be presented to the Crown, praying that all memorials laid before the Privy Council with reference to granting a charter to the London University, and any proceedings taken thereon, be laid before the House."—After a protracted discussion the House divided, when Mr. TOOKE'S motion was carried by a majority of 246 against 136.

FRIDAY.

The Clerk of the Crown attended, and amended the return for the city of Canterbury; after which Mr. LUSHINGTON took the oath and his seat.—The requisite sureties for the prosecution of the petitions against the return for Cork, Waterford, Monaghan, Belfast, Newry, and Bandon not having been entered into, their further consideration was discharged.—The report of the Committee on the Rochester city election petition was brought up. Mr. HONGES, the sitting Member, was declared duly elected, at the same time it pronounced that neither the petition nor the defence were frivolous or vexatious.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reference to the motion of which he had given notice for Monday next, said that "he intended to move that the House resolve itself into Committee, for the purpose of considering the expediency of applying the surplus revenue of the Irish Church, after providing for the necessary wants of the Establishment, to promote the moral and religious instruction of the Irish people."—Sir R. PEEL asked if the Noble Lord was prepared to tell the House whether if the House needed to his resolutions and went into Committee, he was ready to go so far as to propose any practical plan for carrying those resolutions into effect?—Lord J. RUSSELL said he was not prepared for that question, and could not therefore tell what might be done. But if the House went into Committee on the motion, then it would be followed up by some other proposition.—Mr. FINN begged to ask of the Noble Lord whether he intended to apply this surplus, if any there was to be, to the religious instruction of the Roman Catholics?—Lord J. RUSSELL (according to the report) made no answer.

Mr. HERRIES, the Secretary at War, moved the Order of the Day for going into a Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates.—Mr. HUME moved as an amendment that the Army and Ordnance Estimates be referred to a Select Committee, to consider of the expediency and practicability of consolidating some of the military and civil departments of the Army and Ordnance, with a view to diminish the expense of those establishments, and to provide a more efficient control over military expense.—After an animated discussion the Member for Middlesex withdrew his motion; as did Mr. WARD his resolution, that the consideration of these estimates be deferred until after the decision of the House upon Lord J. Russell's motion on Monday next respecting the Irish Church.—The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

The first resolution was that 81,271 men be voted for the service of the year.—Major BEAUCLEERK moved that the proposed number of 81,271 men should be reduced by 7,000. On a division the original vote of 81,271 men was carried by a majority of 255 against 101.—A second division took place on the resolution that 2,278,000 be granted to defray the expenses of the land forces; which Lord A. CONYNGHAM moved should be reduced by 6,900. The original vote was carried by a majority of 229 against 57.—On the motion that 78,434 be granted to defray salaries to the principal officers in the several public departments in England and Ireland, Mr. HUME moved another division, which was lost by a majority of 196 against 43.—The other votes were agreed to after a brief discussion.

A motion of Mr. JOHN FLEMMING, for certain communications to the Poor Law Commissioners from the manufacturing districts, was agreed to, after a division upon the adjournment of the House, proposed by Mr. BANNERMAN, and lost by a majority of 121 against 3.

A motion of Mr. E. BULLER for a copy of the minutes of evidence taken before the Canterbury Election Committee was agreed to.—After repeated attempts to adjourn the House the SPEAKER put the question at last, "that the House do now adjourn," which it did at one o'clock.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NAVAL OFFICE, March 27.

5th Dragoons.—Colonel B. Blackwell to be Lieut. by purchase vice Radcliffe, ret. 15th Light Dragoons.—Colonel R. D. Campbell to be Lieut. by purchase vice Campbell, ret.; C. E. Doherty, Genet. to be Cornet, by purchase vice Campbell. Coldstream Foot Guards.—Capt. Hon. T. Ashburnham to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. by purchase vice Boreford, ret.; Lieut. H. Daniell to be Lieut. and Capt. by purchase vice Ashburnham; Ens. P. J. Bathurst, from the 75th, to be Ens. and Lieut. by purchase vice Daniell. 5th Foot.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B. and G.C.M.G. from the 14th, to be Second Lieut. Sir H. Johnson, dec. 9th.—Capt. H. Viner, from the 14th, to be Capt. vice J. H. Ezeleigh, who exch. 13th, from the 14th, to be Maj. by purchase vice Macpherson, prom. in the Cyclon regt.; Lieut. H. Nelson Vigors to be Capt. by purchase vice Tronson; Ens. R. G. Burslem, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Vigors; D. Rattray, Genet. to be Ens. by purchase vice Burslem. 14th.—Gen. Hon. Sir A. Hope, G.C.B. from the 47th, to be Col. vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Colville, appointed to the command of the 5th. 23d.—Second Lieut. H. G. Chester to be Adj. vice Boucher, who res. the Adj. only. 27th.—Lieut. T. C. Smith to be Capt. without purchase vice Felton, dec.; Ens. K. W. Sparkes to be Lieut. vice Smith; T. Hare, Genet. to be Ens. vice Sparkes. 47th.—Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Anson, Bart. and K.C.B., from the 66th, to be Col. vice General Sir A. Hope, appointed to the command of the 14th. 55th.—Quartermaster A. Crozier, from the 93d, to be Quartermaster, vice Mackintosh, who exch. 66th.—Lieut.-Gen. R. Blunt to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Anson, appointed to the command of the 47th. 69th.—Capt. W. H. Sheehy, Regt. Major, H. Chester to be Capt. vice P. Essex, who exch. Lieut.-Col. Stuart, Genet. to be Ens. by purchase vice Bathurst, appointed to the Coldstream Foot Guards. 90th.—Lieut. H. R. Thurlow to be Capt. by purchase vice Lord A. Conyngham, who retires; Ens. T. Webb to be Lieut. by purchase vice Thurlow; C. Blackett, Genet. to be Ens. by purchase vice Webb. 93d.—Quartermaster W. Mackintosh, from the 55th, to be Quartermaster, vice Crozier, who exch. 2d West India Regt.—Mr. W. L. Humble, Genet. to be Ens. without purchase vice Gen. Col. Regt. Major, H. Chester to be Capt. of the 14th, to be Lieut.-Col. by purchase, vice Muller, who retires. Hospital Staff.—To be Assist.-Surgeons to the Forces—J. Mellis, M.D., vice Drummond, appointed to the 14th; J. C. Cameron, M.D.; W. Hamilton, Genet.; C. Cowen, Genet.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Commanders—Capt. E. Belcher, to the Pluto; Lieut. J. Jones; P. P. Wynn (1835). Second Master—D. Craigie, to the Viper. Purser—Smith vice Grey, dec. Clerk—Mr. Bell, to the Juniper. ROYAL MARINES—First Lieut.—A. Anderson, to the Rainbow. COAST-GUARD—Inspecting Commanders—Commanders J. B. B. Hardy, S. Meredith, P. Christie, H. E. Atkinson, W. Shephard, H. Ellis, J. Maynard, J. C. Fitzgerald. Chief Officers—Lieuts. A. F. Morley, J. M. Paynter.

The Cambridge Chronicle of Friday thus enlightens the London Chronicle of Tuesday:—

The age of discoveries, we are happy to inform our readers, is not entirely gone by. There may be, indeed, no new world for a Columbus to explore—no new system of the universe for a Newton to explain, but we have always thought that persons who sailed to distant climes, or who strained their eyes in star-gazing, left many a matter, that passes before our eyes every day in our own country, unexplored and unexplained. And so we find it is! Half the world knows nothing of the laws under which it lives, even in the commonest matters, and were it not for the indefatigable zeal, the dauntless energies, and the pre-eminent intelligence of the daily press, it is painful to think to how low a state of ignorance we must soon sink. Happily, however, while an almost Egyptian darkness lies upon our land, we have an able investigator into the hidden things of the laws and customs of England, in the editor of the Morning Chronicle. Our readers will be somewhat astonished to find, from this gentleman's researches, that as many of them as are married, if they were married by banns, must undoubtedly have been married on a Sunday! Yet such is the fact, for in speaking of the Dissenters' Marriage Bill, he gives us the following piece of information: and as London editors know everything, of course, it must be true!—

"The members of the Church of England have some reason to envy the advantages gained by the Dissenters by this measure. A Dissenter, on payment of the small sum of seven shillings, may, after a notice of 14 days, complete the contract in a simple and summary manner before a Magistrate, whereas a member of the Church of England is subjected to a more troublesome process of publication, and if he do not choose to be married in the Church on Sunday, he must obtain a license at considerable expense."

Hear ye this! Lawyers, clergy, bachelors, and spinsters; and if ye think it hard to be obliged to marry on one day of the week only, excepting the few who can afford to obtain a license at considerable expense, we pray you, petition the Legislature at once to remove so unjust a grievance!

A letter appears in the Morning Post of Tuesday from "The Vicar of Anwell," in which parish the East India College of Halesbury is situated. The Reverend Gentleman, in reply to some observations made by Mr. FIELDER at the East India House, on Wednesday the 18th, states that no one instance of immorality or misconduct in the parish has come under his knowledge, that no persons of bad character are attracted to the neighbourhood, and that he cannot conceive it possible to maintain better order than apparently exists within its walls. This letter, written entirely without the knowledge of the Head or the Professors of the College, affords a complete refutation of the allegations levelled against them in Lendenhall-street. To those who know the talent, the impartiality, the purity of heart, the firmness of principle, and the suavity of manner which characterise the Reverend Principal of the Establishment, as well as the merits and abilities of the Professors, such a contradiction might be unnecessary; to those who only judge from what they hear—as ignorance generally talks most and loudest—it is only right that the public in general, and the proprietors of East India Stock in particular, should be disabused upon this point.

We have been told that the servant of Mr. GRENFIELD, one of the Masters of Rugby School—is himself, a preacher of the Gospel. The report comes to us apparently well authenticated, but we must beg distinctly to declare our disbelief of the statement, until it is even better corroborated.

The Archbishop of York gave a grand dinner on Wednesday evening, in Grosvenor-square, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, Earl of Cawdor, Earl Howe, Earl of Denbigh, Viscount Burghersh, and the other Directors of the Concerts of Ancient Music, his Grace being the Director for the evening. After the banquet the company proceeded to the Hanover-square Rooms to be present at the concert.

The insignia of a Knight-Commander of the Bath has been sent out to the Governor of New South Wales, his Excellency Major-General (now Sir RICHARD) BOURKE.

The Hon. C. E. LAW, Recorder of London, has been returned for Cambridge University.

A meeting of the members of the City Conservative Club was held at the City of London Tavern on Tuesday, for the purpose of establishing a permanent society for the support of all constitutional objects. The meeting was attended by some of the most influential bankers and merchants; and after resolutions for the constitution and government of the Society had been agreed to, a great number of gentlemen put down their names as members, with various subscriptions and donations.—A similar Association has been formed in the borough of Marylebone.

There is not a word of truth in the paragraph which has gone the round of the papers, headed "Eccentricities of the late Earl of Scarborough."

It is necessary that the public should observe that persons cannot compound or renew their composition for assessed taxes under the Act of 4 and 5 William IV., cap. 54, unless they give notice of their intention to do so on or before the 5th of April next, and that forms for the purpose are to be obtained of the assessors of taxes in the respective parishes or places in which such persons reside.

The Jamaica Advertiser, of February, 11th says that Lieutenant BRENNAN, of the 2d West India Regiment, was lately shot through the head at the Bahamas in a duel with a brother officer.

Mr. H. D. INGLIS, the author of Spain in 1830, Ireland in 1835, and other popular works, died on the 20th inst.

His Excellency NOWRI EFFENDI, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Ottoman Porte, arrived in town on Sunday. The son of Prince VOSGORIDES, of Samos, accompanies the Ambassador as interpreter,

in addition to whom are two Chief Secretaries. His Excellency travelled with a most numerous suite, in all about thirty-three. Seventeen military, and naval officers of distinguished families of Constantinople had preceded his Excellency, and awaited his arrival in town.

Accounts from Para to the 6th February represent that place as being in a state of the greatest confusion from the recent revolution there. The political situation of the country is represented as being most deplorable—business was entirely suspended, and public confidence completely destroyed.

Affairs appear to be progressing most admirably in Greece. We learn from the German papers that Messenia is in a state of open insurrection, and that the troops ordered thither by the Regency were obliged to capitulate to the rebels. The insurrection, it was feared, would extend to the greater part of Greece, the Regency not having at its disposal means sufficient to suppress it.—The wretched state of this country is another proof of the bungling diplomacy of the late Foreign Secretary, the rejected of Hamis.

Mr. MATTHEWS and his lady arrived at their house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, last Tuesday evening, from Liverpool. We regret to hear that our highly-esteemed favourite actor is suffering much from ill-health.

DANIEL HALES, Esq., expired on Thursday morning, at his residence in Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, at the advanced age of 84. By his demise a pension of 1,000l. a year reverts to the Crown.

The Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 84th Regiment has become vacant by the death of Lieut.-Colonel KEVY, C.B., who died at Jamaica on the 16th January last, from the effects of the climate.

The *Albion* publishes the following, from a correspondent:—

Greenwich Park, we are told—but we cannot give credit to the report—is in jeopardy, and its precinct about to be violated by a railroad, carried directly across one of its most beautiful and most frequented lawns, and within fifty or sixty yards of the New Church, the Observatory, and the Royal Naval Asylum. The scheme is one of the countless speculations of the day; but as it is well-known that there is another line of road which the holiday-folks, if they are tired of the Thames and of steam-boats, may take their jaunt to Gravesend, it is not to be believed that Parliament will sanction the meditated encroachment on a Park, which has been the quiet resort for the weather-beaten veterans of the Royal Hospital since its foundation; and conceded for centuries to the pastime and recreation of the people.

The following appears in a Jamaica paper:—
"ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION IN JAMAICA.—We have heard with regret that his Lordship the Bishop of OLYMPIUS, is summoned by his apostolical avocations to return immediately to his episcopal seat in Trinidad. The skyeek head of our old friend OLYMPIUS must feel somewhat astonished at this removal. We may ask, by-the-by, who has appointed this gentleman Bishop of OLYMPIUS? what takes him to the West Indies? and what is his claim to the title of Lordship?"

The theatrical world has been enlivened by the production of what, now-a-days, may be considered a novelty. A new five-act comedy was brought out at Drury Lane on Saturday, under the title of *Patrician and Paragon, or Confusion worse Confounded*. The plot, which is very complicated, abounds with spirited and amusing incident, and the various characters were sustained with much ability by Farnen, Warle, Bartley, Cooper, Vining, Harley, Miss Glover, and Miss Taylor. There are some excellent scenes between the *Patrician* and the *Paragon*—the former a specimen of the old English gentleman, the latter a vulgar town-born aspirant. Mr. Poole, the author of this comedy, states (in an occasional address spoken by Mr. Cooper) his object to be "to raise a laugh." In this he has succeeded—the performance being frequently applauded by a very crowded house, and its announcement for repetition was received with much cheering.

Mr. Bann, we perceive, announces his benefit at Drury Lane, on the 9th of next month, for which occasion a series of novel entertainments are in preparation, and which, independently of his claims on the public as lessee of the National Theatres, cannot fail to attract an overflowing audience.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF EMBLEY.—This work is rising fast in popularity. The peculiarity of its plan, and stirring nature of its incidents, warrant indeed, an unwonted degree of notice. The scenes that breathe of passionate or illicit love are strikingly contrasted with those whose interest is purely historical; and throughout the whole romance is displayed that powerful mode of handling a subject, which is so indicative of genuine talent. Nor can it be denied, that the passages which treat of supernatural influence and agency, have due effect in working up and completing that charm, which holds the reader of these volumes spell-bound.

MR. WARD'S TREMAYNE, &c.—We observe with pleasure that this popular work, which, on account of the cheerful serenity of its views and its highly moral character, is so admirably calculated for admission into family circles, is to form the April number of Colburn's Novellists. At the same time will appear the 4th part of Sir John Barrington's very interesting *Memoirs of Ireland*—and the 9th Part of *Mr. Burke's History of the Landed Gentry, or Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland*, an indispensable companion to the valuable *Peerage and Baronetage of the same author*. These works are published for Henry Colburn, by R. Bentley, and may be had of the various Booksellers in town and country.

THE TWO FRIENDS, BY THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.—The public press have for once been unanimous without being inconsistent in the commendation of this interesting novel by Lady Blessington; whether we look at her delineation of character, her grace of style, or the depth of her quiet yet true philosophy, we have equal grounds for praise. This production cannot be rated to be ephemeral, as it must be considered as one of the best reflexes of the manners, sentiments, and opinions of the present day.

Miss Parloe has been eminently successful in her new work, *The Mardens and the Orestreys*; the following eulogium is from the columns of a contemporary journal:—"The delineation of fierce unbridled passion leading to misery and death, are so mingled with sweet and tranquil pictures of home scenery, that they subdue the aroused feelings of the reader to a tone of tender melancholy. This kind of excitement is at once the most delightful which the mind can enjoy, and the most difficult to create; it is a string which few have power to touch." We cordially recommend the perusal of these interesting volumes.

The author of *The Collegians*, we observe, has again resumed his pen, and announces for immediate publication another work of fiction under the title of *My Neighbourhood*: few writers possess the power so successfully of absorbing the interest of their readers as this talented author. His new production, it is said, will fully maintain his high reputation.

"Shedding roses; shifting graces in each dimpling cheeks meander." Such was the language of the late Lord Orford when eulogising the charms of Lady Caroline Vernon: and such, assuredly, are the fascinating effects of the female complexion, when adorned by ROWLAND'S KALYDON, which unique article, let it be remembered, not only embellishes the complexion, but preserves it from injury.

SIR ANTHONY CARLISLE, on LOCKYER'S PURE MAGNESIA.—*Langham-place, July 2, 1830.*—Sirs, I have made several trials with your Purified Magnesia, and common justice demands a statement of the result. During my long-continued professional experience, I have had many occasions for seeking some harmless corrector of acidity incident to the stomach and bowels. I have generally found the magnesia in ordinary use, to be hurtful to the digesting power of the stomach, when repeatedly given; and, in some instances, both in children and grown persons, it concretes into balls in the intestines, which is a dangerous occurrence. If, as you assert, the Purified Magnesia, now offered to the public, is freed from lime, and the poisonous earth called barytes, it must be innocuous to the stomach, and not liable to concretion. I have, under these impressions, directed Lockyer's Magnesia to be taken, in several instances with remarkable benefit. I think it is a more potent cathartic, and less hurtful to digestion, than any other magnesia; and when it meets with pimentary acid, it must become a purgative liquid solution, and therefore incapable of concretion. I have sometimes directed twenty grains of your Purified Magnesia to be mixed in an ounce of infusion bark, to be taken as a corrector of heartburn, and at the same time as a gentle aperient.—I am, Sirs, your obliged servant, ANTHONY CARLISLE.—To Messrs. Aldwinckle and Bromfield, Lockyer's Magnesia Warehouse, 237, Tottenham Court-road.

In April will be published, SPECIMENS OF THE TABLE TALK of the late SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE, Esq. Illustrated with a Portrait after Phillips, R.A., and a View of the Study of Coleridge. 2 vols. fcap. 8vo.

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LIFE OF THE GREAT LORD CLIVE. On the First of May will be published, in three volumes 8vo., MEMOIRS of ROBERT CLIVE, Esq., collected from the Family Papers at Wolcot and other Authentic and Original Sources. By Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., K.L.S., F.R.S., LL.D., &c. &c. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are always anxious to admit communications... We are extremely obliged to B. P., but we are at present not able to avail ourselves of his flattering offer.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

THE KING came to town on Wednesday, and held a Levee, and returned to Windsor on the evening. Her MAJESTY'S health is quite restored.

TO-MORROW, as it appears, Lord JOHN RUSSELL proposes to move some amendment to Sir ROBERT PEEL'S proposition for the settlement of the Irish Church question.

WE last week took occasion to express our hearty concurrence in the details of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S Bill for the relief of the Dissenters. It gives us infinite satisfaction to find that the measure which the Right Honourable Baronet has brought forward for the Commutation of Tithes is such as to deserve—as indeed it appears to have received—general approbation.

WE last week laid before our readers an abstract of the first Report of the Church Reform Commissioners, and greatly should we rejoice were it possible for us to abstain from making any comments upon it, were it only for the respect we entertain for one of the names appended to it; for whatever may be the effect of measures to which WILLIAM ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY gives his sanction, of the purity and excellence of his motives no man can have the slightest doubt.

Not even our unfeigned respect for his Grace, however—and it is both unfeigned and profound—must prevent us from performing what we, with equal sincerity, believe to be a great public duty. That the wild scheme proposed by the Commissioners can by any means be defeated we scarcely venture to hope, but at least the friends of the Church shall not have the charge to allege against us, that we deserted them in the hour of need, or failed to raise a warning voice against the ruin with which the Establishment is threatened.

In the King's Speech, at the opening of the present Parliament, something was said about the propriety of equalizing, in a certain degree, the Bishopricks of England and Wales as respected the extent of their revenues and jurisdictions. It will be seen by the Report, that to this point the Commissioners first directed their attention, and the mode by which they advise the Crown that the end shall be accomplished, is now before us—and what is it?—the creation of half-a-dozen new Bishopricks—for which the Deaneries of Durham and Windsor, &c., might furnish the means—or the re-establishment of the primitive order of Suffragans, or, at most, the separation of a few districts from some of the larger dioceses, and their annexation to the lesser? No. The Church Commissioners have gone much more boldly to work than this: with rule and compass they have drawn out an entirely new ecclesiastical map of England and Wales, and then coolly advise that to that new map of their own formation all the rights and privileges, sanctioned by the passage of a thousand years, shall be made to conform. But this is the least of it.

There are inequalities in the relative value of the Sees almost as great as in the extent of jurisdictions; and for this evil—a flagrant one—the Commissioners have also discovered a remedy. They recommend that measures should be taken for separating from the more wealthy Sees, estates which have belonged to them from time immemorial; and that the wants of the poorer Sees should thenceforth be supplied from that fund, under restrictions hereafter to be explained. In plain language, the people of England are informed, that whatever has hitherto been the case, it is desirable that, for the future, Church property should be regarded as a mass, of which the entire disposal is to be placed in the hands of the Legislature. Who, then, can any longer affect to doubt that Church property is public property? Nobody, we should imagine, could be found dull enough to believe that it is not so to be held, and certainly nobody rash enough to deny the fact, rendered most clear and evident by the recommendation of making the Bishops themselves stipendiaries, to be paid by the Commissioners of QUEEN ANNE'S bounty, or perhaps by some new Board created for the purpose; and paid, year by year, according to a scale to be fixed by Act of Parliament.

If one word of objection be offered to these arrangements, by O'CONNELL and his Tail, it will prove those worthy gentlemen to be much shorter-sighted than we believe them to be. We are confident they will throw no difficulty in the way of its completion. They know perfectly well, that if Parliament once establish the right to adjust and distribute the incomes of the Bishops, the estates of the other corporations in the Church will not long continue free; and that when the whole of the Clergy of the Establishment have become stipendiaries, it will be in the common course of legislative proceedings to deal with them and their incomes as public exigencies may require. We anticipate, therefore, such expressions of gratitude from Messrs. O'CONNELL, HUME, HARVEY, ROEBUCK and Co., as cannot fail to delight the hearts of the triumphant projectors of the scheme, and give it the stamp of excellence, which the more active and assiduous Church Commissioners no doubt believe it, at this moment, richly to deserve.

We last week noticed the peculiar disqualifications of four of

the Prelates (eminence, as they are in other respects), out of the five who are included in the Commission, in reference to the discussion and consideration of the very important question which must shortly arise as to the relative duties and revenues of the inferior Clergy—we cannot avoid to-day, noticing the manner in which the Commissioners have transacted the business which they have already disposed of. Twelve men, seven of whom are laymen, have met at an appointed place, and without any preliminary inquiries, without listening to any theory except their own, without taking the trouble to consult the feelings, the views, or the experience either of the people or the Clergy—these twelve men, or “any three of them,” have met—and adjourned to meet again—and at length unanimously set their hands and seals to a decree, which bears upon its face palpable proofs of having been submitted to them all ready “cut and dried;” nor, indeed, is this all—for, as if conscious of the real character of their scheme, they bound one another in the outset neither to communicate their purposes to the most intimate and approved of their friends out of doors, nor to listen to any suggestions which such friends might make. We must say, that anything more extraordinary than the whole course of their proceedings, we have seldom met with.

We repeat, that we see little hope of arresting the progress of this wild and extravagant plan of Church Reform. Measures such as this, indeed, once proposed by Government, may be considered carried, and, though we do expect to see some warm protests entered against it, we feel that the Church is already degraded in the eyes of the people—nay, nor is her overthrow effected by the Board which ought to have defended her to the last, without being accompanied by manifest marks of contempt. Not one expression of regret at the supposed necessity under which they are laid of sweeping away every ancient land-mark, can be found throughout the whole Report; on the contrary, the Commissioners lament that, with all their zeal, they have been compelled to leave the arrangements incomplete, and that they cannot succeed in making such a distribution as shall entirely exclude the necessity of commendams. This is, indeed, to cut a man's throat, apologising during the operation because your razor happens not to be quite so sharp as you expected it to be.

We have no heart to say more upon this matter; but if, after reading the Report, impressions very similar to our own are not made upon the minds of our readers, we are very much deceived.

WE last week stated that her Royal Highness the Duchess of CUMBERLAND was not expected in England. We perceive that the Standard of Friday repeats the intelligence, that her Royal Highness will arrive at Kew next month; we therefore, most distinctly, repeat our contradiction of the report. With respect to the other part of the paragraph, in which this misinformation is contained, we have only to add, that the rank of General of Cavalry was conferred upon his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND by the King of PRUSSIA, nearly two years since.

WE hear that Government have appointed Lord ELIOT to go on a special mission to the King of SPAIN, in order to mitigate the horrors of civil war, by persuading His MAJESTY to withdraw his pretensions to the Spanish throne. We have the most perfect confidence in the intentions of our Ministry, and an equally firm reliance on the ability and tact of Lord ELIOT—but we also believe we know the spirit and principle of Don CARLOS well enough to know, that this attempt at mediation will be completely unsuccessful.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR of IRELAND has, it appears, resumed the functions of his high office—a circumstance, which must give the sincerest gratification to those who have a friendly feeling for the interests of the Irish suitors, and indeed, of Ireland itself.

WE have heard a great deal about hustings' pledges, and of the responsibility of Members to their constituents for their conduct in Parliament, and of the investigation to which that conduct is likely to be submitted when the electors and elected at any future occasion may chance to meet. Our opinion of pledges given at the hustings we have frequently expressed, and as frequently denounced the new, and we would add, impertinent system of dictation which has been attempted in Westminster and other places—but we are not blind to actual obligations by which the representative is bound to those who have sent him to the House of Commons—especially in times like these, when men of Conservative principles are perfectly aware of the struggle which is making against their happiness, their prosperity, and their tranquillity. The Conservatives of England are combating with a mixed army of enemies—each separate corps, which forms that army, has its separate views and objects. It is guerilla warfare, in which none are agreed—except in the end to be attained—that consummation devoutly wished by the united phalanx, which is to produce for each distinct division of the force, and for each individual of each division, something perhaps yet undefined, which is the object of his own particular desire or ambition.

On the eve of the great struggle, the Conservative feeling was roused, and in various counties and towns, triumphed gloriously—more than a hundred representatives of those feelings were sent to the House of Commons who did not sit in the last Parliament, and who supplanted an equal number of the factious force which occupied those benches last year. These men—for the most part—are not pledged to their constituents, except as generally to do their duty. What is the first duty they have to perform? We will answer—to be always at their post, watching the interests of those who have appointed them guardians of their rights and liberties, their principles and their Constitution. Every man is not expected to be an orator like ROEBUCK, a calculator like HUME, eloquent like GULLY, graceful like GORDON, or commanding like RUSSELL; but every man has the power of doing that—at least negative duty, to his constituents, of protecting them, by his vote, from the mischiefs which the assiduous attendance of the opposite combination of parties cannot fail to threaten and inflict.

It is true that in the House of Commons, as in Clubs, the Radicals are always sure cards. The reason is self-evident—nobody ever seeks them or invites them elsewhere; and therefore, as Club dinners are cheap, and there is charge neither for heat or light in the House of Commons, they are always to be found where they get board and lodging on easy terms. The Conservatives have other pursuits; there are dinners and parties, and balls and assemblies which attract them, and they fall into that most delusive of all calculations, the under-rating of an individual vote, the undervaluing of a single absentee—a calculation which, if acted upon in a deliberative army, might

occasionally leave the drums to beat and the colours to carry themselves.

The duty of a representative to his constituents, of being always in his place, of watching every question, and of not leaving the House until every question is decided, is one, for the neglect of which there is no excuse. Any fool may get up a division at any time of the night; and, as we have ventured to imagine that there might be such a thing as a fool on the opposite side of the House, we will carry the supposition one step farther, and say, that any fool on the Ministerial side of the House can vote in that division, and that, therefore, as no stretch of intellect is required to attempt the mischief on one hand, so no great exertion of mind is necessary to counteract it on the other.

We have put what we mean in strong language, but our meaning is made perhaps more clear by our way of expressing it—the positive requisites for Parliament, not one man in fifty possesses, but every man possesses the power of doing his duty in the House of Commons by a strict attendance; and we do most distinctly express our opinion, that the very first question of the constituents of a Conservative sent to this Parliament, as Conservatives have been, to vindicate the Constitution against faction and Radicalism—and they may be pretty well prepared for that question by a reference to the list of divisions, or ought to be—ought to be, Have you done your duty by us in constantly attending in your place and protecting our rights and property? Let anybody see how the division upon the motion of that most respectable Attorney at Law, Mr. TOOKE, with regard to the Charter for the School in the fields between Gower-street and the New Road, was managed on Wednesday!—let anybody read the speech of Sir ROBERT PEEL upon the display made upon that occasion, and if they have not the fear of the Serjeant-at-Arms before their eyes, will they not agree with the Right Honourable Baronet in calling the whole scene “a farce?”

Mr. TOOKE, moves an Address to the Crown for a Charter for a University!!!—without producing any reason for such a motion—without producing any evidence as to what the Charter is to be—a Charter upon which the Privy Council, during the late Ministry, had given no opinion, and a Charter which had been opposed by that Ministry. No matter—at a certain period the Opposition benches were filled, and an immediate cry of “Divide, divide!” unchecked by the SPEAKER, pervaded the House; and upon the division which took place, after Sir ROBERT PEEL'S speech, and a time-speech from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, followed by an explanation from Mr. ESTCOURT, the numbers were:—

Table with 2 columns: Issue, Votes. For Mr. Tooke's Charter: 246. Against it: 136.

Majority for the Address: 110. We will not say how few of those who voted for Mr. TOOKE'S University, heard or knew anything of the debate; but this, we will say, that if those whose business it was to have been actively alive in opposition to this six-and-eight-penny attempt upon the character and dignity of the Universities at which they have received their own education, had been present, they would have performed a duty which they owed at once to themselves as gentlemen, and that which they owed to their constituents as Members of Parliament.

WE last week announced the appointment of Viscount CANTERBURY to the Commissionership to Canada, with plenary powers for the reconciliation of the differences which have been so long existing between the House of Representatives and the Legislative Council. We regret to hear that the precarious state of Lady CANTERBURY'S health has induced his Lordship to decline a mission, upon his fitness for which there never was a second opinion.

THOSE who sacrificed not only principle but judgment to faction, and by one of those unnatural combinations wholly incomprehensible by men not deeply versed in political chemistry, ejected the late SPEAKER from the Chair of the House of Commons, now begin to perceive the results of that consistent and constitutional measure. To a certain portion of the House, by whom the consequences were evidently anticipated, their realization is most probably extremely agreeable (we speak only to facts as we find them recorded in the newspaper reports); but to those who were tempted by their superiors, or bullied by their inferiors, into a violation of their own feelings of public justice, and their private sentiments of personal respect, by electing Mr. ABERCROMBY, that, which is every night recurring, must indeed be a subject of regret and remorse.

We should say—if the reporters are right—that there never was seen such an exhibition of tumult and disorder, in any assembly so composed, as was made in the House of Commons on Monday. Mr. ROEBUCK charged Sir ROBERT PEEL with a breach of privilege, because he wrote the letter to Mr. HUME, which we last week gave, with Mr. HUME'S very proper and submissive answer. On Monday, Mr. ROEBUCK moved that this letter and answer, which had appeared in the Times of Saturday, should be read by the Clerk; and the SPEAKER permitted these unauthenticated documents to be so read. Lord JOHN RUSSELL interposed; and, after some ironical observations from Sir ROBERT PEEL, Mr. ROEBUCK, amidst yells of laughter, withdrew his motion.

Some time after this, Mr. BARRON, in alluding to the Government, after a speech of Sir HENRY HARDINGE, talked of the “base desire of Ministers—their abandonment of every principle—their sordid anxiety for lucre.” Loud cries of “Order” from every part of the House, except the Chair, followed this speech.

Sir HENRY HARDINGE rose to repel the attack of Mr. BARRON, and, amidst loud cries of “Order” from the House, replied to that Honourable Gentleman in no measured terms of reprobation of his language, which the Right Honourable and Gallant General designated as “vulgar insolence.”

Mr. BARRON talked of contempt—and there were loud cries of “Order;” but the SPEAKER was as still as a mouse. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who really, to do him justice, seemed quite ashamed of the stalking-horse in the wig, suggested that Mr. BARRON should explain.

Again, Sir HENRY HARDINGE, amidst a tremendous tumult, repeated his contemptuous expressions with regard to Mr. BARRON'S statement, which he designated as untrue, rather lamenting than not, that delicacy prevented his expressing his opinion in a shorter word.

Mr. BARRON attempted to say something more, but was held back by Major BEAUCLEERK—when at last, and we believe after a friendly hint from Mr. CHARLES WYNN, the SPEAKER did really interpose; and when he did, Mr. BARRON retraced, and Sir HENRY HARDINGE, whose valour (as Colonel EVANS, in a subsequent breeze, truly said) needs no such proof as

"affairs of honour" can afford, was soothed. It is clear that the interference of the SPEAKER, in both cases, came considerably too late—as indeed the SPEAKER himself, has come to the Chair.

A subsequent conversation took place, between the gallant Member for Westminster and Sir HENRY. No SPEAKER's interference. At last, Mr. JAMES BRATTAN observed, somewhat reflectively upon the Chair, that there would be no end to such discussions, if they were permitted to go on in that manner. Sir HENRY HARDINGE again replied; and then the SPEAKER, having borne the yellings, and hootings, and noises of all sorts which were going on, said, with a gravity worthy of a greater man, "I have already informed Honourable Members that references to particular expressions, used in former debates, are out of order!!!"

It is impossible to describe the scene which the House presented during the whole night. The cause, as it appeared to us, was the ill-humour of the Destructives, who had been warned, at a meeting at Lord LICHFIELD'S in the morning, not to encourage Mr. WARD in his intended motion about stopping the Supplies. This cutting off of the Tail appeared to leave all the joints at liberty to rattle; and certainly there has not been seen such an exhibition, in such an assembly, for many a day, if ever.

But, if that were the first performance of the body, without a head, it has not been the last—night after night the same sort of things take place.

Upon a question which arose out of a motion of Mr. DUGDALE'S on the Canterbury election, M. C. BULLER made a speech, laying down as a rule the power of the House of Commons to re-consider the determination of an Election Committee. There sat the SPEAKER—Up gets Mr. WYNN, kindly and considerately, and states, as a fact, "that the House had no authority to enter into such a question." Whereupon the Tails begin to rattle, and there are loud cries of "Order! order!"—upon which the SPEAKER, giving a slight shake of the fleecy-bosier, says, with the greatest gravity, "I perfectly agree with the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. WYNN) that the House has no power to re-consider the decision of the Committee." Upon which the Tails cry, "Hear, hear, hear!" cries which were redoubled when the Right Hon. Gentleman added, that he "could not say something else as to what Mr. BULLER meant eventually to do."

On the same evening, Mr. JOSEPH PARKES, the Secretary—now or heretofore—of the Birmingham Political Union, was, by the decision of a majority, called to the Bar to give evidence—WHERE HE WAS CHEERED—the SPEAKER in the Chair.

A debate followed, in which the ATTORNEY-GENERAL expounded the law upon the point (it was as to the responsibility of securities upon the petition against the Members for Leicester; which, by some mistake—unintentional of course—on the part of Mr. PARKES, has occurred to the prejudice of Messrs. GOULBURN and GLADSTONE); and after this exposition, the House, under the direction—or perhaps we should say, with the acquiescence—of the Speaker, decided—if not in opposition to the law, certainly in opposition to the opinion of the first law officer of the Crown.

It ought, however, not to be omitted, that the SPEAKER did once volunteer to give his opinion from the Chair, as an individual Member of the House—(cries of "No, no,")—because he thought, upon important points, his single opinion ought not to guide the House, without precedents. He had searched for precedents, but had not been able to find any which would decide the question. Where did the Right Honourable Gentleman search—in his head, or in his waistcoat pocket?

Later in the evening Lord MADEVILLE moved for certain returns relative to some outrages committed at the Armagh races, and a debate arose thereupon. What the state of "order" is, in which the House is kept, may be inferred from the fact, that after the debate had been going on for some time, and Colonel VEXNER had brought forward another motion, Mr. RUTHVEN cried out "that the noise was so great, it was impossible to understand what the motions were about."

Colonel VEXNER wished to explain; Mr. HUME (not the SPEAKER) informed the gallant Colonel that the House wanted no explanation—and so, at half-past one, upon the motion of Mr. BROTHERTON, the House adjourned.

The closing scene of Friday night is thus described in the reports in yesterday's Morning Post:—

Mr. E. BULLER moved for a copy of the minutes of evidence taken before the Canterbury Election Committee. He did not contemplate that there would be any objection to the motion.

Mr. LUSHINGTON said that although he was personally interested in the matter he certainly should not object to the motion. He believed, however, that the course taken by the Hon. Gentleman was not usual, as he always understood that the minutes of evidence taken before an Election Committee were never produced except by the Chairman, unless it was intended to found some measure upon them. The motion, as we understood, was agreed to.

While the two last motions were under consideration three several motions of adjournment were made by Dr. Bowring, Mr. Baunerman, and Mr. Rathven, but as far as we could understand no notice was taken of them by the Chair, at least we did not hear the question upon either of them put.

Mr. RUTHVEN again rose to renew his motion for adjournment. The SPEAKER called upon Mr. Pease, who, amidst general laughter, brought up some papers.

Mr. RUTHVEN again rose and claimed to be heard. The SPEAKER put the question that the papers be printed. (Renewed laughter.)

The motion was agreed to. Mr. RUTHVEN said, "I must complain," when the SPEAKER, interrupting him, put the question that this House do now adjourn.

Adjourned at One o'clock. Those who read the play-bills, will find in the office of one of the Theatres, the best possible description of the present condition of the House and the Chair, as compared with the last, in the title of a Comedy just produced, called "PATRIOTICIAN and PARVENU, or CONFUSION WORSE FOUNDED."

Mr. LUSHINGTON having been declared sitting Member for Canterbury by the Committee, instead of Mr. VILLIERS, who had been returned, the Right Hon. Gentleman took the oath and his seat on Friday.

The Rochester Election Committee have decided against the petition of Lord CHARLES WELLESLEY.

The Droivich Election Committee have confirmed the election of Mr. BARNEY.

WE last week made a few observations upon the delicacies and difficulties by which Sir DUDLEY CAMPBELL'S Bill for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt is surrounded. We have, during the interval between the appearance of our last number and the publication of our present one, ascertained that it has one most salutary quality—it is wholly and utterly impracticable.

As the Bill now proposes to alter the law, it will be in the

power of a man's butcher to whom he owes twenty pounds, to walk up to him in the street, and say—"How do you do, Sir?" touching his hat at the same time upon which the customer will express his thanks, and tell his butcher he is pretty well; whereupon the butcher will say—"I beg your pardon, I want my bill; you have got a remarkably handsome watch, and chain and seals—come to the Sheriff, and give them up." Upon which the customer is forced to go and burter his bijouterie for sundry legs of mutton and sirloins of beef, which he has eaten. Ashamed of his fate, he goes home to tell his wife; and when arrived there, he finds that his baker has walked off with his window-curtains, and his tailor has carried away a satinwood book-case, and his shoemaker an upright pianoforte. In despair, he asks for his slippers and morning gown, and is told the milkman has possessed himself of those; and when he rushes to his bed-room, to seek rest in oblivion, he discovers that his brewer has carried off his mattresses, and his buttermilkman possessed himself of the blankets and sheets.

We suppose the Bill will never get much farther; the absurdities, which cannot fail to develop themselves in its progress through the Commons, will put an end to the pride of DUDLEY. As far as the ordinary exposure of its impossibilities goes, everybody out of the House is satisfied already.

THE French and the Americans appear to be in the "first position" for fighting. Upon the justice of the case we believe it would be somewhat difficult to decide. Matters, however, have come to a certain point, and President JACKSON has given Citizen PHILIPPE to understand, that unless he "forks out" that ere trifle as uncle BEN was a talking about, "they must go to gunning." We suppose that the French Government, having refused to pay upon principle, will not consent to be bullied into a disbursement: it would be quite inconsistent with the chivalrous feelings of that great, gay, and enlightened nation to submit to dictation: we trust the French know themselves better. We admit that, if the thing does come to extremities, the Americans will have ten or twelve sail of the line, and half-a-score of her great spanking frigates afloat and at work, before France can get out a fourth part of the number. And pretty considerably previous to her catching one small American prize, Jonathan will have planted his stripes and stars upon the few remaining colonies which England has been good-natured enough to leave her.

Mr. JACKSON is a very determined gentleman, and his message speaks volumes of gunpowder. We must say that nothing appears to us wiser than opening a safety-valve for the United States, in their present state of disunion, in the shape of war. We trust, however, that Mr. J. will confine himself to the capture of the French West India Colonies, and not go and take the island of Bourbon—which, to be sure, fell easily before a small British force in 1810. It has been restored to France, and would be of great value to America—Pondicherry and Chandernagore, perhaps not so much.

Mr. J.'s message is subjoined.

To the House of Representatives of the United States. I transmit to Congress a report from the Secretary of State with copies of all letters received from Mr. LIVINGSTON since the message of the House of Representatives of the 6th instant, of the instructions given to that Minister, and of all the late correspondence with the French Government in Paris, or in Washington, except the note of M. SCHEFFNER, which, for the reasons stated in the report, is not now communicated.

It will be seen that I have deemed it my duty to instruct Mr. LIVINGSTON to quit France with his legation, and return to the United States, if an appropriation for the fulfilment of the convention shall be refused by the Chambers.

The subject being now in all its present aspects before Congress, whose right it is to decide what measures are to be pursued on that event, I deem it unnecessary to make further recommendation, being confident that on their part every thing will be done to maintain the rights and honour of the country which the occasion requires.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Feb. 25, 1835. After the message had been read, an Honourable Member, with a very long name, so oddly spelt that we conclude it must be a misprint, moved a resolution on the part of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that "it is inconsistent with the rights and honour of the United States, further to negotiate in relation to the Convention of July 4, 1831; and that its execution be insisted upon as ratified." This was followed up by another resolution—"That preparations ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France."

This is the last we have heard of what appears to be a "remarkably pretty quarrel" between two of our allies, with which, as the case stands at present, we can have nothing to do. War, however, is like fire—when it breaks out nobody can tell exactly where it will stop.

THERE has been an unusual depression in Bank Stock during the week. Mr. PATTISON'S announcement that a portion of the accumulated profits has been appropriated to the payment of the half-year's dividend, has had its effect upon the proprietors, who begin to think that the Radical Governor is not quite so wise a man as they took him for. Indeed, they "talk" against his prudence and judgment, displayed in making a communication so decidedly injurious to the interests of the stock-holders. The wise and worthy Radicals of London have borne testimony to Mr. PATTISON'S patriotism and ability, by sending him to the House of Commons as one of their delegates; but we must say, as far as those who are not Radicals, and have therefore something to lose, are concerned, the reduction of seven per cent. upon their incomes, in the course of five days, is not particularly good evidence in support of the stout gentleman's qualifications.

Mr. POULTER'S "Lord's Day Observance Bill" has been read a second time in the House of Commons; and, as it appears to us, nothing can be more judicious, more proper, or more laudable than its conditions. We have always decidedly set our faces against the prudery and cant which go to deprive the working population of that rest and enjoyment which the Scripture prescribes, and the law, if properly enforced, permits, by fettering their harmless recreations on the day on which alone their secular employments permit their enjoyment of them. The restriction of Sunday-trading in open shops—at all events after a very early hour (which we suspect nothing but a dreadful increase of informers will prevent), is perfectly just; in fact, so long as the infliction of compulsory labour is prevented, so long as that which, if compulsory, would be called labour—(such we mean as rowing in boats, driving in carriages, walking, carrying one's own children, or dragging them about in little phaetons, &c.)—is admitted to be recreation—every man after his own fancy—there can be no earthly objection to such a Bill; but the moment those who are toiling in hot manufactories, in tailors' shops, in shoemakers' workshops, and so on, for six days in the week, are

to be legally hindered from getting air and exercise on the seventh—then we say, the restriction is consistent neither with the spirit of our religion, nor the Constitution of our country. It is now so much the fashion to legislate, as Lord BROUGHAM so happily and so elegantly put it in the House of Lords on Monday, that every man must bring in a Bill about something; and as Mr. POULTER has taken a very moderate line, and, as his success will (at least for the present) get rid of the proposed puritanism of Sir ANDREW AGNEW, we trust his Bill will become law. There are some minor points which will affect the working population more than he imagines; and if the Bill should produce a necessity for the payment of workmen's wages on Friday, we very much doubt whether Saint Saturday will not be added to that calendar in which Saint Monday is already a red-letter day.

OUR readers must every day be deluded by the ingenious method in which puffs are masked so as to draw the unwary into a perusal of the merits and virtues which the articles to be puffed possess. Under the head of "Ascot Races," we find the invaluable qualities of the Kalydor for keeping the hair in curl; the words "West India Colonies" lead one to a discussion upon the merits of Pine-apple Rum; and a Lore Sonnet deals out to us the praises of Warren's Patent Blacking.

On Monday, Lord BROUGHAM made a very long speech, or, we should rather say, delivered a very long lecture, upon Newspaper Stamps; in which, he evinced a perfect knowledge of his subject, and went into details to prove the weight and value of his arguments, and so led his hearers into a marked attention to all he said. Nobody could make out to what to attribute his Lordship's prolixity and minuteness; till at last his Lordship wound up his elaborated harangue with an illustration of all his doctrines, and a confirmation of all his statements, derived from the "great and increasing success of that valuable publication, The Penny Magazine, edited by H. B., and published every Saturday morning by CHARLES KNIGHT, No. 22, Ludgate-hill!!!"

A RUMOUR will be found in our ordinary intelligence, that one of those odious pests of society—the "Greenwich railroad," is to be permitted to destroy Greenwich Park, by intersecting it near the new Church. It is impossible to believe that Government will allow such sacrilege—such innovation, to be committed, not only upon the Royal domain, but upon the comforts and enjoyments of the inhabitants and visitors of that favourite spot.

SIR EDWARD CODRINGTON appears to have got into another "untoward affair," under somewhat peculiar circumstances. We will endeavour to give a succinct and impartial statement of the facts.

The Standard of the 21st inst. published the following correspondence:—

"Admiralty, March, 20, 1835. "Sir,—I have seen in the Times and Morning Post newspapers of this morning a speech attributed to you, in which there are the following statements:—

(From the Times.) "He (Sir E. Codrington) would clearly show before a committee that intimidation had been resorted to, and that serious injury had been done to the freedom of election in Devonport, canvassing having been actually carried on under the Admiralty flag."

(From the Morning Post.)

"At the Devonport election, the officers of marines did take a conspicuous part, having literally canvassed under the Admiralty flag." "I lose not a moment in giving the most positive and decided contradiction to that part of the statement attributed to you regarding the canvass of the officers of marines under the Admiralty flag. The assertion has no foundation whatever in fact. I have no doubt when the account shall appear at Devonport that the officers of marines will deny the act as decidedly on their part, as I now contradict any such participation on mine. You call for further inquiry. I have to request, as your statement affects my conduct during the election at Devonport, that you will afford me an opportunity of meeting your charge face to face whenever it may be made.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, "Your most obedient servant, "GEO. R. DAWSON. "Vice Admiral Sir E. Codrington, G.C.B. and M.P."

(Copy.)

"Baton-square, March, 20, 1835. "Sir,—I did not say, that 'canvassing had been actually carried on under the Admiralty flag,' or that either 'the officers of marines did take a conspicuous part, having literally canvassed under the Admiralty flag.'

"I know not what part certain officers of the marines may take in consequence of these misrepresentations, but I believe the greater part of that corps, and of the general constituency, know too well the tendency of the two journals in question, to be surprised at their misrepresentations in this instance.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, "Your very obedient servant, "EDWARD CODRINGTON. "The Right Honourable G. Dawson, &c."

On Monday the Morning Post vindicated the correctness of its report of Sir EDWARD'S speech, by giving the following extracts from different daily papers:—

(From the Morning Herald.) "Sir E. CODRINGTON thought the petition ought to go before a Select Committee, because if it did he should be enabled to establish before that Committee that similar intimidation had taken place at Devonport, and was going on at this moment. This had caused serious injury in that place, canvasses having been made, he might say under the Admiralty flag."

(From the Morning News.) "This has caused serious injury in that place (Devonport) canvasses having been made, he might say, under the Admiralty flag."

(From the Morning Advertiser.)

"Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON thought the petition ought to go before a Select Committee, because if it did he should be enabled to establish before that Committee that similar intimidation had taken place at Devonport, and was going on at this moment. The Adjutant of Marines, who had married the Commanding Officer's daughter, had made himself very conspicuous in these transactions. This had caused serious injury in that place, canvasses having been made, he might say, under the Admiralty flag."

In addition to these corroborative testimonials of the correctness of its report, the Post subjoins a letter from the gentleman connected with its establishment who wrote that report; in which letter the writer offers to swear to the words "canvassed under the Admiralty flag," and "conspicuous part," those being the words specially and specifically denied by Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON.

On Tuesday, Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON called the attention of the House of Commons to the subject—and after expressing his sovereign contempt for both Post and Times, again distinctly denied ever using the expression "canvassing under the Admiralty flag," at the same time directing the notice of the House more particularly to the following paragraph which ushered in the Post's vindication of its report:— "We assert, in reply to this, and shall abundantly prove, that our report of Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON'S speech is substantially correct, and that this Gentleman in impeaching its correctness has had recourse to direct and wilful falsehood, or to an equivocation so mean,

dirty, and brutal, that in comparison with it even direct and wilful falsehood becomes a respectable and manly vice."

Upon which Lord JOHN RUSSELL, with the view of augmenting the intended punishment of the press, justified the reporter who hastily wrote from note, but denounced the writer who deliberately penned the objectionable paragraph, more especially as it was followed by such a passage as this:

"But if this be not deemed sufficient evidence in support of our charge against Sir E. CODRINGTON, that he is guilty upon the present occasion of falsehood, or of equivocation worse than falsehood, we invite those who still doubt to peruse the following letter, which we received yesterday from a gentleman who reported the speech in question for our paper, a gentleman of unimpeachable honour and integrity, a gentleman whose word has never been disputed, a gentleman, therefore, upon whom we shall not cast so foul and unjust a stigma as to compare him with Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON."

It is impossible to deny that the language is strong, and such, as the *Morning Post* subsequently admits, a little more reflection might have favourably tempered. However, there it was; and Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice that on Wednesday he should bring the matter under consideration as a breach of privilege. Accordingly his Lordship did so; but Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON, having satisfied himself of his own correctness, declined proceeding any further, and after some few observations on the contemptible character of the public press, the matter dropped—at least so far as Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON was concerned, but not as far as the *Morning Post* was implicated.

On Friday the *Morning Post*, after apologising for returning to the subject, publishes the following letter which was addressed by Marine officers at Devonport, dated March 22, 1835:

"Royal Marine Barracks, Stonehouse, 22d March, 1835.
"Sir,—We have read with feelings of astonishment and regret in the *Morning Post* and other newspapers of the 20th instant, a speech reported to have been made by you, in your place in Parliament, charging the officers of Royal Marines here with having, on the occasion of the late election, *literally canvassed under the Admiralty flag*. We hasten most positively and unequivocally to declare that such was not the case, and we call upon you, as an act of justice, either publicly to contradict or by evidence to substantiate this grave charge. We severally and individually further declare that neither intimidation nor any other means calculated to controul the freedom of election were, on the occasion alluded to, employed by us or, as far as we can learn, by any other officers who supported Mr. DAWSON. Such unconstitutional proceedings we know would be alike unacceptable to the Right Hon. Gentleman as they would be unworthy ourselves."

"We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,
(Signed)

J. ROBYNS, Major.
A. KINSMAN, Captain.
ROBERT KELLEW, Captain.
THOS. WEARING, Captain.
J. SOUTE, Captain.
CHAS. MORGAN, Captain.
ISAAC RYALL, Surgeon.
JOHN BRUTTON, Adjutant.
ISAAC TOBEY, Lieutenant and Quarter-Master.
SAMUEL MALLORY, Captain."

This is a very curious and important document, as bearing upon the case, because Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON received this letter on the morning of Tuesday, the 24th of March; and yet, on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 24th of March, the gallant Admiral said, in the House of Commons, according to the *Parliamentary report of the MORNING CHRONICLE*—

"In a discussion of the Chatham petition on Thursday last, he had felt called upon to take part; and the observation he had made was, that great intimidation had also taken place at Devonport, which he considered was very much to be attributed to Mr. Dawson, the Secretary to the Admiralty, having hoisted the Admiralty flag, while the General commanding the Marine force had also taken a principal part in the election."

Now, we confess it does appear unaccountable to us, how, on the Tuesday evening, the gallant Admiral could repeat what he had said upon the previous Thursday, touching intimidation and the influence of the Admiralty flag, without informing the House that he had, that very morning, received a distinct, positive, and unequivocal denial of all such allegations, under the hands of the officers of the distinguished corps, to whom those allegations particularly applied. We should have thought that the letter had not reached the Gallant Admiral; but that "hope" is killed by the fact, that when he magnanimously interposed in behalf of the *Morning Post* on Wednesday afternoon, the gallant Admiral observed an equally unaccountable silence upon the subject, and merely said, that as the transaction had been fully explained, and his conduct vindicated, he was satisfied.

But not only did Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON satisfy himself without answering the call for reparation from the officers whom he had—unintentionally, we are quite sure—misrepresented, or noticing their appeal—which, to be sure involved a direct and positive contradiction of his statement, as reported in the *Morning Chronicle*; for the gallant Admiral having, according to the report of the same paper, had occasion to speak in a debate upon the Chatham election on the 19th inst., said this:—

"Very much the same description of undue influence and intimidation had been exercised in Devonport, and was still going on there. The House had probably seen some detail of correspondence which was published a few weeks since. The Adjutant, who was the son-in-law of the Commandant there, had used almost the same species of intimidation as that now complained of, a fact which he should be able to prove beyond a doubt, should the case be brought before a Select Committee."—*Morning Chronicle*, Friday, March 20.

The fact is, that Adjutant BRUTTON, the gentleman alluded to, is not the son-in-law of the Commandant; and that Adjutant BRUTTON himself had communicated that fact to the gallant Admiral previous to the period at which the gallant Admiral renewed his charges against the Marine corps, and stated that the General commanding the Marine force had also taken a principal part in the election. The gallant Admiral never corrects himself as to the connexion which he said existed between the "General" and the Adjutant. That Colonel ABERNETHIE (to whom Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON, in speaking of him, has given a step) does not know Mr. DAWSON; never met him at Devonport, or anywhere else; that Colonel ABERNETHIE has no vote; that so far from taking an active part in the election, he was confined during the greater part of it, to the barracks by illness; and that so far from being a Tory partisan, his politics strongly incline to Whiggery, we conclude Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON did not know, although the public have been already considerably edified by a correspondence which took place between the Colonel and the Admiral no gr at while since.

This is fair is a curious, we may say, an important one, and in giving an abstract of it, we hope we have stated the facts fairly and impartially, leaving our readers to form their own opinions and draw their own conclusions.

It is related of SHERRIDAN, as illustrative of the carelessness and idleness of his disposition, that upon one occasion in the early part of his life he wrote and published a violent attack upon himself in one of the newspapers, with the intention of answering it in another, and establishing by his reply the falsehood of the allegations made against him, and by the tone and character of his refutation establish himself against any future

literary assailants. The attack circulated, and was generally read, but such was his averseness from application that he never put into execution his project of contradicting it.

From some cause—certainly neither idleness nor carelessness—equally unaccountable, we last week gave the *Morning Chronicle's* version of a speech of the Bishop of EXETER, upon a petition presented to the House of Lords by Lord BROUGHAM, without also giving the literal abstract of that speech. The omission was discovered too late to be remedied, but we will not forego the opportunity now afforded us of doing justice to the Right Reverend Prelate, by submitting what his Lordship, according to the reporters, really said upon the occasion.

The petition was read. It was from the Rev. T. P. Gurney, complaining that, although he had been upwards of thirty-eight years Curate and officiating Minister of St. Allen, in Cornwall, he had not been preferred by his diocesan to that living when a vacancy occurred; and praying that in any Bill to be brought in for Church reform a clause should be introduced for making provision (in the nature of half-pay) for superannuated poor Curates out of the surplus revenues of Cathedral and other ecclesiastical sinicures.

The Bishop of EXETER said, he was fully impressed with the excellent example set by the Noble and Learned Lord in not obtruding on the House any observations on this subject. Their Lordships, he was sure, had never permitted the motives that induced a patron to give or to withhold a living to occupy their attention; and he felt that he should be doing wrong if he were to adopt such a precedent in his own person. (Hear, hear.) This much, however, he would say on the general question, that he, for one, and not alone, because he could speak for many others of his Rev. brethren, felt most anxious to promote the good of meritorious Curates. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the particular individual from whom this petition came he would say nothing, except that the living relative to which the petitioner complained, as not having been given to him, had been conferred on another Curate, of whom he had heard a very high character. (Hear, hear.) A much larger proportion of livings had fallen into his gift since he had filled the office of Bishop than was usual; and perhaps it would not, in these times, be considered improper if he briefly stated how he had disposed of them. He spoke on this point not in the spirit of boasts, but in accordance with a proper feeling of what was due to himself. During the four years in which he had held his Bishopric 10 livings had fallen in. Of these 13 had been given to Curates (hear, hear), mostly of long standing—all of whom, without exception, had been selected on the ground of merit solely, not one of them being connected with him in any way, and indeed, he would say, that scarcely one of them was known to him. (Hear, hear.) Three he had disposed of otherwise. One of them he had given to his son—he was proud to say a most deserving son. (Hear, hear.) Another fell to him in a most remarkable way. The patronage had become the property of a gentleman by purchase; but when the vacancy occurred, the patron was seized with a singular scruple of conscience, with reference to the manner in which he had become possessed of the living, and he refused to present it. The living was a very valuable one, and he would have been glad to have bestowed it on his son. But recollecting the manner in which he had acquired the right of presentation, he, from a conscientious feeling considered it to his duty to confer it on the very deserving Clergyman for whom it was originally intended. (Hear, hear.) The other and the last one (he was really sorry to take up their time with such particulars), but the third living was given to another most deserving Clergyman—not to the Curate—his object being, as far as possible, to break down pluralities and non-residence. The individual to whom he presented that living was a very popular preacher in Cornwall. He returned his thanks to their Lordships for the attention which they had given to matters that were merely of a personal nature.—Petition laid on the table.

WE fear we shall not quite please any of the many correspondents who have written to us from Essex in the last two weeks. The administration of justice by the Judges at the Assizes is of such high importance and delicacy, that we hold the character of their Lordships in that capacity as almost sacred; and not only not slight, but grave, indeed, must be the grounds on which we could be induced to pass any censure upon the judicial conduct of any one member of the Learned Bench.

Lord DENMAN's "refusal to admit a case to be a burglary, though committed at midnight nearly,—at least in the dark hour of night;"—his "not stopping, in the beginning, the trial of a man, for an attempt to poison his wife, when it was evident that the woman was actuated by the most malignant spite and jealousy against her husband, and equivocated, and prevaricated, and actually contradicted herself again and again;"—his Lordship's "being set right by Mr. CLARKSON, the Barrister, as to the admission of evidence;" and his Lordship's "compliment to the Magistracy 'for the frequency with which they held the Quarter Sessions'"—noticed to us by a correspondent who signs himself HIBERNICE;—all seem to us minor points, and though communicated to us from various quarters, we think we take the best course, by making no remarks upon them.

But two cases, both of incendiarism, have been reported to us, so similar in crime, and so similar in proof, yet so dissimilar in punishment, that we cannot refuse that attention to them which has been asked of us.

JAMES PASFIELD was indicted for setting fire to farming property at Toppesfield; EDWARD WEBBER was indicted for setting fire to farming property at Tending; both were labourers; one is 33, the other is 35; the property destroyed in both cases was exactly to the same amount—£1200; the proprietors in both cases were constables; the malicious motive in both cases was revenge for acts done by the proprietors in the office of constable; the evidence in both cases was the confession of the prisoners themselves, corroborated by witnesses, "who" (we use the Judge's words) "put it beyond all doubt they (the prisoners) told the truth;" the prisoners in both cases had used threats towards the prosecutors, in beer shops; the confession in both cases was kept some time concealed by the persons to whom it was first divulged; the prisoners in both cases used precisely the same words in their defence—that they were "as innocent as the child in the womb;" and the Jury in both cases, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of Guilty.

It is almost miraculous that two cases so perfectly parallel should appear at the same Assizes, and before the same Judge. The only difference between them, that we can see, is that WEBBER called witnesses for his defence—but, in cross-examination, his father said he could not speak with certainty as to the time his son went to bed; and the prosecutor recommended WEBBER to mercy, not on account of his good character, but because he had a wife and eight children.

But great, indeed, is the difference in punishment.—PASFIELD is instantly sentenced to death by the Judge; and is executed: WEBBER is removed from the bar, without any sentence being passed upon him; and is transported.

Now, it is a remark in Lord DENMAN's own charge to the Grand Jury, that for the true ends of justice, the protection of life and property, and the prevention of crime, "one of the most effectual means that can be used, is the infliction of UNIFORM PUNISHMENT." His Lordship added, that "that is a matter for after consideration, being to be regulated by the case of each offender." But these two crimes are as identical and uniform as it is possible for two crimes to be. And Lord DENMAN himself, in passing sentence upon PASFIELD,

said the sentence of death "ought never to be carried into effect, if not in such a case as this."

There were four, if not five, trials for incendiarism in Essex; and there were other cases of incendiarism for which no one had been committed. Upon this, Lord DENMAN, in his charge, observed—"It is calculated to excite the deepest feelings of regret that this offence, when it has been stopped in other parts of the Kingdom, should still be committed here." In his sentence upon PASFIELD, his Lordship observed—"This" (the execution) "is necessary for the sake of the community, and that it may operate as an example." It is because we think this dispensation of justice will NOT put a stop to incendiarism in Essex (where his Lordship is grieved to see it continue, after it has ceased in other parts); and because we think the example of the execution of PASFIELD, will be counteracted by the transportation of WEBBER—for every offender relies on the hope that he may be the fortunate convict,—that we have consented to call attention to Lord DENMAN's decision in these two cases.

It is as a beacon for the future, that we have made these remarks; for though we felt called upon to notice what we considered a mockery of mercy when the Chester capital convicts, brought up to the King's Bench, were there told they were sure to be hanged on Thursday (or whatever the day was), but on Tuesday they would be brought up to Court to hear a speech against their execution; and though we believe, that, if at the decease of the late Lord TENTERDEN, any other Chancellor but Lord BROUGHAM had sat upon the Woolsack, Lord DENMAN never would have been the successor of Lord TENTERDEN as the Chief Justice of England; and we are actuated solely by a desire for the public good, and for public justice—as the spirit of these observations, we hope, entirely proves.

LORD BROUGHAM AGAIN.

Court of Chancery, Wednesday, March 25, 1835.

SANDERSON V. WALKER.

The question in this motion turned on the construction to be placed on an order of Lord BROUGHAM, which was inconsistent with a previous order.

After a protracted discussion between Mr. KINDERSLEY and Mr. KEENE in support of the order, and Sir W. HOBBS, with Mr. KOS and Mr. COOPER, against it.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said the orders must be drawn up according to the construction which the Registrar put on his minutes, and if afterwards there was such an inconsistency in them that they could not be acted upon, then a further application could be made to the Court.

Every day affords new evidence to the judicial wisdom of the Noble and Learned Editor of the *Penny Magazine*.

WE beg to observe, that we are not answerable for the opinions to be found in extracts from other papers, which sometimes slip, accidentally, into our "Clerical Intelligence." We are led to make this observation, because we are told—not that we have been able to ascertain it—that some laudatory remarks have appeared, in that department of our paper, upon the proceedings of a Society called "The Church of England Society," which holds its meetings in Exeter Hall, where its members make fine speeches, as if they possessed either the power or the will to defend the Church against her enemies. Our attention has been called to the subject, and to the persons most prominent in the performances at the huge Joint-stock Cant Company concern, and if ever they or their Society obtain any notice in future, in this paper, it will be "original," and infinitely less complimentary than those which we are informed have appeared amongst our extracts, by inadvertence or mistake.

EVERYTHING is to be changed. The following is the Report—at least, as we find it published in the newspapers—of a Committee appointed to consider a better mode of taking divisions in the House of Commons, than that which has been adopted for centuries past. It is worth notice, not only on account of its simplicity but its economy.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE BEST MODE OF PUBLISHING CORRECT AND AUTHENTIC LISTS OF THE DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE.

That it appears to the Committee, that the reasons which caused the rejection last year, of the various plans suggested for taking the divisions within the House, by a system of tickets or cards—namely, the difficulty of ensuring that Members should be present beforehand with these cards, and of identifying the individual with the card presented, so as to prevent the possibility of a vote being given by proxy—continue in force.

The Committee, therefore, find themselves compelled to concur in the opinion expressed by the Committee appointed in 1834, viz.—That if the House should think proper to build an additional lobby, there is no plan of taking the divisions which in their judgment would combine so many recommendations as this, or might so easily be carried into effect.

In the event of this suggestion being adopted, the Committee propose,

1. That upon every division the house be entirely cleared, the eyes and the noses being sent forth into two separate lobbies.
2. That four tellers and four clerks be appointed, two of each to be stationed at the entrance of the respective lobbies.
3. That the doors being simultaneously opened by the Speaker's order, the names of the Members be taken by the clerks, on ruled paper, with numbered lines, as they re-enter the House by the opposite door, the tellers counting, and announcing the result at the table as at present.
4. That the lists of the division be then brought up to the table by the tellers, and deposited there for insertion in alphabetical order in the votes.

The Committee would not feel itself justified in recommending the addition of a lobby to the temporary buildings of the present House, had they not ascertained that the whole cost of a lobby capable of containing 500 Members, and thus providing for the utmost probable inequality in the division, together with a commodious passage, and two equal staircases communicating with the galleries, would not exceed the sum of 15000*l.*, according to an estimate prepared by Sir ROBERT SMITH, who also states in his evidence that the building might be completed within one month.

The Committee hope, therefore, that if it should be the pleasure of the House to sanction the principle of publicity, in reference to the divisions, it will not be deterred from applying this principle during the next two years and a half, by the delay required to give it effect in the present instance. The Committee beg also to state, that even if regarded in the light of an experiment, this only will, in their opinion, be productive of some advantages, as it will enable the Building Committee to adopt any improvements upon the double lobby system which experience may suggest, and to avoid any arrangements in the new house from which inconvenience may be found to arise.

The Committee do not think that, by the adoption of the plan which they have recommended, any material loss of time would be incurred, as the result of their experiments last year proved, that twenty-five names may be taken down in long-hand by a clerk in one minute, while the average time consumed in counting 100 Members under the present system is four minutes, taken on a mean of those who go out and those who remain in the House.

The Committee, however, are of opinion, that a discretionary power should be retained by the House of suspending the present regulation altogether when the House is in Committee, where repeated divisions sometimes take place upon points of mere detail, unless called for by two Members, which it would hardly be in case with regard to which no public interest was felt.—March, 1835.

The elaborated nonsense of all this we suppose is hardly worth exposure—to build double lobbies, to employ four

STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING.

There has not been any material change in the value of the national securities during the week, but money has been rather scarce, and Exchequer Bills have in consequence declined. Consols for Account have ranged between 91 1/2 and 92, and closed this afternoon at 91 3/4. Exchequer Bills left off at 37 3/4 pm., and India Bonds at 20 1/2. In the Foreign Market there has been some depression in Spanish Bonds, which have been done as low as 63 1/2, and the Scrip has undergone a corresponding depreciation; but, however, have rallied again, the Bonds this afternoon closing at 64 1/2, and the Scrip at 7 1/2. Portuguese Bonds are also better than they were, the last Portuguese Regency Bonds have been given to receive 100 if Portugal, on or before the 31st Dec. 1835. In the Transatlantic Bonds there has been some degree of heaviness within the last day or two, but to-day the market is firmer, and Columbia closed at 39 1/2, 40 1/2; Chilean at 46 1/2; Brazilian at 86 1/2, and Mexican 43 1/2. All the Northern Bonds are tolerably steady, Belgian 102 1/2, Russian 108 1/2, Dutch Five per Cents, 102 1/2, and the Two and a Half per Cents, 53 1/2. In the other securities there is little to notice.

Table with 2 columns: Security Name and Price. Includes Bank Stock, Ditto for Account, 3 per Cent. Reduced, New 3/4 per Cent., Bank Long Annuities, Bank Stock, Ditto for Account, India Stock, Ditto for Account, India Bonds, Exchequer Bills.

The French papers of Thursday are very barren of intelligence. The Lyonsese prisoners are on their way from Lyons to Paris, and it is expected that their arrival will create a disturbance. It is said that during the trials a regiment of the line and two squadrons of cavalry are to be encamped in the Luxembourg gardens, and all circulation in the adjoining streets is to be prohibited.

The plague is raging to a frightful extent at Alexandria, and in Egypt generally.

Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, left town on Friday for Dover, on his way (by route of Ancona) to the Ionian Islands. Lieut. Colonel Dawkins accompanied Sir Howard Douglas. Captain Douglas, Aide-de-Camp to his father, also left town on Friday afternoon for the Ionian Islands. CITY CONSERVATIVE CLUB.—Friday a strong meeting of the committee of this Club took place at the City of London Tavern. Mr. Pole in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed, the various names of the members were read over, when it appeared the list of subscriptions since their last meeting had exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

The Commandant of Artillery at Dover, Colonel Crawford, has been removed, and the appointment discontinued—the duties to be transferred to the officer commanding the western district.

On Thursday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a fire commenced in a stable belonging to the extensive livery stables of Mr. Barnes, Phoenix-yard, Oxford-street, which was not extinguished before two horses were burnt to a cinder. The value of each horse was 80 guineas.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, about half-past nine o'clock, the Hon. Mr. Charles Murray Lascelles met with a serious accident, while taking a morning airing on a highly spirited blood mare. While proceeding along the outer circle of Hyde-park, the animal set off at full gallop, passed through Cumberland Gate at a fearful rate, and proceeded along the Uxbridge-road. When near to Baywater the horse ran with tremendous violence against a horse and cart standing on the road, and the consequence was most violent. The cart was overturned, and Mr. L's horse was killed, having completely smashed into the brain a portion of the skull over the right eye. Mr. Lascelles was thrown on his head with great force; he was taken up quite insensible, and was afterwards conveyed to his own residence in Halkin-street, Belgrave-square, when it was ascertained that he was labouring under a concussion of the brain, and his life is considered in danger.

Another dreadful accident occurred yesterday at the works on the London and Birmingham rail-road. A young man, named Thomas Winter, was employed in mining the crown of the Tunnel, a height from the bottom of twenty-five feet, when upwards of ten tons of earth fell, and he was precipitated to the ground and buried beneath the mass of earth. In a short time the unhappy sufferer was dug out alive, though dreadfully mutilated, and was conveyed to the New North-West London Hospital, without the slightest hope of recovery.

Second Edition.—Just published, price 1s. A LETTER addressed to a MEMBER of PARLIAMENT, on the Responsibility of his Station as a Member of the House of Commons, and containing a Refutation of the Charges made by H.B. in the Morning Chronicle of the 22d January against his Grace the Duke of Wellington. By SENEX. Plus apud nos vera ratio valet quam vulgi opinio. London: James Fraser, 215, Regent-street.

Just published, price 1s. THE POOR. SUGGESTIONS for restoring the MORAL CHARACTER and the INDUSTRIAL HABITS of the POOR; also for establishing District Work-Farms, in place of Parish Workhouses, and for reducing the POOR-RATES. By GEORGE PINKARD, M.D., of the Royal College of Physicians. Roake and Varty, 31, Strand.

BOSWELL'S JOHNSON. THE SECOND VOLUME of Mr. MURRAY'S new Edition of BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON. will be ready for delivery on WEDNESDAY next. Albemarle-street.

MR. WASHINGTON IRVING'S NEW WORK. A TOUR on the PRAIRIES, By the Author of the Sketch Book. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

PHILIP ON SLEEP and DEATH. 8vo. boards, 8s. AN INQUIRY into the NATURE of SLEEP and DEATH, being the concluding Part of the Author's Experimental Inquiry into the Laws of the Vital Functions. By A. P. W. PHILIP, M.D., F.R.S. L. and E. London: Henry Rowland, 356, Strand.

Just published, price 1s. THE WISE MASTER - BUILDER. A Sermon, preached on the Sunday following the Commemoration of St. John the Baptist, and published at the request of several Lodges of Masonic Brethren in India. By a Chaplain on the East India Company's Establishment. Smith, Elder and Co., Cornhill.

Just published, in post 8vo., price 6s. boards. OLIVER TWIST—CHARACTERS AND CONDITIONS. "With gentle hand—touch, For there is a spirit in the leaves." Smith, Elder and Co., Cornhill.

DEBRET'S BARONETAGE OF ENGLAND, edited by WILLIAM COURTHOPE, Esq., with a new Set of the Arms, from Drawings by Harvey, and printed uniformly with the PERRAGE, by the same Editor, will be published in a few days. Printing for Rivingtons; Longman and Co.; Baldwin and Co.; and other Proprietors.

In a few days will be published, in 18mo., A GUIDE to the HOLY SACRAMENT of the LORD'S SUPPER. By the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A., Chaplain to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. Rivingtons, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place.

WALKER OF TRURO. Handsomely printed in 8vo., price 12s. cloth boards. THE LIFE, MINISTRY, and SELECTIONS from the REMAINS of the Rev. SAMUEL WALKER, B.A., formerly of Truro, Cornwall. By the Rev. EDWARD SIDNEY, A.M., Author of the "Life of the Rev. Rowland Hill." London: Baldwin and Cradock, Paternoster-row.

On the 1st of April will be completed (by the publication of No. 12) ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE. Containing Ninety-six Engravings from Original Paintings by R. WESTALL, Esq., B.A., and J. MARTIN, Esq. With Descriptions by the Rev. HOBART CAUNTER, B.D. Edward Churton (late Bull and Churton), Public Library, 26, Holles-street. In two vols. 8vo., price 28s. boards.

THIRTY YEARS' CORRESPONDENCE between JOHN JEBB, D.D., F.R.S., Bishop of Limerick, Ardferf, and Aghadone, and ALEXANDER KNOX, Esq., M.R.I.A., Edited by the Rev. CHARLES FORSTER, B.D., Perpetual Curate of Ash, next Sandwich, formerly Domestic Chaplain to Bishop Jebb. Also, just published, REMAINS of the late ALEXANDER KNOX, Esq. of Dublin, M.R.I.A., containing Letters and Essays on the Doctrines and Philosophy of Christianity, and the distinctive Character of the Church of England; with Portrait, from a bust by Chantrey. 2 vols. 8vo., 24s. boards. London: James Duncan, 37, Paternoster-row; and John Cochrane, 103, Strand.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

No. CXXIV. for April. Contents.—I. William Pitt, No. 4.—II. The Midge. Chap. 13. The Suicide.—III. Silas Fleabtop, a "Respectable Man"—IV. The Skeicher. No. II.—V. Conversations of M. De Chateaubriand.—VI. Nights at Mess. Chap. 10.—VII. A Screen on Politics. By the Ettrick Shepherd.—VIII. "The Seven Temptations." By Mary Howitt.—IX. The Type of Prometheus.—X. Translations from the Greek. By William Hay—XI. Edmund Spenser. Part 7. Conclusion.—XII. Judge Not, and Other Poems. By Edmund Peck.—XIII. The British Mouths. By Richard B. D.D., Bishop of Down. William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for APRIL, 1835, No. LXIV., price Half-a-Crown, contains: Notte Romano Nel Palazzo Vaticano. (from the Prout Papers.) Church Affairs. The Ecclesiastical Commission and Church Rates. A Quintette of Novels.—The Natural Son.—The Two Friends.—The Heir Presumptive.—Francesca Carrara.—The Mayor of Wind-Gap. The First Church. James Fraser, 215, Regent-street, London.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (No. XLIV), for April, will be published on the 31st with the Magazines, price 4s. Contents.—I. Lady Morgan's Princess.—2. Jacquemont's Letters from India.—3. Aristocratic Revolutions. From the late Duke of Cambridge's Memoirs.—4. Dunlop's Memoirs of Spain.—5. Property of Different Nations.—6. Tea, and Tea Trade.—7. The Spirit of a Property-tax without the Form.—8. Municipal Corporations.—9. Danish Claims.—10. Unreasonableness in setting aside Patents.—11. Baniin's Cavassing.—12. Guizot's History of the English Revolution.—13. Aimé-Martin on the Education of Women.—14. German Tourist.—15. Marquis de Sainte-Croix on Emancipation in the French Colonies.—16. Coleridge's Table Talk.—Index, List of Books, &c. John Macrone, 3, St. James's-square.

THE FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW. Just published, No. XXIX., of Contents: Art. I. Meyer's Voyage round the World.—II. Italian Romantic Poetry.—III. New Theory of Volcanoes.—IV. Sicily and Malta.—V. Life of Kosciuszko.—VI. Marco Visconti; a Story of the Fourteenth Century.—VII. Principles of Grecian Architecture.—VIII. Pauperism in France.—IX. Designs of Russia against Turkey.—X. Progress and Prospects of Entomology.—XI. Leonardo da Vinci.—XII. The Sweating Sickness.—Insurrection in Java.—XIV. Russia and Poland.—XV. Revolution in Sweden.—Foreign Criticism on English Works. Miscellaneous Literary Notices from Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.—List of the principal New Works published on the Continent.—Title and Index to Vol. X. A. Richter and Co. (late Treutzel, Wirtz, and Richter), 30, Soho-square; and Black, Young, and Young, 2, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden. Sold by all Booksellers, of whom may be had, complete Sets and Single Numbers of this Journal.

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MARRIED. On the 24th inst., at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. George Radcliffe, A.M., Vicar of Horton Kirby, Kent, Charles May Simmons, Esq., of Rochester, to Anne, second daughter of the late Henry Isaac Moore, Esq., of Chesham, Herts.

On the 24th inst., at Maidstone, by the Rev. Thomas Arthur Poynter, M.A., Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Maidstone, and Vicar of St. Andrew's, Maidstone, Richard Russell-square, second son of the late Rev. Thomas Poynter, Rector of Fawley, Bucks, to Helen, eldest daughter of Charles Moore, Esq., of Maidstone.—On the 26th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, George Mathew, Esq., M.P., Lieutenant and Captain in the Coldstream Guards, to Anne, only daughter of Henry Hoare, Esq., and grand daughter of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., of Stourhead, Wiltshire.—On the 26th inst., at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Captain John Leitch, of the Grenville Engineers, Knight of the Order of the Saviour of the Empire and of the Legion of Honour, to Elizabeth Jane, youngest daughter of the late George Sir Samuel Bentham, K.B., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Henry Birchmore, of St. George's-hill, Somersetshire, Prebendary of Salisbury, to Miss second daughter of Philip John Miles, Esq., of Leigh-court, Somersetshire, M.P. for the City of Bristol.—At Copenhagen, at the house of the British Minister, on the 27th ult., George Thomas Fenwick, Esq., son of the late Charles Fenwick, Esq., of Britton, Majesty's Consul in Denmark, to Mellor, the eldest daughter of the late Henry St. Andrew, Esq., of the East India Company.—On the 21st ult., at St. James's, T. Hodges, Esq., Royal East Middlesex Regiment, to Ann, widow of the late Thomas Keeling, Esq., of the Island of St. Bartholomew's, West Indies, and late of Mornington-terrace, Hampstead-road.—At Bern, on the 2d inst., at the house of D. R. Morier, Esq., his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary for Switzerland, James Donistoun, Esq., of Dennistoun, to Isabella Sutherland, eldest daughter of James William Murray, Esq., of Cringletie.—On the 19th ult., at London, at Mr. Lewis's, his own residence, in the East India Company's Office, the late Madras Native Infantry, second son of John Gosling, Esq., of Gloucester-place, New-road, Marylebone, to Anna, eldest daughter of Lieut. Colonel William Donistoun, K.L.S., Superintending Engineer at that Presidency.

DIED. On the 12th inst., at Kemp Town, Louisa Marzaret, second daughter of Lieut. Colonel the Hon. George Cathcart and the Lady Georgiana Cathcart, in the eighth year of her age.

On the 22d inst., at Cheltenham, aged 73 years, Lady George, relict of the late Sir Rupert George, Bart.—On the 19th inst., at Bath, deeply and deservedly lamented by a numerous circle of friends, Lieut. Gen. Sir William Cockburn, Bart., of Cockburn and Blyssal (N.B.), in the 67th year of his age.—On the 21st inst., at Bath, aged 82 years, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, B.D. Rector of St. Andrew's, Bath, and Vicar of St. James, Lombard-street.—On the 21st inst., in Chapel-place, Cavendish-square, Capt. John Cuthbert, late Commander of the East India Company's ship Fairweather.—On the 23d inst., in Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, Sarah Clinton, wife of William Wood, Esq., Royal Marines—In Kingston, Jamaica, on the 6th of the preceding month, Henry Roden, Esq., aged 31.—At Bangalore, on the 18th of Oct., by the upsetting of a boat, Frederick Bourchier Seton, Colonel of the 7th Madras Light Cavalry, in the 45th year of his age.—On the 24th inst., at the Grove, Higginbotham, Richard Nixon, Esq., late of the Tax Office, Somersetshire.—On the 23th Feb., at Exeter, aged 29, Charles Philip, only son of Charles Henry Morier, of London, and grandson of the late Thomas Fletcher, Esq., of Cornforth Lodge, Lancashire.—On the 11th inst., in the Rue Champ Elysee, Paris, in the 72d year of his age, William T. Lenthall, Esq., of Bosses Leigh, Berks, and late of Boswell, in the county of Gloucester.—At Patna, on the 2d of November last, Susan, wife of T. Dashwood, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.—On the 24th inst., at her house in Bath, aged 70 years, Mrs. Evelyn, relict of Lieut. General D'Oochy, 1st Foot Guards.—On the 26th inst., in Upper Gower-street, the Rev. William Azziter, in the 77th year of his age.

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COVENT GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND, for supporting Aged, Indigent, and Infirm Actors and Actresses of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden...

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY for the relief of the Poor afflicted with DISEASES of the EYE, Cork-street, Burlington-gardens...

TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.—There will be an ELECTION of TWO SCHOLARS on Monday, June 15...

CHURCH PREFERMENT.—TO BE SOLD, the NEXT PRESENTATION to RECTORY in St. John's, producing an income arising from Glebe and Rectorial Tithes...

LAW.—A Gentleman, who has served his Clerkship in a country office, and been subsequently a year in an agency office in London...

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A desirable opportunity offered to a Youth as an APPRENTICE to a first-rate IRON-MONGERY BUSINESS...

THE Friends of a YOUNG LADY wish to place her as GOVERNESS in a Family where the pupils are young...

TO BE SOLD, a Bargain, by order of the Executors of a widow Lady, deceased, a capital Pair of BAY CARRIAGE HORSES...

WOBBURN-PLACE, Russell-square.—SUPERIOR RESIDENCE.—A Gentleman and his Wife, or Gentleman, wishing for select society...

SEA-SIDE.—FASHIONABLE WATERING-PLACE.—BUILDING GROUND to LET.—To Builders and Gentlemen desirous of investing capital advantageously...

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Gentlemen having any quantity of Left-off Wearing Apparel, Regiments, Naval Uniforms, Court Dresses, and Fancy Costumes...

FOURTH PATENT.—PERRYAN REGULATING SPRING PEN, by which any degree of flexibility is instantly obtained...

AN ADDRESS to the RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL. The Address of the Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and others of London, lies for signature at the City of London Tavern...

THE following ADDRESSES to His MAJESTY and Sir ROBERT PEEL, from the Inhabitants of the Borough of MARYLEBONE, lie for Signatures at—

Flading's Hotel, Oxford-street. Oxford Hotel, Oxford-street. Payne, Bookseller, Upper High-street, Marylebone. Percy Coffee-house, Rathbone-place. Portland Hotel, Portland-street. Crown Hotel, Alderley-place, Maiden-lane. Mr. Cleaves, Cleve Hotel, Edgeware-road. Rose and Crown, Baywater. Rent Day, Cambridge-street, Edgeware-road. Mr. Ward's, 313, Regent-street. University Coffee-house, University-street, New-road.

We, the undersigned Inhabitants of the Borough of Marylebone, approach your Majesty with the expression of our feelings of loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's Person and Throne.

We humbly express our confidence, that while your Majesty is anxious that every benefit should be conferred on our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects in Ireland, and will approve of such means as may carry that object into effect...

To the Right Hon. Sir ROBERT PEEL, Bart., M.P., &c. &c. We, the undersigned Inhabitants of the Borough of Marylebone, beg earnestly to express our full confidence that the work of effecting all practically useful and beneficial Reform cannot be entrusted to any one more safely than to yourself.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—Patrons, His Royal Highness the DUKE of SUSSEX; the Most Noble the MARQUIS CAMDEN (Chancellor of Cambridge); Right Hon. LORD STANLEY (Lord Rector of Glasgow)...

Right Hon. the Earl of Hanwick. Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough. Mr. Sheriff Raphael. Mr. Sheriff Hillidge. Henry Butterworth, Esq. Geo. B. Whittaker, Esq. William Shackell, Esq. Alexander Wilson, Esq. John Smith, Esq. John Wilks, Esq., M.P. John Shaw, Esq. Charles Whiting, Esq.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Dividend of Shares in the Capital Stock of this Society, for the year 1834, will be paid on application at the Society's Office, Fleet-street, London, on the 6th day of April next...

THE NOBILITY and GENTRY are most respectfully made acquainted that the EXTENSIVE WARE-ROOMS of Messrs. MILES and EDWARDS will present, during the approaching season, the most effective display of useful and elegant FURNITURE...

CARPETS.—LAPWORTH and RILEY, Manufacturers to the King and the Duchess of Kent, respectfully invite the Nobility and Gentry to inspect their select assortment of Axminster, Edinburgh, Royal Velvet, Saxony, and every other description of Carpet of British manufacture...

SUBSTANTIAL CABINET FURNITURE, at 35 per Cent. Reduction.—The Stock of Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture, at BROOK HOUSE, Holborn, unrivalled for extent, solidity, and cheapness...

THE NEWEST FASHIONS in PLATE, PLATED GOODS, and JEWELLERY, at an extraordinary low price, at the Office of W. T. BARNES...

JOHN INMAN, Wine and Spirit Broker, begs to acquaint the Public, that he has a considerable quantity of bottled PORT WINE, of various sorts, to sell for cash...

EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY. Directors: Sands Bellis, Esq. Nathaniel Gould, Esq. John Chippendale, Esq. Edward Legh, Esq. Peter Cooper, Esq. James Woodhead, Esq. Capt. Sir A. P. Green, R.N. TRUSTEES: W. S. Blackstone, Esq., M.P. Joseph Harwick Oughon, Esq. Jameson Hunter, Esq. Jonathan Peel, Esq. Bankers—Messrs. Coutts and Co. Solicitor—John Clayton, Esq.

This Society has been formed for the purchase of Reversionary Property, Life Interests, and Annuities. Amongst other advantages which a Society purchasing reversionary property has over individuals, it is this great one—that while the transactions of an individual purchasing a small number of reversions amount to a speculation which may be eminently successful or the reverse...

DAVIES'S CANDLES, 5d. per lb.; Soap, 4d.; fine Wax-dicks Moulds, 6d.; Sperm and Composition, 2s. 1d.; Wax Candles, 1s. 6d., and 2s. 1d.; Yellow Soap, 4s., 4s. 6s., 5s., and 5s. 6s.; Mottled 5s., 5s. 6s., and 6s.; Windsor and Palm 1s. 4d. per packet; Old Brown Windsor 1s. 6d.; Rose 2s.; Sperm 2s.; Almond 2s. 6d.; Sealing-Wax 4s. and 4s. 6d. per lb.; Sperm Oil 5s. 6d. and 6s. per gallon; Lamp Oil 3s. and 3s. 6d. For Cash at DAVIES'S Old Established Warehouse, 33, St. Martin's-lane, opposite New Slaughter's Coffee-house...

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Downing-street, March 28.—The King has been pleased to appoint John Crabbe, Esq., to be Secretary and Clerk of the Crown in the Virgin Islands; John Montagu, Esq., to be Secretary and Registrar of the Records in Van Diemen's Land; and William Wilkes, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the Island of St. Helena.
DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.
J. BARBER, Cateator street, dressing-cash maker.
BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.
J. BATES, Bellvue place, Clapham, linen-draper, from April 17, till April 24.
J. LAWES, Wick and Abson, Gloucestershire; miller, from March 20, till May 6.
BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.
J. MEEK, Hampstead, livery-stablekeeper; J. BETTELEY, Liverpool, plumber.
BANKRUPTCIES.
A. NEIRINEKX, Hammer-smith, l. Bigg, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane—M. ARNOLD, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, bookseller.
Townsend, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn—G. BAKER, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, ironmonger.
Atts. Allen and Co., Carlisle-street, Soho—T. WATERFIELD, Dunstable, straw-hat manufacturer.
Atts. Keene, Furnival's Inn—S. F. GRAY, New Bond-street, chemist.
Atts. Henson and Co., Bonerie-street—J. GLOSSOP, Victoria Theatre, painter.
Atts. Lewis, Bernard-street, Russell-square.
Atts. Miller, Manchester, l. Brompton.
Atts. Mills and Co., Temple, London; Crossley and Sedlow, Manchester—W. HANKES, Macclesfield, brewer.
Atts. Swain and Co., London; Proctor, Macclesfield; Harding, Manchester—J. BROWN, Wokingham, Cumberland, mercer.
Atts. Thompson, Wokingham; Falcon, Temple, London—J. WHITE, Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire, druggist.
Atts. Drury, Burton-upon-Trent; Bicknell and Co., Lincoln's Inn New-square, London—J. S. WITHERDEN, Margate, blacksmith.
Atts. Dering and Co., Margate; Willert, Essex-street, Strand, London.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains an Order in Council suspending the calling out of the militia in Great Britain for the purpose of training in the present year.]
Downing-street, April 1, 1835.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. the Earl Amherst to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; the Earl Amherst to be his Majesty's High Commissioner for the investigation and redress of all grievances affecting his Majesty's subjects in Lower Canada, in what relates to the administration of the government of the said province; and Thomas Frederick Elliot, Esq., to be Secretary to Earl Amherst, in his capacity of High Commissioner in the province of Lower Canada.
BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.
J. HOLDEN, Bacup, Lancashire, cotton spinner—J. HARWOOD, Over Darwin, Lancashire, cotton cloth manufacturer.
BANKRUPTCIES.
W. ROBESON, George-street, City, printer.
Att. Sharp, Ely-place, Holborn—J. MALLETT, East-street, Walworth, grocer.
Atts. Elkin and Co., Newman-street, Oxford-street—J. TAYLOR, Coleman-street, City, merchant.
Att. Lloyd, Crown-court, Chancery-lane—T. SMITH, jun., East Grinstead, Sussex, chemist.
Att. Doughty, Horseleydown-lane, Southwark—J. THOMAS, Cole's Wharf, Thomas-street, Horseleydown, granary-keeper.
Atts. Barker and Co., Mark-lane, London—D. BYAS, Oxford-street, haberdashery.
Att. Parker, Fish-street-hill—J. G. MADDOX, Bristol, druggist.
Atts. Brooks and Co., John-street, Bedford-row—W. FOX, Weston-hill, Norwood, victualler.
Atts. Shepherd and Co., Cloak-lane—R. NICHOLS, Wakefield, bookseller.
Atts. Adlington and Co., Bedford-row, London—B. BOARDMAN, Norwich, tailor.
Atts. Binbold and Co., Bridge-street, London, and Norwich—J. HILL, South Milford, Yorkshire, teazel dealer.
Atts. Stangways and Co., Barnard's Inn, London; Blackburn, Leeds—C. COWDERY, Wetherby, Yorkshire, and Atts. Gibbes, Basinghall-street; Broughton and Co., Falcon-square—J. ROUTH, Shirland, Derbyshire, corn-factor.
Atts. Smithson and Dunn, Southampton-buildings; J. and R. Hutchinson, Chesterfield—J. S. SMITH, and J. G. BIRD, Manchester, merchants.
Atts. Abbott and Co., Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London; Heslop, Manchester.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.
The first report of the Commissioners of Municipal Inquiry, and also the first report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the Established Church in Ireland, were laid upon the table.

TUESDAY.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that he had made some inquiries into the case of the man alleged to have been hanged by mistake in Ireland, the result of which was that the criminal had been justly convicted and executed.
The Marquess of WESTMINSTER presented a petition from Marylebone, for Church Reform, and suggesting that the Bishops should withdraw from that House, and abstain from political intrigues. The Noble Marquess said he differed from the petitioners on that point. He avowed his opinion that the property of the Church belonged to the State.—The Bishop of EXETER said he would beg of the Noble Lord to remember, that when the property of the Church was to be seized that landholders would tremble for theirs. He had no doubt if the doctrine of the Noble Marquess was acted on, that his estates would be found more beneficial to the State than the whole of the lands possessed by the bench of Bishops.—(Hear, hear.)

WEDNESDAY.

After a few petitions had been presented, and the Bills on the table advanced a stage, Lord PLUNKET made some allusions to an alleged statement of the Bishop of Exeter relative to his opinions on Church property on the preceding evening. He said he should enter upon the subject to-morrow, when the Right Rev. Prelate was present. He considered that the State would be perfectly justified in appropriating the surplus revenues of the Church to secular purposes.

THURSDAY.

The Bills on their Lordships' table were advanced a stage. Lord PLUNKET entered into an explanation of his opinion respecting Church property, and its appropriation by the State, in answer to an inference of the Bishop of Exeter on a former evening. His Lordship denied that his opinions on that subject had undergone any alteration. He had never said that Church property was of the nature of private property; on the contrary, he had ever regarded it in the light of corporate property. Allusions to former speeches he condemned as irregular and in bad taste.—The Bishop of EXETER declared that he did expect, after what the Noble Lord had avowed in 1824, that he would have answered the Noble Marquess (of Westminster) had he been present when the appropriation of Church property to other than ecclesiastical purposes was recommended. Such was his remark, and he quoted Hansard and the "Mirror of Parliament," to show that at a much later period the Noble Lord was adverse to such an appropriation.—After a few observations from Lord BROUGHAM, the Lord Chancellor interposed, and put a stop to the conversation. Their Lordships then adjourned.

FRIDAY.

VISCOUNT CANTERBURY took the oaths and his seat.—The remainder of the sitting was taken up with the reception of petitions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Lord J. RUSSELL, after a speech of great length, moved the following resolution:—"That this House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, in order to consider the present state of the Church of Ireland, with a view of applying any surplus of its revenues to the general education of all classes of the people, without reference to religious distinction."
The Noble Lord said it was his intention to follow up this resolution, if it should be adopted, by an address to the throne, in order to carry its provisions into effect.
Sir E. KNATCHBULL complained that the Ministers had been kept in ignorance of the precise terms of the motion up to the moment at which it was made; but now that it was before them, he declared himself ready, on the part of the Government, to meet it, not by any evasive or premature proceeding, but by a direct negative. According to his view, the whole drift of the Noble Lord's proposition was to give to the Catholics of Ireland the property of the Protestant Church, and as such he should resist it.—Mr. WARD supported the resolution.—Sir JAMES GRAMER replied at great length to the various arguments of Mr. Ward, and expressed his determination to resist the appropriation of Church funds to any other than ecclesiastical purposes. The Right Hon. Baronet concluded his address in the following words:—"I have told you my religious feelings. I now tell you that the property of the Protestant Church was set apart by our ancestors, whether in England or in Ireland, for the purpose of maintaining and propagating the Protestant religion. That property is, therefore, sacred, and to this purpose alone ought it to be applied. (Cheers.) And, moreover, let me observe, that those who minister at the altar are entitled to such a separate provision. It is the precept of the Most High, and ages cannot withdraw its authority—it is strong as the Almighty, and cannot be overthrown—it is lasting as eternity, and never will you see it bend before you—it is binding on you as Christian legislators and Christian men, and as such, never shall any consideration on this earth induce me to compromise the principle."—After a speech from Lord HOWICK in favour of the resolution, the debate was adjourned.

TUESDAY.

Mr. T. GLADSTONE brought forward a motion that the order for considering the petition against the return for the borough of

Leicester on the 14th of May next be discharged. After some discussion, the further debate on this question was adjourned.

The adjourned debate on the Church of Ireland occupied the remainder of the time of the House till its rising.—Mr. SHELL addressed the House in favour of the motion.—Dr. LEFROY denied the excessive endowment of the Church of Ireland.—The Hon. Member for St. Albans had stated the income last year at nearly 1,000,000, a year, but he (Dr. Lefroy) had shown that it scarcely amounted to 500,000, and that the estimate of the Noble Lord (John Russell), who took the income of the Irish Church at about 800,000, was also exaggerated. He contended that they ought to wait for the report before they decided upon the question before them, and concluded by an appeal to the people of England to protect the religion which they valued from being trampled under foot.—Mr. C. WOOD said he should feel it his duty to give his vote in favour of the motion.—Col. DAMEN could not consent to this motion, as its real object was to drive Sir Robert Peel from office. He thought that the only way to settle this question, would be to pay the Catholic Clergy.—Sir R. INGLIS and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL resisted the motion, and maintained that the Legislature had no right to meddle with Church property, so as to appropriate it to other purposes than those of the Church.—Mr. POULTER, Sir J. C. HOBBHOUSE, and Mr. F. O'CONNOR supported the motion. Mr. GLADSTONE opposed it.—The debate was again adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

The Hon. T. CORRY announced his Majesty's answer to the Address of the 26th, connected with the London University. The answer expressed his Majesty's readiness to forward the grant of the charter.—The Dover Improvement Bill was read a second time, after a division. The numbers were 86 to 40.

The adjourned debate on Mr. GLADSTONE'S motion, that the borough of Leicester election petition be discharged, was resumed.—On a division the motion was carried by a majority of 216 against 200.

The adjourned debate on Lord J. RUSSELL'S motion was again resumed.—Mr. SERJEANT TALFOURD opened the debate by a speech in favour of the motion.—Mr. FRANK CHARGED the Opposition with disavowing their recorded opinions by the course they were now pursuing. If the late Ministers had remained in office, they never would have thought of proposing this resolution. After making a variety of quotations, the object of which was to fix a charge of inconsistency upon the present opposers of his Majesty's Ministers, the Hon and Learned Member concluded by inculcating the importance of maintaining that religion which they believed in their consciences to be true, as the best guarantee for the promotion of social happiness.—Dr. LUSHINGTON defended himself and his friends from the charge of inconsistency, and insisted that it was justifiable and right to apply the surplus revenue of the Irish Church to the purposes of diffusing education and intelligence.—Mr. B. THOMPSON declared that he could not vote for the proposition before the House, nor could he ever think of sanctioning an interference with the revenues of the Protestant Church.—Mr. LITTLETON denied that the property of the Church was in danger. The question of appropriation was, he contended, at the bottom of all the difficulties of Ireland, and it was in vain to think of pacifying that country until the question was set at rest.—Sir HENRY HARDINGE declared that if he felt alarm at the resolution of the Noble Lord, his alarm was considerably increased by the speech of his Right Hon. Friend who had just sat down. That speech went not only to the extent of appropriation, but to the entire destruction of the Church Establishment in Ireland. No one had yet gone so far as his Right Hon. Friend in maintaining the voluntary principle in religion to the overthrow of the Established Church. The Right Hon. Baronet strongly urged the importance of meeting the resolution by a negative.—Mr. S. RICE spoke in favour of the resolution, and defended the arguments of Mr. Littleton from the attacks of the Right Hon. Baronet.—Lord STANLEY followed, and in a long and able speech opposed the resolution as destructive of the Church, and combated the reasons advanced by the different speakers who held a contrary opinion. He defended himself from the charge of inconsistency in consenting to the suspension of ten Bishops, by stating that he did so not to divert the property of the Church into any other channel, but to make an appropriation of it more beneficial for the Church itself. He cautioned the House against the consequences of agreeing to the resolution and the extreme to which it must carry them. He denied that the case of Scotland was at all applicable, because the Legislature had granted to Scotland what it had not granted to Ireland; and at the union of both countries, the previous agreements entered into with each—the one for a Presbyterian establishment, the other for a Protestant establishment—were ratified and confirmed. The Noble Lord concluded by calling upon the common sense of the House not to pass a resolution the effect of which, if carried out, it was impossible to anticipate. Whichever party were in power he trusted that both were not free from that love of their country which should influence all parties—that they would bear in view if this principle were affirmed that they might be carried much further than they intended. They would find that they had entered, to borrow a metaphor of his Noble Friend, that Serboman bog, where, plunging deeper and deeper, they had left behind them the rights of the Established Church, and engulfed the safety, peace and prosperity of the nation.—After his Lordship's speech the debate was again adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Sir JOHN CAMPBELL opened the adjourned debate on Lord John Russell's motion, by declaring his full concurrence in the resolution, upon which, as he conceived, the destinies of the empire depended.—Mr. RICHARDS opposed the resolution, as impracticable without the grossest violation of principle and property, and as calculated to produce confusion and civil war if attempted to be carried into effect.—Mr. SEYMOUR WARD called on all parties, both Catholic and Protestant, to support the motion, and hoped that the decision of the House upon it would be tantamount to a vote of no confidence.—Mr. GOUVERNEUR appealed to the speeches of the Government, and concluded by stating his opinion that the adoption of the resolution would add to the excitement of Ireland, and instead of laying it.—T. F. BUXTON thought the spread of education and the maintenance of the Church in Ireland were subjects of such deep importance as ought not to be made trials of party strength. He admitted the existence of a surplus revenue not upon any minute calculation, but upon the broad fact that it was larger in proportion than the Church revenue of England. The only hope of benefitting Ireland was by education, which would extinguish religious animosities and promote Protestantism. He should therefore move, when the proper opportunity presented itself, that, in the event of the Protestant religion extending in Ireland so as to require further aid, means should be provided, or the right given to resume what should now be appropriated to education.—Mr. O'CONNELL next addressed the House, and spoke at great length in favour of the motion.

Sir ROBERT PEEL then rose, and in a most eloquent and powerful appeal, cautioned the House against exciting false hopes in the Catholics, while terror was fixed in the breasts of the Protestants. The proposition of the Noble Lord (Russell) was not a measure of peace—it was the reverse; it sent a sword through Ireland. He contended that the course proposed by the Noble Lord was most novel and unprecedented. Let the Opposition take their course directly and honestly; but do not let them (the Opposition) affect to pass by the House of Lords; let them act honestly, and not affect to pass the Lords, when they did not in fact pass them by. Why did not they (the Opposition) embody their proposition in a Bill, and subject it to mature deliberation? Were they (the Opposition) so uncertain and doubtful of their own objects as not to adventure on following the ordinary course? Must they (the Opposition) have recourse, then, to unfair and dishonest pretences? He (Sir R. Peel) contended that the Noble Lord (Russell) called upon his Majesty, by his (Lord Russell's) motion, to relinquish certain of his Majesty's rights, and he called upon his Majesty to relinquish them by an unprecedented mode, and one which he (Sir R. Peel) should not sanction. He wished to suggest to the House, that, after moving for a Committee of the whole of the House, it would be expedient to nominate a deputation to present the petition to his Majesty. He (Sir R. Peel) would not present it. The Members to be nominated might be the Noble Lord himself, the Member for Middlesex, and the Member for Dublin. The Noble Lord would then have an Englishman, a Scotchman, and an Irishman. It Address, but he thought the Noble Lord ought to spare him the necessity of advising the answer, by withdrawing his motion. I never (said the Right Hon. Baronet) felt so convinced of anything as I do (they should be successful, these attempts will not sanction, though the way of the Executive Government.—Hear, hear.) If you would declare your want of confidence in the Administration—if this be openly, candidly, and at once declare it? (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Why do you say your object is not to turn out the Ministry, and yet

force upon us measures calculated to lead to that result? (Loud cheers.) If you are confident in your strength, if you feel that you are able to assume the Government, you have the means in your own hands, you you boast of a majority. If you feel that you can undertake the duties of the Executive, that you are strong in the confidence of the people, and supported by a majority in this House, why do you not take the course which will at once enable you to decide the question? (Cheers.) I give you fair notice that I object to the resolution should it be carried; I give you further notice, that I shall object to the carrying of the address to his Majesty. If after this you signify your intention of obstructing the principle to which I resolve to adhere—if you insist that some settlement of this question must be made upon your principle and not upon mine, and if you insist successively, it will be impossible for me to retain the situation which I now hold. (The Right Hon. Baronet concluded amidst loud cheers, which lasted for several minutes.)—Lord J. RUSSELL replied; after which the gallery was cleared for a division. The numbers were—

For the motion.....322
Against it.....289
Majority in favour of the motion.....33

The House then resolved itself into a Committee pro forma, when a warm discussion, amidst great confusion, ensued, on a proposition by Sir R. PEEL that the further consideration should be postponed till Monday next. It was, however, eventually resolved to consider the resolution in Committee at the next sitting.

FRIDAY.

The Sheriffs of London presented the petition of the Common Council against the Bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt.—Sir JOHN CAMPBELL regretted the opposition of an enlightened commercial body, but signified his intention to persevere.

Sir R. VIVYAN presented a petition from Bristol most numerous signed, in favour of the Established Church of England and Ireland. He strongly supported the prayer of the petition, and deprecated the principle sought to be applied to Ireland, in the first instance, and to England afterwards. The proposed change was revolutionary, and as such he opposed it.

On Lord JOHN RUSSELL moving the Order of the Day for the House resolving itself into Committee upon the Irish Church Establishment, Sir R. PEEL said it was not his intention to interpose the slightest obstacle in the way of the Noble Lord's motion, but as the public service required the passing of certain very estimates, and the Mutiny Bill, he hoped there would be no objection to proceed with them on Monday.—The House then resolved itself into Committee.—On a resolution "That it is expedient that the surplus revenues of the Irish Church should be appropriated to the purposes of the general education of all classes of his Majesty's subjects," being read, a debate ensued, in which Mr. FINCH, Mr. A. JONASTON, Colonel CONLYN, Colonel VERNER, Sir R. BATESON, Lord CASTLE-REAGH, Mr. SHAW, and Lord SANDON spoke against the resolution, and Mr. S. CRAWFORD, Mr. LITTLETON, Mr. WISE, and Dr. BOWRING in support of it.—A division took place on a motion that the Chairman should report progress, which was rejected by a majority of 178 against 140.—After a lengthened conversation the further consideration of the resolution was eventually postponed till Monday.

Mr. POOLE, the celebrated dramatist, has been for some time past engaged in collecting and revising for the press the inimitable articles which have, from time to time, issued from his pen. No writer, perhaps, has ever yet approached the author of Paul Pry as regards these sketches, for wit, drollery, and eccentricity. With these pictures of life and manners every reader must sympathise, for unquestionably he must himself some time or other have seen the originals so admirably portrayed by our author. We therefore congratulate the reading public on their promised speedy appearance in two neat volumes, to which a portrait of the author, we understand, is intended to be prefixed.

The Honourable Mrs. Norton, we observe, is about to devote her brilliant talents to the production of a prose work, a novel, which for power and feeling it is said will surpass any work of fiction lately published: she is acknowledged to be among the most gifted of our poets, and, from a cursory glance at the early portion of her forthcoming work, we predict that she will be equally distinguished in her prose compositions: its appearance will be anxiously looked for by the public.

MR. COLBURN'S PERIODICALS.—Independently of the continuation of Mr. Hook's most amusing story of Gilbert Gurney, the New Monthly Magazine for April is distinguished by a very bold article on English Singers and Singing, which must attract great attention, as it canvasses the merits and defects of all our present English vocalists; and the new number of The United Service Journal, among numerous other interesting and valuable papers, contains a vividly depicted history of the Marooners, or Freedomen, one of whom (Captain Gow) was the original of Sir Walter Scott's Pirate.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS LEVEN AND BARROCOUTA.—One of the most eventful expeditions which ever arose from the maritime enterprise of this country was that executed under the command of the Lords of the Admiralty by Captain Owen, on the shores of Africa and Arabia, in his Majesty's ships Leven and Barrocouta. The information acquired is not only excessively interesting in itself, but will doubtless form an addition of great value to our geographical and commercial knowledge. Though many valuable lives were sacrificed in the course of this important voyage, yet the ardour of research still continued in the survivors. The narrative of this expedition, from the pen of Captain Thomas Boteler, who commanded the Leven, will be published in a few days by Mr. Bentley.

Among the fashionable parties next week, we notice that Mr. Weipert, the celebrated Quadrille Harpist, gives a grand Ball on Tuesday at the Hanover-square Rooms. To those who have only heard his hand on a small scale, this will prove a treat of no common order, as the orchestra will be numerous and select, and conducted by him in person. It will be altogether a splendid affair, as, independent of Royalty, upwards of 50 Ladies of the highest rank in the fashionable world patronize him on this occasion.

COMPLETE EDITION OF COWPER.—We are requested to state that the first and second volumes of The Rev. Mr. Grimshaw's Complete Edition of Cowper are now ready, with the engravings, and may be had of the publishers, Messrs. Saunders and Otley, Conduit-street, or of the booksellers in town and country. The embellishments are a view of Berkhamstead (the birth-place of Cowper)—the house in which Cowper was born—Cowper's house at Weston—and a view of Olney, as seen from the spot described by Cowper in his poems. They are beautifully engraved by the Findens, in the style of Byron, Crabbe, &c., from drawings made expressly for the work by Mr. Harding.

TEN YEARS IN SOUTH AFRICA.—By Lieut. MOODIE.—At a period when a Caffre insurrection of a formidable, but it must be a temporary, character, increases the public interest in the country to which the volumes refer, we take the earliest opportunity of recommending them to notice. The author is an individual of superior education and intelligence, one who has evidently read a good deal besides having seen much of the world, and made sound practical use of what it presented to his observation. A work from such a source must possess considerable value, and, for that species of information which is more peculiarly acceptable to emigrants and settlers, the present volumes will be found eminently deserving of attention.—Literary Gazette.

MRS. SHELLEY'S NEW NOVEL—"LONORE."—"Delicacy in conception of character, earnestness of purpose, such as draws the reader along, though to quote an old connoisseur, 'the rain be merely a string of roses'—and a gentle harmony of language, may all be mentioned among the attributes of Mrs. Shelley's novels: they are essentially feminine in their strength as well as their sweetness, and singularly free from the soil and tinsel of this world's trick-wisdom. Mrs. Shelley has a facility of expression, and a skilful ease of cadence, which makes her style at times positively melodious. Our readers must perceive that we have been pleased with Ludore, and we think that all who can appreciate what is refined, and breathes of the affections, rather than the passions, will share our pleasure.—Athenaeum.

DRAWING-ROOM AND DINING-ROOM CURTAINS.—The most superb Silk and Satin Stripe Taborettes, fully equal to those now selling at all the West-end furnishing houses at 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. per yard. Thomas Paul and Co., are offering, in almost every shade of colour, from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 6d. Magnificent Royal Crape Damasks, nearly equal in appearance to silk, they have as low as 1s. 6d. per yard. They are selling also beautifully Watered Moreens at 10d. and 1s. and most splendid Chintz Furnitures, worth 1s. per yard, and sold by Thomas Paul and Co. are constantly executing extensive orders for various branches of the nobility and gentry; their designs, are such as beauty and elegance, and their estimates for cheapness, are such as no other house can compete with. The prices of their Brussels Carpets (the stock of which is one of the first in the metropolis) are 3s. 3s. 6d., &c.—Upholstery and Cabinet Department, City of London Royal Emporium, opposite the Mansion House.

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 5.

THE KING held a Levee at St. James's on Wednesday, and the QUEEN, a Drawing-room on Thursday. Owing to the continuance of the Court Mourning, the attendance at the latter was not so numerous, and of course not so brilliant as upon other occasions.

FOUR nights have been expended in a debate upon a motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S—That the House resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the state of the Irish Church, with the view of applying any surplus revenues, not required for the spiritual cure of the members of that Church, to the religious and moral instruction of the people, without distinction of religion.

We never remember a discussion in which the talent, the reason, and the justice were all so completely on one side as they have been in this—nor the attempts of the Opposition so strongly marked by the characteristics of weakness and wickedness. From the leader, to the last creature of the faction, they all chatter the parrot note of not wishing to turn out the present Ministry, while moving heaven and earth to effect their removal; and BUXTON, joining in the crusade—for such it may most indisputably be called—against the Conservatives, qualifies the vote which he gives, by declaring that he does not consider it a question of confidence, or want of confidence, in the existing Government.

Over and over again has Sir ROBERT PEEL dared his opponents to a trial of their power and popularity by moving such a question; but no—meanness and pusillanimity temper their recklessness, and they hope, upon questions where they are sure of support from their "dirty companions" to induce the Premier to quit the helm which he has so nobly grasped, and abandon the vessel of the State to the command of pirates, renegades, and smugglers.

The real value, and the intrinsic mischief of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S motion for the appropriation of a surplus revenue—not yet in existence, or likely to be, are admirably exhibited in Sir ROBERT PEEL'S description of its characteristics, given in his speech at the conclusion of the debate.

"We," said Sir ROBERT, "are now called upon to decide a great question of public policy. There are four courses which are open to us to pursue; at least, only four suggest themselves to my mind. You may adhere to the existing law, and determine to maintain the Established Church in Ireland in the possession of its property. That is one course. You may assert that the property of the Church in Ireland is excessive, and practically settle the question by determining the amount of the excess; you may discourage all false expectations by saying that the amount which you have determined to take from the Church, and that all the rest shall remain in its undisturbed possession. That is the second course. The third course you may take is to say—We have no preference for one religion over another—we will mete out that full measure of justice which the Hon. and Learned Member for the Tower Hamlets did not in direct terms call for, but to which the whole of his argument was directed—we will destroy the predominance of any one favoured religion, either by withholding establishments from all, or by granting them to all. That is the third course. What is the fourth? The course which the Noble Lord the Member for Devonshire proposes to take,—to add to religious dissensions a pecuniary interest (cheers)—to leave nothing settled—to establish nothing with respect to the surplus—to lay down no principle by which the application of the surplus can be determined, but to content yourselves (and this you call a permanent settlement of the question!) with asserting an unprofitable right to apply an imaginary surplus to an unexplained purpose (Much cheering.) I do not know what more could be devised for adding to the confusion which prevails in Ireland. You may by argument support the third course to which I have adverted, and which tends to the destruction of the Protestant establishment in Ireland; but you may shrink from acting on your own principle, and, forgetting your own arguments, you invite us to take up a position which all those arguments prove to be untenable. (Hear, hear.) These are, indeed, new elements introduced into a question, the position of which is bad enough already. But you will tell the people of Ireland not only that you will not determine the amount of the excess of the revenues of the Protestant establishment in Ireland, but that you cannot indicate by what test it shall be decided. (Hear, hear.) You leave it dependent on the will of any Government—you leave it dependent on the discretion or judgment of any man; all you say is, that if there be a surplus, then you will apply it to certain definite objects. If Protestantism increases, it is now said that addition is to be made to the Protestant establishment—that is to say, you tell the Roman Catholics 'you have a direct interest in preventing the increase of that sect which has (in the words of Hon. Members opposite) exercised tyranny over you. You have now an opportunity of revenging yourselves for your past wrongs, by preventing the increase of that sect by whose increase your interest in these funds will be diminished.' (Cheers.) Surely, as I said before, Ireland is convulsed enough already—

There hot and cold, moist and dry,

Content alike for mastery."

But you (turning towards Lord John Russell) would throw chaos in. (Loud and continued cheers.) You who professed yourself unable to determine this question until you got further information—you who wanted to ascertain the bearings of the Church Establishment in Ireland upon the religious and moral welfare of the country, would not wait till you got the report of your own Commissioners—until you could arrange your plan—until you could conduct the people of Ireland to the peaceable settlement of the question, but thought it right to check the progress of the measures introduced by Government, in order that you might affirm what you call your abstract principle, but which is essentially fraught with consequences that would be felt in the remotest parish in Ireland. (Cheers.)"

Would that we could find room for the whole of the magnificent speech from which this passage is an extract. Honourable, wise, manly, constitutional, clear, and convincing, it disposes of the whole question in all its points and bearings—but nevertheless it failed of producing its due effect upon those whose minds were already made up, and who received the observations of their smaller opponents with the braying of asses, the mewling of cats, the crowing of cocks, and a noise, as the reporters have it, "resembling the roaring of a lion!"

The speeches of Lord STANLEY, of Sir JAMES GRAHAM, of Sir WILLIAM FOLLETT, of Mr. GLADSTONE, of Sir HARRY INGLIS, of Mr. LEFROY, may be triumphantly compared with those of Mr. C. WOOD, Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, and Mr. SHELL; and we are quite ready to give the Opposition all the force of all the rest of its talent and respectability, including Mr. O'CONNELL himself into the bargain, without reckoning another individual on the Conservative side of the House.

On a division, the numbers were—

For Lord J. RUSSELL'S motion	..	322
Against it	..	289

Majority	..	33
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Well do we remember when that Ministry, which has been so often taxed with a stubborn disinclination to Reform, had carried the Roman Catholic Emancipation, of which their more liberal opponents had talked for half a century, how we were denounced as ultra-illiberal and benighted bigots, and vindictive tyrants, for suggesting that the admission of Roman Catholics into the Protestant House of Commons

would eventually subvert the Protestant Church. We were then told that the effect of such admission would be scarcely perceptible—that, perhaps, some three or four Roman Catholics might avail themselves of the privilege of sitting in Parliament; but that, when their claims, as they were called, had been once conceded, nothing further would be heard of them politically, and that, in fact, the Roman Catholic religion itself, deprived of the stimulus derived from oppression, would decline altogether in Ireland, so that we might look forward to Halcyon days of peace and tranquillity.

In vain did we quote the evidence of Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, that "Catholic Emancipation had nothing to do with the tranquillization of Ireland," and in vain did we suggest the mischief which must result from concession. To soothe, however, our apprehensions lest any unforeseen circumstances should cause a serious influx of Roman Catholics into the House of Commons, we were satisfied by a solemn oath, to be administered to such persons, that they should so regulate their Parliamentary conduct as that no mischief might arise to the Constitution or the Protestant Establishment. To this security Mr. O'CONNELL made no objection, and upon this we have to say a word or two.

It now appears that these apprehensions of ours, which we so meantly, blindly, and partially expressed, have come to be realised. Of the number who divided against Ministers on Thursday in favour of appropriating the funds of the Established Protestant Church to the education of the Popish population, we find somewhere about forty Roman Catholics. Now, do not let us be misunderstood—we do not blame them for this;—on the contrary, they act precisely as we should ourselves act under similar circumstances. Mr. O'CONNELL and his immediate Parliamentary connexions may be violent and outrageous in their demands and desires; but as far as supporting Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S motion—brought forward, cut, carved, and contrived for the very purpose of engaging that support—we see nothing in it but what is natural and just. It is the nature and the duty of a good Papist to maintain to the utmost of his power the rights and interests of the Roman Catholic Church. He is by nature, as well as by duty and on principle, the avowed enemy of Protestantism. He therefore acts naturally, dutifully, and upon principle, when he endeavours to secure to the people of his religion advantages derivable from the means of that which he hates and abjures. It is not only the violent political Roman Catholic who will decidedly support such a measure as this—the noble and the moderate Roman Catholics will equally maintain such a point. Witness the high and honourable names of SURREY, HOWARD, TALBOT, BELLEVUE, and others, who not factiously but conscientiously support the interests of their Church against that, which they, upon principle, consider heretical.

Now it is, that it becomes necessary to look to the securities by which the privileges granted to Roman Catholic Members of Parliament have been restrained—securities upon which the Protestant People of England relied for protection from innovations upon their religion—for let it be understood, the attack of Popery upon Protestantism will not, in its ulterior results, be confined to the Establishment. The *Standard* has twice during the week published the oath solemnly taken by Roman Catholic Members on their admission to the House of Commons, and we follow the example, leaving it to the consciences of those gentlemen of that persuasion who voted in the division on Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S motion, but more especially of those who have spoken on the question, to reconcile the eloquence of their language, the warmth of their sentiments, and the activity of their exertions, with the terms and conditions of the following solemn obligation:—

"I DO SWEAR THAT I WILL DEFEND TO THE UTMOST OF MY POWER THE SETTLEMENT OF PROPERTY WITHIN THIS REALM, AS ESTABLISHED BY THE LAWS. AND I DO HEREBY DISCLAIM, DISAVOW, AND SOLEMNLY ABJURE ANY INTENTION TO SUBVERT THE PRESENT CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT, AS SETTLED BY LAW WITHIN THIS REALM. AND I DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR, THAT I WILL NEVER EXERCISE ANY PRIVILEGE TO WHICH I AM, OR MAY BECOME ENTITLED, TO DISTURB OR WEAKEN THE PROTESTANT RELIGION OR PROTESTANT GOVERNMENT IN THIS KINGDOM. AND I DO SOLEMNLY, IN THE PRESENCE OF GOD, PROFESS, TESTIFY, AND DECLARE, THAT I DO MAKE THE DECLARATION AND EVERY PART THEREOF IN THE PLAIN AND ORDINARY SENSE OF THE WORDS OF THIS OATH, WITHOUT ANY EVASION, EQUIVOCATION, OR MENTAL RESERVATION WHATSOEVER."

Having read this oath, we were about to inquire by what process its conditions could be enforced, or its violation punished; but we think we have discovered the loop-hole through which the conscientious Roman Catholic has crept out of its obligations upon the present occasion. He swears "solemnly never to exercise any privilege to which he is, or may become entitled, to disturb or weaken the Protestant religion or Government in this kingdom." Upon which three words he will defend his exertions for the advancement of Popery and the undermining of Protestantism in Ireland—to which kingdom his earnest endeavours are as yet confined.

How this is to be reconciled with the concluding profession of the oath, it is not for us to determine—but this we know, that so nice are the distinctions made by the Roman Catholic priesthood in the great and holy cause, that we suspect no great difficulty would be interposed in the way of accommodating the consciences of those who are disposed to act upon the accidental substitution of one word for another.

LORD AMHERST proceeds to Canada as Commissioner and Governor-General.

ACCORDING to our last week's promise, we beg to offer a few remarks upon Sir ROBERT PEEL'S proposed Bill for "the Commutation of Tithes in England,"—a measure which the Right Hon. Baronet has brought forward in the pure spirit of conciliation and justice, and which adds an additional proof to those which he has already afforded the country of the wisdom and moderation by which his Ministerial career has been so highly distinguished.

The details of the Bill have been already given to the public; but it may be as well here to repeat them briefly, that our readers may judge for themselves of the merits of the proposition, and the success which seems certain of resulting from it. It is proposed that a Commission, consisting of three persons—two to be named by the Crown, and the third by the Archbishop of CANTERBURY—should be appointed to sit in London, and have the power of appointing Assistant-Commissioners. That the tithe-owners in every parish shall be invited to meet and discuss the question of commutation, with the assistance of an Assistant-Commissioner, who will advise them upon points of law, or facilitate an amicable adjustment. If, at any such meetings, the tithe-

owner, two-thirds in point of value of the land-owners, and the patron of the living come to an agreement, the terms of the agreement must be reduced to writing, signed by all the parties, and then transmitted to the Commissioners in London. The consent of the Bishop of the diocese is in no case to be required, and it is to obviate the necessity of such consent that one of the Commissioners is to be appointed by the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, in order that the rights of the Church may not be prejudiced.

These agreements, when confirmed by the Commissioners, are to be considered binding on all the parties.

The commutation is to be a corn rent: the assessment of it is to be appointed by an Assistant-Commissioner on all the titheable lands, and an appeal from his decision may be made to the Quarter Sessions. The commutation rent to be recoverable by action or distress, or, if below a certain amount, by a summary process before two Magistrates. When lands are on lease at the time of the first commutation, the tenant may pay the commutation rent, and deduct the amount from the amount of rent due to his landlord.

The amount of the commutation rent is to be determined not by the price of wheat only, but by the average price of wheat, barley, and oats, subject to periodical revisions and re-adjustments, if the tithe owners and two-thirds of the landholders desire it. The presence of an Assistant-Commissioner is not necessary to the making such agreements—parties may meet and make their own terms, but the sanction of the London Commissioners is positively necessary to their validity.

Every parish will be offered the assistance of a Commissioner, because it is thought that unless the attention of the parties be directed to the subject, in many parishes nobody will be found to move in the business. In case of acknowledged moduses or exemptions, they may be specified in the agreement, and all disputed points may be referred to the Commissioners, or sent for trial before a Jury. The operations of the Bill will be limited to five years.

It will be seen, from this brief outline, that Sir ROBERT PEEL has determined to adopt the only safe principle of adjustment, in reference to a point where so many opposing interests are involved, by rendering his measure in the first instance, permissive only. To the tithe-owner, and the landed proprietor, every facility is given of settling their respective claims to their mutual satisfaction. All attempts at compulsion, all endeavours to force either the one party or the other into a sacrifice, are avoided. We have heard that exceptions will be taken to the composition of the Court of Commissioners, because one of its three members is to be named by the Archbishop of CANTERBURY; but we must say, if this be all which a factious opposition can bring forward against the Bill, neither its Right Honourable proposer, nor the People of England, need fear the result.

It is not, however, on the mere ground of being permissive, that the Bill deserves the hearty support of all real friends of the Church. In the first place, they will be glad to find that, with all the new improvements of the system, the spirit of the old law is to be preserved. We are not to have any redemption of tithes, nor the application of the money thence to be derived to the purchase of property, the very facility of seizing which, would, in all human probability, tempt the first needy Government to lay hands upon it. No; the only change to be effected is this:—that whereas the Incumbent has been heretofore obliged to higgie with the less educated portion of his parishioners, or else render himself unpopular by taking tithe in kind, he will have to deal directly and at once with the landed proprietor.

In the next place, the Incumbent will be freed altogether from the annoyance of striking a bargain even with these landed proprietors. The patron, whose interest in the living must be at least as sharp-sighted as his own, will be required to make the bargain for him; and the patron will make that bargain—how?—by a reference to the Commissioners, from whom a most perfect impartiality may be confidently expected.

In the third place, the provisions made for periodical revisions and re-adjustments, obviate entirely the risk of permanent injury being done to any party. Perhaps the tithe-owner and land-owner should each, independently of the other, have a right to demand such revision—because it is not easy to imagine a case in which the former will be likely to agree with two-thirds of the latter in seeking it. This, however, is a mere question of detail, which may, or may not, hereafter come under consideration.

Upon the whole, we are convinced that the measure is one deserving of the most hearty approbation and the most cordial support of all classes of persons concerned in its provisions, as well as of those generally who desire the existence of peace and harmony between the Clergy and the Laity; and the security and stability of the Established Church.

Sir R. PLASKETT is appointed Governor of Ceylon, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir WILMOT HORTON.

WE understand that Captain PECHELL, the Member for Brighton, has been dismissed from his office in their MAJESTIES' Household, in consequence of his vote on Thursday night. It will be recollected that Lord GREY, during his administration, considered it necessary that Captain MEYNELL and Colonel SEYMOUR should be displaced from their offices in the Household which they held, at the time they voted against the Reform Bill.

THE remarks upon the Church Commission which appeared in our Paper of last Sunday, have attracted a very considerable share of attention, not only in the columns of the Opposition Papers, but in the House of Commons itself, chiefly, as it appears, because they have been distorted by the respectable persons who have referred to them, into an attack upon the Government, with whose proceedings in that behalf we are discontented and dissatisfied.

That we have no connection with the Government—that we never had any—is most true and certain; and therefore we feel ourselves perfectly at liberty to offer our opinions freely and independently upon any subject which may come under our consideration; but we certainly deny that our remarks upon the Church Commissioners' Report contain anything like an expression of want of confidence in Sir ROBERT PEEL'S administration, or anything which can be construed into doubt or mistrust, so far as he or his colleagues are concerned. What we said on Sunday, we still maintain: that the hour in which the Bishops become stipendiaries—the hour in which their incomes are to be regulated and paid by a board of Commissioners, whether of Queen ANNE'S Bounty, or under any other denomination, becomes the last of the independence of the Church, and the first of the violation of Church property. If we are told, that so long as any set of gentlemen in

Somerset House or Whitehall only better divide the Church revenues for the use of the Bishops than they were divided before—the property of the Church is untouched and inviolate—we answer that such is not the fact. The incomes of the Bishops are regulated by the value of their Sees, exactly as the incomes of temporal Lords are derived from their estates; for although the Bishop has only a life interest in his See, the temporal Lord has very little else in his lands; and we should be glad to know whether, if it pleased the Crown to issue a Commission empowering certain Peers and Commoners to examine into the property and revenues of the House of Lords, with a view of preventing such a discrepancy in circumstances as occurs in the vast difference existing in the incomes of different noble members of that House, and with the object of equalizing, to a certain extent, the stipends of the ST. ALBANS, the TEYNHAMS, the MONTFORTS, and the ATCKLANDS, with those of the DEVONSHIRES, the LONSDALES, and EGREMONTs, because there was an inconsistency in men of the same rank not possessing similar fortunes, what would be thought of that Committee—or would it not be thought something like an interference with temporal property. We have never denied—on the contrary, we have always admitted, that the great difference in the incomes of the Bishops was a great inconvenience; but still we cannot perceive that the Church Commissioners have discovered any just and true plan for remedying the evil.

It is curious enough to see with what simultaneous activity we have been attacked for exhibiting a conscientious sensitiveness as to the integrity of Church property, during the week in which, of all others in this, or any other year, its inviolability has been so constitutionally maintained in the Irish question by the Government which we are said to have attacked.

We admit that one paragraph of our article of last week, which has created a "sensation," and upon which the *Morning Post* has remarked, conveys a meaning which we did not intend it to express. We said:—

"We no more doubt that the complete overthrow of the Established Church will follow upon the execution of the plan now suggested for its reformation, than we ever doubted that the passing of the Reform Bill sealed the fate of the Monarchy. A few years of uneasy existence both the Church and the Monarchy may drag on—Possibly, probably, the latter may endure through the present generation; but both the one and the other are now as certainly doomed as if a hand had written their downfall on the wall of our excellent Monarch's banquetting-room."

What we meant to say, and what we still mean to say, is, that a Radical Ecclesiastical reform, likely to satisfy those who carried the Radical Parliamentary reform, would as surely destroy the Church, as the Radical Parliamentary reform, if worked out according to the intentions and designs of the mobocracy who gloried in its success—not as a final measure, but as a stepping-stone to other things—must, and will destroy the Monarchy. We admit, that our words, which have been bandied about both in and out of Parliament, convey the idea that the case is already hopeless; we conscientiously deny this to be our feeling, as distinctly as we deny any intention of judging the recommendations of the Church Commissioners by their first Report. That first Report we state to be in the highest degree unsatisfactory; but how we should, in expressing that opinion, have been misrepresented into attacking the Government, or questioning its actions or intentions, we cannot understand. That which is before us in the shape of a Report, is no act of the Government. It is the recommendation of certain Commissioners, of whom, it is true, Sir ROBERT PEEL and the LORD CHANCELLOR, are two; but it must be evident that our remarks and observations refer to the Prelates who have signed the Report: those by whose opinions and sentiments we conclude such a Commission would be informed and guided, and in whose hands we believed the interests of the Church to be safe—a belief strengthened into confidence, by seeing the names of HOWLEY, MONK, and KAY appended to it: to the unbiassed opinions of which able, pious, and conscientious men, the whole nation would gladly defer.

We are told that the propositions of the Commissioners have been favourably received by several of the most orthodox Prelates on the bench; which leads us to suppose that their Lordships will not seriously object to be subjected to Parliamentary control, and officially regulated stipends, instead of deriving their temporal authority direct from the KING as head of the Church, and their revenues from their Sees, which are as much and as inalienably theirs, as the Marquess of WESTMINSTER'S estates are his Lordship's.

There is one part of the scheme which, to us, is perfectly incomprehensible as regards its working. The Commissioners, in the last paragraph of the Report, distinctly state that in all their suggestions they propose to maintain the strictest regard for vested interests, and that none of the changes which they suggest are to take effect during the life-time of the present Incumbents, nor without the sanction and consent of the parties interested. To us, it appears that this limitation to the effects of the measure either postpones its operations for a lengthened and indefinite period, or renders the measure itself a dead letter.

For instance—The See of Carlisle is greatly enlarged by additions, made to it, out of the See of Chester. We will suppose—and it is the last thing we desire to suppose—that the Bishop of CARLISLE were to die, the diocese could not be enlarged, as it is proposed to enlarge it, without the consent of the Bishop of CHESTER—the See of Carlisle would therefore remain as it was until the Bishop of CHESTER should die; and then, if the Bishop of CARLISLE objected to the increase of his diocese and duties, a new Bishop of CHESTER must necessarily take the diocese as his predecessor left it. Oh! but then it may be said, we have a remedy for that evil. We will translate the Bishop of CHESTER to the Bishoprick of CARLISLE in its improved state, and give a new man the Bishoprick of CHESTER. This, however, considering that one of the leading objects of the Commission, is to decrease the frequency of translations, or get rid of the practice altogether, does not seem quite satisfactory. Indeed, although we have puzzled ourselves a good deal as to the manner in which all the details are to be worked out, it seems to us that nothing but the simultaneous deaths of the whole Right Reverend Bench can render practicable that, which we believe, to a certain extent, is highly desirable.

With respect to the Church Commissioners, having performed what we believe to be our duty with regard to their first Report, we shall be ready to examine and criticise the fair to state, that both Clergy and Laity are everywhere evincing an earnestness and readiness to facilitate in every possible manner the objects for the attainment of which the Commission was avowedly issued. Two instances have already come to our knowledge; one is that of Mrs. HARTLEY, a lady of large fortune at Bath, who has offered to resign all her interest in the tithes of the parish of Wendron, in Cornwall; and the other of a Clergyman, we believe, in Berkshire, who has

with equal liberality tendered his resignation of a sinecure living of upwards of £500 per annum.

THE notions of freedom entertained by the ultra-Liberals are rather whimsical, but in the Bill which Mr. BUCKINGHAM has brought forward for the better regulation of Public-houses, the Honourable Gentleman has introduced a clause for enacting a graduated scale of punishment for drunkenness. For the fourth offence in one year the offender is to be publicly proclaimed by the town crier as a notorious and habitual drunkard, to be imprisoned one month in the House of Correction, and to be deprived of his elective franchise for three years!!!

This is satisfactory to the free-born Englishman, more particularly coming from a gentleman who is always complaining of the tyranny to which he has himself been subjected. Another clause provides that, in order to insure sobriety, no wine-vault or dram-shop keeper shall sell less than a pint at a time to each individual.

In a letter professing to come from the landlord, or rather, we believe, the landlady of the sign of the Malt Shovel, in Hull, we have some excellent suggestions for certain corrections in this Bill; but as we neither believe the statements which the letter contains, nor the authenticity of the signature, we decline adopting the amendments it proposes, and have deposited them amongst others, which we have received from the Fountain, at Portsmouth, and the Cardiff Arms, Cardiff.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

AN Address from the merchants, bankers, and others, of London and Westminster, expressive of their confidence in the Premier, is to be presented on Monday to Sir ROBERT PEEL, at a crisis when nothing can save the country from the domination of those who have exhibited their true principles within the last week, but the firmness and perseverance of the Right Hon. Baronet. As Sir JAMES GRAHAM so truly said in the debate, the "skull and cross-bones" party are the next for service, if we lose those who alone can stem the torrent. The Address lies at the City of London Tavern; the King's Head, Poultry; the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill; the Trafalgar Hotel, Spring Gardens; and the Thatched House, St. James's-street. We should, however, recommend a few hours' delay in its presentation, as well as the immediate opening of other books, for the reception of names, in the northern and western parts of the metropolis, and at least at one place in the neighbourhood of the Houses of Parliament. Overlaid as the House of Commons is by Papists, and other powerful enemies to the Protestant Established Church, it is absolutely necessary that the PEOPLE should record their opinion upon the subjects which have been so recently under discussion; and in no way is that opinion to be so effectually registered, as in the expression of an entire confidence in the champion of Constitutional Reform, Sir ROBERT PEEL.

We perceive that in the borough of Marylebone another Address is also in course of signature. To those in London and Westminster upwards of seven thousand names have been appended in a few hours; and from the country, as we are informed, similar manifestations of popular feeling, in the form of Addresses to the Throne, will be forwarded in the course of two or three days.

THE Court of Common Council—a body for which it is quite impossible not to feel the highest respect—have resolved that Aldermen in future shall be elected only for seven years, subject to renewal, if approved. In consequence of the success of this motion, it is supposed that after this year the LORD MAYOR will be changed every month.

We have heard that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who least of all men desires the removal of the present Ministry, has changed his tactics since Sir ROBERT PEEL has said that if the Irish Tithe Bill is lost, he will resign. It appears now, that Lord JOHN is likely to abandon his project for an Address founded upon his resolution, and to embody its substance in a new clause in Sir HENRY HARDINGE'S Bill. This clause will be carried in the House of Commons, and the Bill will pass: it will go to the Lords, who, with the new clause in it, will of course throw it out, and then Lord JOHN rejoices in the notion that he shall be able to hold Sir ROBERT PEEL to his avowed resolution of throwing up the Government by the rejection of the Bill, upon the fate of which his tenancy of office was to be determined, such rejection having taken place in the House of Lords. This is the scheme people give Lord JOHN credit for; it is sufficiently mean to be the production of his brain, but we think rather too ingenious.

OF course we do not venture of ourselves to make any observations upon the present state of the House of Commons—of the order maintained therein, of the respect paid to the SPEAKER, or of the obedience to his authority, which his dignified presidency exacts: we merely take, without one word of comment, the following from the ordinary reports of Parliamentary proceedings as we find it in the *Morning Post* of Friday:—

Mr. BORTHWICK rose amidst renewed cries for Mr. O'Connell, and almost immediately after, the Hon. and Learned Gentleman presented himself to the House. The Honourable Member for Evesham was about to commence his address, when he was met by the most discordant and uproarious shouts from the Benches of the Opposition. The Hon. Member for Evesham in vain outstretched his arms and attempted to gain a hearing—every word was drowned by the shouting and coughing, as well as some imitations of feline and asinine cries which issued from the Opposition Benches and Gallery. The calls of Order from the Ministerial side at length became so vehement that silence was restored, and the Hon. Member (Mr. Borthwick) then observed, that when he rose his intention was not to detain the House by any lengthened oration. This, however, Hon. Gentlemen would not permit him to state—(Cheers)—neither would they allow him to say that he would give way to the feeling on the Opposition side of the House. (Cheers.) For that reason he now stood upon his right, and—(The general shout from the Opposition and partial cheering from the Ministerial benches which followed this announcement rendered the rest of the sentence inaudible. The uproar continued for several minutes, during which various Hon. Members exhibited their talents of ventriloquism. The wailing, the weeping, the sounds of seemingly violent expirations, and some indistinguishable noises, partly resembling the roar of a lion and a cry of distress, were sent forth in regular succession. Amidst this scene of confusion, some Hon. Members called for a division; others clamoured for the question; and the Members on the Ministerial benches made appeals to the Chair. The cries of "Divide" becoming more vehement)—

THE SPEAKER ROSE, AND READ THE RESOLUTION BEFORE THE HOUSE.

When he had concluded, Mr. BORTHWICK again left his seat, and attempted to speak; but his words were lost in the simultaneous shout which proceeded from the Opposition, and was followed by vociferous cries of "Spoke."

Mr. O'CONNELL then rose, but the uproar and confusion were not lessened. The SPEAKER, after repeated cries of Chair, Divide, and Order, briefly addressed the House, and said it must be seen that the course Hon. Members were pursuing was not calculated to advance the

public business, or even to bring the debate to a speedy close. (Hear, hear.)

The wisdom of Mr. ABERCROMBY'S dicta has been invariably remarkable since he has been in the Chair. One thing is quite clear—no man living can contradict anything he says, for by no chance does he ever utter anything but a truism—"Noise is no silence"—"Needless delays don't advance business"—"Whistling is not coughing"—"Order is order," and so on. But, what a picture!

WE suppose we ought, as journalists, to notice a dinner got up by the various tails in honour of their little head, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and given to him at the Freemasons' Tavern yesterday week. Lord MORPETH was in the Chair. It was a complete failure. O'CONNELL honoured his Lordship with his presence, and Lord MILTON drank "The abolition of West India slavery." This seemed late.

Lord JOHN, who is in love—oysters sometimes are, they say—and going to be married, was *distrain* and hurried—lie of course despises the Tail, but cannot do without them; he has enlisted them in his cause, after having declared their terms for support preposterous, and therefore did not exactly know how to balance his little body upon the political tight-rope, from which the tumble of the bounding BROUGHAM, in one of his loftiest leaps, HB. has so charmingly represented. It was universally admitted to be the dullest affair ever got up.

In an able article (WILLIAM PITT, No. IV.) in the present number of *Blackwood*, we find the following speech of Mr. DUNDAS, afterwards Lord MELVILLE, which appears so curiously to apply to the present position of affairs, that we cannot resist the inclination of extracting it:—

"His Majesty's present Ministers," said Mr. DUNDAS, "have, I assert, been constitutionally chosen by him who has the sole right to choose them. But, by this resolution, they are to be instantly turned out. Sir, I ask, is it for their incapacity and insufficiency that you would overthrow them?—(Hear, hear.) Then, Sir, I insist that their incapacity and insufficiency shall be named in the motion. Let the House know on what grounds they give their vote. Let me tell you, Sir, our constituents will ask to know—the people of England will ask to know why Ministers, named by his Majesty, are instantly turned out by the House of Commons—turned out before they are tried—condemned before they are accused!

"Sir, if this resolution means anything, it is in the spirit of an address, requesting the King to appoint a new set of Ministers. I beg, therefore, the House will go with me in considering how the Royal mind must feel, and what sort of language his Majesty must hold to himself upon such an address. 'You send me back the Ministers I have just chosen. Have I not then a right to choose my Ministers?'—'Certainly; yes,' you will say. 'But then what crimes have they committed? Certainly not one act of their administration is yet passed. Are they, therefore, without the confidence of the House of Commons? Are they men so unpopular, so incapable, so insufficient, that you will not bear with them even for a moment? Is the Minister who devotes himself to the House of Commons particularly so unpopular and incapable? I had chosen him, I had singled him out, as a man of talents the most astonishing, of integrity the most incorrupt, of a reputation the most extraordinary. I had imagined him the favourite of the House of Commons. I had been taught to fancy, that in celebrating his name all my people joined in one voice of praise. Is it for this, therefore, that the House of Commons thus instantly condemn him? Is it on account of his unexampled reputation, that I am desired to withdraw my public confidence from such a man?' It follows, no doubt, that you wish me to substitute characters as opposite as possible to his. You wish me to name some man or men in whom I can place no confidence, some man or men whom my people execrate, and in whom I myself, in perfect union with my people, cannot confide. If such men are to be my only choice, if unpopularity, hatred, and distrust are to be the great characteristics that form a Minister in these days, it would be matter of the sincerest joy to me if the House of Commons name their Minister—let them search out persons suited to their purposes. Only let me not be forced to play the fire of naming to them men whom they have singled out, whom my conscience condemns on public grounds, and whom my people tell me they do not approve."

"Such would be the natural answer of a KING, allowing him to be a man of feeling and a man of honour like ourselves, on such an unheard of address as this. This must necessarily be his private sentiment and soliloquy on the occasion. Therefore I would beseech the House at once to name the men in whom alone they are determined to confide. We know their names already. Let us bring in a Bill naming the Right Honourable Gentleman and the Noble Lord exclusive Ministers of this country for a term of years; for that, Sir, is the plain English of the resolution. Except, indeed, that by the present motion, the House of Lords is exempted from any share in the nomination. Whereas, if it were a Bill, it would not be the House of Commons alone that would name the Ministers of this country."

To the statement made by Fox, that this was not a question, who should be Minister? but a great constitutional question, Dundas irresistibly replied—"I meet the House on that ground, and I request no more favour than this, that every man who thinks with the Right Honourable Gentleman, that this is not a question, who shall be Minister? I will vote with him, and I am content that only the rest shall vote with me. I feel on this ground perfectly sure of finding myself tonight in a most respectable majority. I have no personal objections to the Noble Lord, or the Right Honourable Gentleman. It is upon clear constitutional grounds that I resist this vote; and I call upon the independent part of the House to stand forth, and maintain the character, the moderation—for thus, I will venture to say, they will most effectually maintain the true consequence—of the British House of Commons. Let the House look well to its conduct this night; for this night it is about to decide what is the Constitution of this country."

On the evening of this speech Mr. PITT was defeated—the resolution was carried by a majority of 205 to 184. On the following Friday he was again defeated, by a majority of 222 to 214, having previously been left in two minorities of 54 and 39, and beaten in five motions, two of which were directly against his tenure of office; and yet Mr. PITT REMAINED CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS FROM THAT PERIOD. The true and real English spirit of the PEOPLE, and the firmness of the MONARCH, produced these results, and we believe will produce similar results at the present crisis. GOD send that, in the words of FRASER'S bard, we may now

"Another GEORGE in WILLIAM find,
Another PITT in PEEL."

The *Standard* of last night gives the following:—

The following extract from a private letter, received this morning from Devonport, has been sent to us by a respectable correspondent, who has given us his address. We greatly question its authenticity, but the letter has the appearance of being genuine, and with the exception of the paragraph quoted below, refers entirely to matters of a private nature:—

"An account has just been received from Falmouth, stating that there had been a severe engagement between his Majesty's ship *Canopus*, commanded by the Hon. Captain Percy, and three Russian men-of-war, who attempted to pass the Dardanelles, and were most gallantly opposed by the *Canopus*. It is stated that she was nearly cut to pieces, having had twenty-eight men killed, and a great many wounded during the engagement."

WE have received the following letter on the subject of Mr. KYAN'S patent, to which we last week called the attention of our readers. Mr. BURN, it will be seen, states that "he does not write with a view to publication," but we do not consider that observation as prohibiting us from availing ourselves of so valuable a testimony in favour of a discovery which we

firmly believe likely to conduce to the national welfare in an eminent degree. Mr. BURN will perceive that we have omitted the only paragraph of his letter which contained anything of a private nature, and we trust he will not be offended with the course we have taken the liberty of adopting.

TO JOHN BULL.

131, George-street, Edinburgh, March 31, 1835.

SIR,—I am induced to address this communication to you, from having just read in your paper of the 29th inst., the petition of Mr. KVAN relative to his process for the prevention of dry rot in timber, and your very just and proper remarks on the same; and as the discovery is likely to be attended with results far more important than it is now possible to calculate upon, there cannot, in my opinion, be a more important service conferred on the country than giving publicity to so invaluable a discovery, and recommending its adoption to every purpose for which it can be beneficially used.

To the numerous objects referred to in the petition, and in your observations, the application of this process must be invaluable, but it is likely to produce no less important results in many districts of this country, where home-grown timber is abundant, but inapplicable to the general purposes of buildings from its liability to worm and decay; and as the expense of carriage from the sea-ports to many of these inland portions of the country has powerfully operated against the general introduction of Baltic timber, and consequently retarded the progress of improvement, it is both gratifying and satisfactory to find, that by so simple and economical a process, not only can the home timber be made available for every useful purpose, but the barrier to improvement (in the shape of expense attending the introduction of foreign timber) be entirely suspended, and every possible facility afforded towards the construction of every class and description of buildings.

The great advantage of this discovery, is the durable character it gives to every kind of timber, and in a country where the habitations of the lower classes are of a very inferior description, and farm offices not much better, and mainly attributable to the perishable nature of the home and expense of foreign timber, it is scarcely possible to overrate the advantage that may now be derived by the tenants on the one hand, or the proprietors on the other; the one being provided with the means of obtaining accommodation and comfort, and the other saved that heavy portion of the expense which so materially contributed to retard their improvements.

So entirely do I coincide in opinion with the respected individuals referred to in your remarks, that I have for some time past used Mr. KVAN's process at every building under my charge, and so fully convinced am I of its efficacy and importance, that I have recommended the construction of tanks upon many of the largest estates in Scotland, and in course of a month I believe that from ten to twenty may be in operation for the exclusive use of home-grown timber, to be applied to the general purposes of the properties on which they are to be erected, and which will not only save a vast annual expense, but enable the parties to execute and complete many operations, which but for Mr. KVAN's discovery never could have been undertaken.

From the interest that you have taken from the first in this important subject, I very willingly afford you my humble testimony in favour of Mr. KVAN's high claims to public support. I do not write this letter with a view to publication, but merely for the purpose of submitting to your notice the value I attach to this important discovery, that you may (should you think it proper in any subsequent remarks) refer to the manifold advantages likely to attend its introduction into the various districts of such a country as Scotland, and to its adoption in the many instances I have alluded to, recommended and carried into effect by myself.—I am, Sir, your faithful and obedient servant,

WILLIAM BURN.

WE have received the following letter from a gentleman of the name of JESSOPP—who, it appears, is a barrister—with reference to the cases of two incendiaries, mentioned by us last week, for both of whom the learned gentleman, it appears, was counsel. One of his clients was hanged, and the other transported: but as Mr. JESSOPP seems to think that our observations on the respective sentences passed upon the culprits by Lord DENMAN were in some degree unfair towards his Lordship, we gladly insert his communication.

TO JOHN BULL.

Home Circuit, March 31st, 1835.

SIR,—I have read with equal surprise and regret, the paragraph in the *John Bull* of Sunday last, containing a most unjust and unmerited attack on the conduct of the Lord Chief Justice of England at the late Assizes for the county of Essex.

I shall not reply to the charges so insidiously introduced by you in the commencement, and which "seem to you to be minor points, which you therefore think you adopt the best course by making no remarks on," further than to observe, that in my humble judgment you would have adopted a much better course by altogether withholding them: but as I, as counsel, defended both the unhappy prisoners, "JAMES PASSFIELD" and "EDWARD WEBBER," it is due from me to state my reasons for thinking that your attack is "unmerited and unjust."

JAMES PASSFIELD was the first of the two prisoners who was tried; there was not a single circumstance of mitigation in his case, but many of grievous aggravation; the evidence was conclusive, and the Jury returned an immediate verdict of Guilty.

It is true, that his Lordship "instantly sentenced him to death;" and I believe, that one of his observations whilst doing so, namely, that "if ever it were fitting that that sentence should be carried into execution, it was in such a case as that which had just been proved," had the accordance of every one who heard it.

The case of EDWARD WEBBER, which you state was so "perfectly parallel," was tried the following day.

Inasmuch as the doomed criminal of the day before lay then under sentence of death, and that a sacrifice of human life had been determined on, for the prevention of similar delinquency, by the dread of incurring a similar punishment, it was surely justifiable in his Lordship, in a second case at the same Assizes, to have tempered justice with mercy, even had the second case been "perfectly parallel" with the first; but it is not true that it was so—far otherwise—it was in evidence that the fire at Mr. HARRY'S was seen almost at the first moment of the ignition of the straw-stack—that WEBBER'S cottage was at a considerable distance; and one point of his defence was, that he could not have been the person who fired the stack, from the circumstance of his having been called up at that cottage, in which he was in bed with his father, and undressed, by a neighbour of Mr. HARRY'S, almost immediately after the alarm of fire had been given.

To this fact "WEBBER'S" father swore; though he admitted that he went to bed before his son, and could not therefore swear to the precise hour at which his son came to bed; but had the old man intended to save his son's life by perjury, it would have been easy to have sworn that they went to bed together, at the precise hour requisite for the accomplishment of that object.

It is not true, that "in both cases the Jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of Guilty." I have already stated, that in PASSFIELD'S case such a verdict was immediately delivered: in that of WEBBER, there was a long deliberation before such a verdict was pronounced—so long, that I, as well as many others, felt persuaded that the prisoner would have been acquitted; and though I by no means presume to question the propriety of the verdict, yet had it been the direct contrary, I feel quite confident that not only the Noble and Learned Judge, but that all those who were present, would have been satisfied with it.

The respectable gentleman who was the prosecutor, Mr. HARRY, not only earnestly recommended the prisoner's case to his Lordship's merciful consideration, but he had previously advanced the means for his defence out of his own purse.

In the performance of what I consider an act of public and professional duty towards the distinguished individual whose conduct you have ventured to arraign, I shall not travel out of my road to make remarks on the political or other motives which may have influenced you, or the anonymous writers whose mis-statements or falsehoods you have adopted. The Noble and Learned Lord, than whom no Judge ever filled his high office with more dignity, talent, impartiality, and humanity, I feel certain will not condescend to notice newspaper criticisms on the mode of his performance of his sacred and important duties; but, proud in the lofty consciousness of rectitude, will suffer them to pass by him "as the idle wind which he regards not."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. JESSOPP.

WE must be permitted to make two or three observations upon this letter. The first, is merely to express an entire

dissent from all the writer's opinions with regard to the talent, dignity, &c., of his Chief: the second, to state that our authority for the remarks we made, was not anonymous, but, on the contrary, that of an individual to whom we rather suspect Mr. JESSOPP himself would consider it almost as well worth his while to defer as to Lord DENMAN: and the third, which shall be the last, is simply to suggest to Mr. JESSOPP, whether, as he believes Lord DENMAN much above the condescension of noticing newspaper criticism, on the mode of his performance of what Mr. JESSOPP calls his sacred duties—and "proud in the lofty consciousness of rectitude," is resolved to "suffer them to pass by him as the idle wind, which he regards not"—whether, we say, under such circumstances, Mr. JESSOPP had not better have followed his Lordship's example. If Lord DENMAN is not moved by such observations, why should Mr. JESSOPP take the trouble to notice them?—for whatever else the learned gentleman may wish us to infer by his letter, it is quite clear his intention is neither to annoy nor offend his noble friend, the Lord Chief Justice.

TO JOHN BULL.

March, 31, 1835.

SIR,—Your remarks on Sir JOHN CAMPBELL'S Bill being calculated to mislead the public, I am induced to address you on the subject. The real operation of the Bill is such, that the butchers, bakers, &c., instead of making off with the furniture, &c. of their debtors, as you appear to think, will be themselves defrauded of their debts in numerous instances; for on looking over the Bill you will find, that those creditors who hold bills will be allowed to seize upon the property instantly, to the exclusions of the butchers, &c. who may have open debts. Having as strong an objection to this Bill as you can have, I have thought it right to correct the mistake into which you have fallen, and would recommend you to read carefully over the different clauses, and expose their pernicious tendency in your excellent Journal. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A CITIZEN.

In America, North and South—in liberalised France—in all places where liberty dances about in her red night-cap, happiness of course reigns, and all arbitrary measures cease. The following is from Brussels, where the liberal LEOPOLD, the Prince dear to all countries, but hitherto dearest to England is in the ascendant—Read it:—

BRUSSELS, March 24.—Yesterday morning M. LADDA, a merchant's clerk, of whom we have already had occasion to speak, was escorted out of the Flanders gate by four gendarmes; he was accompanied by another person, who was doubtless likewise a victim to the arbitrary conduct of the police. These two persons were bound and chained together like galley slaves. It is in vain to exclaim against violence; violence continues its exploits. It is in vain to disclose to the public the arbitrary acts of the police of Brussels. The police, which is determined to follow in the footsteps of M. GUSQUET, every day sends away unhappy, peaceable, and tranquil proscribed persons. Some time ago two Poles coming from London were arrested because they had a passport in which their true names were not inserted. Now a person is arrested, bound, and sent over the frontiers, who was the bearer of an excellent passport; and for what reason? On suspicion that he is a political refugee.—*Liberal.*

TRURO METAGE CASE.—*Jenkins v. Harvey.*—This case excited considerable interest in the county, the question being whether the Corporation of Truro be entitled to a toll of 4d. a chaldron on all coal brought into the port of Truro, the limits of which extend about forty miles. The toll was claimed in two ways, either a fee for measuring the coals, or a port duty whether there was any measurement or not. Evidence was given of a lease of the office of meter, with the fee of 4d. a chaldron for measuring coals, granted in 1752, and a similar lease granted in 1795, and it was proved as far back as memory went a payment of 4d. a chaldron was paid till 1831, when the merchants refused any longer to submit to the demand. Mr. Baron GURNEY summed up strongly for the plaintiff, and the Jury returned a verdict for the Corporation, thus establishing their rights for the dues they claim. Sir W. W. POLLETT was specially retained by the Corporation, and Sir J. CAMPBELL, the late Attorney-General, by the defendants. The case has been regarded by the law circles since the first trial, as one of first rate importance, and Sir W. POLLETT in obtaining a verdict in his favour has increased his previous high reputation at the bar.—The trial lasted from nine in the morning till eight at night, and the Court was exceedingly crowded the whole time.

Among other signs of the times, and the effects of political excitement, is the utter desertion of the Opera—nobody either talks or affects to care about it—all the best parties are of course given on Saturdays; and those splendid attractions to a London audience, CURIONI and BRAMBILLA waste their sweetness on the desert air. Never was anything more wretched than the opening of the campaign in the Haymarket.

We were in error when we last week said that MATHEWS had arrived in London from Liverpool. Mrs. MATHEWS is in town; but we regret to say that Mr. MATHEWS is not yet sufficiently recovered to undertake the journey—reports have been however, received, which speak as favourably of him as can be expected.

NEW ORDERS IN BANKRUPTCY.—The Commissioners have issued the following new orders:—"That in all cases of *ex parte* examinations no persons shall repeat the answers given by the party examined, nor shall any person speak to the party so examined during such examination, except the person examining him. That in all cases of proofs of debts, or expunging proofs, no person shall repeat the answers given by the witnesses, or speak to the person examining. That the answers given by the party examined shall be read over to him, and he shall say whether right or wrong, but no other person shall interfere. That in all cases where counsel are employed the solicitor shall not in any manner interfere in the proceedings in Court, except to instruct his counsel."

The *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* gives the following curious statistical statement:—

In Great Britain, the number of individuals in a state to bear arms from the age of fifteen to sixty, is 2,744,847. The number of marriages is 98,000 yearly; and it has been remarked, that in sixty-three of these unions, there were only three which had no issue. The number of deaths is about 332,703 yearly, which makes nearly 25,592 the monthly, 6,398 weekly, 914 daily, and 40 hourly. The deaths among the women are in proportion to those of the men as 50 to 54. The married women live longer than those who continue in celibacy. In the country, the mean term of the number of children produced by each marriage is four; in towns, the proportion is seven for every two marriages. The number of married women is to the general number of individuals of the sex as one to three; and the number of married men, to that of all the individuals of the male sex as three to five. The number of widows is to that of widowers as three to one; but the number of widows who marry again is to that of widowers in the same case, as seven to four. The individuals who inhabit elevated situations live longer than those who reside in less elevated places. The half of the individuals die before attaining the age of seventeen years. The number of twins is to that of ordinary births as 1 to 65. According to calculations founded upon the bills of mortality, one individual only in 3,126 attains the age of 100 years. The number of births in the male sex is to that of the female sex as 96 to 95.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* says of the borough of Marylebone—Nothing can more strongly mark the growing progress of Conservative principles among the mass of the people than the rapid increase of the members to the Constitutional Association of this

borough. Persons who, in the year 1832, supported the reforming interest, and were eager to return almost Radical Members to the Commons' House of Parliament, have felt the evil of such conduct in the last election by giving support to men of the same principles, and who have given a factious opposition to the present Administration. To avoid such an evil in future the same individuals have, in great numbers, given in their names as members and supporters to this society, based upon Conservative principles. The Radical portion of the borough are endeavouring to check the rapid increase of its members by representing it to be governed by "rank Tory principles," as they are pleased to denominate them, but all in vain.

We are glad to hear that the Right Honourable Lord MONTGOMERY is nearly recovered from the beating which Major BYRNE inflicted upon his Lordship the week before last, and for which the gallant Major had to pay five pounds.

The following account of the run of the *Magicienne* frigate, Captain PLUMRIDGE, will be highly interesting to our nautical friends. It has been remarked in the service that her gallant Captain has the art of making whatever ship he commands, a fast sailer—his last voyage is not at all likely to deteriorate from his well established reputation on that point:—

The *Magicienne* has been absent from England three years and a half, in which period she has been 586 days underweigh, and has gone over 74,000 miles of ground. On her passage home she sailed 2,017 miles in eight days, averaging 252 miles a day; she was only 22 days from Mauritius to St. Helena—200 miles a day. Owing to the care and attention of the Captain, and the skill and talents of her medical officers, this ship has been particularly healthy; although for many months the crew were subject to such sickness as must occur to ships anchored in the Canton River, and Manilla Harbour.

The Egyptian Pacha has settled for the present his disagreement with the Sultan by sending the arrears of the tribute, which, amounting to about 140,000*l.*, was brought by a frigate to Constantinople on the 4th instant. It is supposed that this measure was dictated by Ibrahim, who does not feel himself secure in Syria, and dreads an invasion from Turkey. The Turkish troops continue to march into Asia, and but for the Seraskier, who advocates peace, it is supposed that even the sending of the tribute would not prevent an attack upon the Egyptians in Palestine, where they have rendered themselves very obnoxious. The British merchants had a meeting in Constantinople on the 27th of February, to petition our ambassador to interfere respecting the regulations of the Custom House, which are said to operate unfairly on our commerce. We have not learnt what was the result of their application.

The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir EDWARD STOFFORD, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order, in the room of General Sir HENRY JOHNSON, Bart., deceased. His MAJESTY has also been pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General the Hon. HENRY KING, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Commander of the said Order, in the room of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir EDWARD STOFFORD.

Just before the reporters were admitted into the Gallery of the House of Commons, on Monday, Colonel VERNER put the following question to Lord JOHN RUSSELL:—

"With permission of the Noble Lord the Member for Devonshire he would beg leave to ask a question on a matter connected with the Noble Lord's motion, and in which he felt a deep and an immediate interest. It had been for some time past his intention to erect a Church, and to endow a Curacy, upon his property in the county of Armagh, so soon as some arrangements he contemplated were completed. He was, therefore, naturally desirous to know whether, according to the principles of the Noble Lord's motion, private endowments such as his were to become subject to Parliamentary control?—Lord J. RUSSELL said that he could give no direct answer to the Hon. Member's question. He was about to submit his plan to the House, and in doing so perhaps the Hon. Member might obtain the information he sought."

The *Manchester Courier* says:—In the course of the performances for Mr. ANDREWS'S benefit, at the Theatre Royal, on Wednesday evening, that gentleman introduced his favourite song, "We shall ne'er see the like again," in which there is the following passage:—

"We have heroes still, Combermere and Hill,
With Wellington remain,
Famed Waterloo laureled his brow,
We shall ne'er see his like again."

This allusion to the great Captain of the age, and to the glorious victory in which he played such a distinguished part, was received by a few English Whigs with an attempt at a hiss; but no sooner was the sound distinctly heard than the loyal spirit of the great mass of the audience was roused, and a volley of applause, such as we have rarely witnessed, completely drowned the pitiful notes of disapprobation. At the conclusion of the song it was rapturously encored, and Mr. ANDREWS repeated it, amidst the most enthusiastic applause. Our readers may draw their own inference from this occurrence. "Straws thrown up will show which way the wind blows."

On Tuesday last, the Duke of Gordon gave a grand entertainment at the City of London Tavern to the officers of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, his Grace having the command of that fine regiment. Upwards of one hundred guests were at dinner, amongst whom were Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, Commander-in-Chief, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Sir George Murray, and other distinguished military characters. Several speeches of great interest were made by the Dukes of Wellington and Gordon, Lord Hill, Colonel Keate, Sir G. Murray, &c.; and at half-past twelve the party broke up, after much conviviality.

SAMUEL ROGERS, Esq., author of the *Pleasures of Memory*, &c., has been robbed of a quantity of valuable plate. Mr. ROGERS, it is said had invited a dinner party for Tuesday last, when the servant who had the care of the plate, having absented himself, the plate chest was broken open, and found empty.

Mr. WRIGHTSON, M.P. for Northallerton, was on Monday last, while on his way to the House of Commons, robbed of the petition from the innkeepers and licensed victuallers of Northallerton and its neighbourhood.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—Four new Barristers joined the present circuit, making the number of which it is now composed about 60. Forty attended Leicester Assizes, to divide among whom there were only four causes. The criminal business was confined to about ten chiefly juniors, consequently the number of "briefless" was 30.

A letter from Malta states that Mr. COCHRANE, an Englishman, had just concluded an agreement with the French Government to establish an uninterrupted steam communication between Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Malta, Athens, Syria, Smyrna, and Constantinople.

Some magnificent productions of the pencil of CIPRIANI, and other Italian artists, who flourished seventy years since in this country, were destroyed by an accidental fire at the residence of Lord DIXONDEX, on Saturday last.

On Sunday morning last a very pretty girl, aged seventeen years, the daughter of the landlord of the Fox public-house, adjoining the London-dock entrance, eloped from her home with an Irishman nearly double her own age, who lately arrived in England by the *Royal Sovereign* free trader from Sydney, where he shipped as steward. It appears that he had only been lodging in the house five days, but during that time he managed to win the affections of

the girl, and persuaded her to elope with him to Ireland. On Sunday morning she rose early, and accompanied him to the Shannon steamship, in which he had engaged a passage for both to Dublin. The step-father of the girl, having heard that they had gone, proceeded on board, armed with a horsewhip, and no sooner caught sight of the gay Lothario, than he applied it with a vigorous arm to the shoulders of the Irishman, who capered about the deck and roared lustily for mercy. Having finished the chastisement of the fellow, who was glad enough to have escaped with whole bones, he left him to pursue his voyage alone, and took the girl home.

Much amusement was excited on Tuesday night in the House of Commons at the position taken up by Mr. COBBETT. The Hon. Gentleman had hitherto sat on the Opposition side of the House; but, greatly to the surprise of every one, he on Tuesday night changed his side, and seated himself on the first row, immediately behind the Treasury bench. Several ineffectual attempts were made to dislodge him; Mr. Cobbett, however, is not a person to be easily moved, and not at all too anxious to take a hint. He appeared determined to keep his place.—Post.

A loyal address from the borough of Wigan has been presented to the King, expressive of entire confidence in the firmness, wisdom, and integrity of his present Ministers, and praying that his Majesty will persevere in supporting them against the revolutionary attempts of factious men to subvert all that is dear to Christians as well as citizens.

A fatal duel occurred at Kurnaul on the 27th of May. The parties were Captain BEATTY and Lieut. DICKSON, of his Majesty's 31st Foot. The parties met the following evening after a quarrel at the mess-table. Captain B. was attended by Captain MAULE, 31st Foot, and Lieut. D. by Lieut. SCOTT. At the first fire, Capt. BEATTY fell, and died instantaneously, the ball having passed through his heart.—Meerut Observer.

We learn from a Hampshire paper that Captain GAMBIE has become a convert to the doctrines of the late EDWARD IRVING, and has been entertaining the inhabitants of Newport, at the house of a chemist in that town.

The Reform mania appears to have extended to Malta, and accordingly we find that the Local Government has set about redressing some of the grievances under which the people of that island have so long suffered. The Malta Gazette of the 4th instant contains an order of the Lieut.-Governor dated the 26th February last, in which "he is pleased to dispense with that part of the regulations of the Theatre Royal, which restricts the singers from repeating any piece of music in the course of the same performance, and declares in consequence the order of the 15th March, 1830, cancelled and annulled."

"LIBERAL" MODESTY.—Mr. C. WOOD on Tuesday night delivered himself of a "premeditated impromptu," of which, desiring rather to encourage than to depress attempts to rise at least to the level of mediocrity, we shall say no more than that Mr. C. Wood would do well not to say so often "we did," &c., "we did not," &c., meaning by "we" the late Government. It is impossible for the gravest man to keep his countenance with such provocatives to laughter.—Times.

As a specimen of the clever management of the late Ministry in money matters, it appears that the distribution of the £1,000,000 to the Irish Title owners, was effected at an expense of £26,000.

We learn by the Brussels papers of the 29th that the persons whose property was destroyed by the Dutch in 1830, are about to bring actions against the Belgian Government for indemnification.—The present exchange at Brussels being too small for the numbers who revert there, it is resolved to employ in its stead the old church of the Augustines. This is turning the house of prayer into a den of stock-jobbers with a witness.

The scarlet fever has recently proved very fatal in different towns, especially among the children of parents in the middle and higher ranks. Several deaths have occurred at Birmingham.

The Birmingham Advertiser says that an attaché of the late Ministry is on a provincial tour for the purpose of getting up Political Unions, under the name of "Liberal Associations."

A large and daily increasing Conservative Club has just been formed in Staffordshire. It consists of all the leading Tory nobles and gentlemen in the county.

An expedition has been proposed, under the sanction of several eminent noblemen (including the Duke of SOMERSET, the Earl of MUNSTER, Lord BEXLEY, &c.), for the purpose of exploring southern and central Africa. The expedition will proceed from the Cape of Good Hope, and afterwards egress by way of the lake Tchad, by some point of the shores of the Mediterranean.

It is said that the celebrated French poet BERANGER has been entirely ruined by the failure of a commercial house, in which he had submitted the whole of his fortune.

At a meeting of subscribers to LLOYD'S on Wednesday, the following addition to the 20th by-law was carried by 100 votes against 3:—"And no subscriber shall underwrite risks for the account, benefit, or advantage, either direct or indirect, of any public company."

Mr. GALLY KNIGHT has been returned, unopposed, for the division of Nottinghamshire, in which the vacancy arose in consequence of Lord SCARBOROUGH'S death calling Lord LUMLEY to the House of Peers.

During the exclusion of strangers from the House of Commons on Monday, a Bill was brought in and read a first time "for the better regulation of Cabriolets and other Hackney Carriages, and of Omnibuses, and other Stage Carriages for short distances, used in and near the metropolis, and of the drivers and attendants thereof." To be read a second time on Monday next.

From the report of the National Vaccine Institution, just published, it appears that the deaths by small-pox in London, last year, were only 34, a number less by at least 4,000 than the annual average of deaths by that disorder before vaccination was discovered, though the population of the metropolis was then more than one-fourth less than its present amount. The number of poor persons vaccinated last year at the institution amounted to 11,571; 83,191 charges of lymph were sent out.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS. The Rev. ROBERT RINDSAL, Rector of Tillington, has been installed to the Prebend of Fittleworth, in the Cathedral Church of Chester, vacant by the death of the Rev. James Capper. The Rev. Dr. MADDY, Rector of Somerton, Suffolk, has been collated to a Prebendal Stall in Ely Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. Benjamin Parke. The Rev. HENRY WATKINS, of Barmborough, to the Vicarage of Birt, on the presentation of the Archbishop of York. The Rev. JAMES EVANS, LL.B., of Beverley, has been appointed Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl Nelson. The Rev. JOHN DAVIS WATSON, B.A., to the Vicarage of Guilsborough, in Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Sykes, on the presentation of the trustees under the late Mr. Sykes's will. The Rev. THOMAS SCOTT, M.A., to the Rectory of Wappenham.

Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Scott, his father; on the presentation of the Bishop of Lincoln.

The Rev. J. HATFIELD, of Spoutley, to the Vicarage of Atwick, Yorkshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Wilson. Patron, the Archbishop of York.

The Rev. CHRISTOPHER CLARKSON, A.M., late of Richmond, Yorkshire, to the Rectory of Elworthy, in the county of Somerset.

The Rev. James Farley Turner has appointed the Rev. WILLIAM VILLENS to the Chapel of St. George, Kidderminster.

The Rev. GEORGE WARSON, Vicar of Caistor, to the Rectory of Rothwell, near Caistor, vacant by the death of the Rev. Samuel Turner.

The Rev. JOHN DUTTON, M.A., and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave, to the Vicarage of Killington, in the county and diocese of York, void by the cession of the last incumbent; on the presentation of the King.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. JOHN M'EWEN to the Church and Parish of Kirkmichael, in the presbytery and county of Ayr, vacant by the death of the Rev. David Kennedy.

OBITUARY.

At Enham, near Andover, the Rev. Joseph Lightfoot, Rector of Enham and Upton Gray; this respected gentleman, although labouring under indisposition, had performed the duties of his office twice on the preceding Sunday.

The Rev. Thomas Williams, at Easterton, near Market Lavington, Wilts, aged 65.

The Rev. J. Beadon, Rector of Christian Malford, aged 70.

At Hastings, the Rev. Lewis Way, of Spencer Farm, Essex, in the 48th year of his age.

The Rev. J. Stewart, Second Master of the Charter House, and 23 years Rector of Little Hallingbury, Essex.

At Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, the Rev. John Weybridge, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, aged 39.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, April 2.—This day the following degrees were conferred:—Bachelor in Civil Law: N. H. Macdonald, Fellow of All Souls.—Master of Arts: Rev. I. U. Cooke, St. Edmund hall; and J. Anstice, late Student of Christ Church.—Doctors of Arts: R. Burgess, New Inn hall, grand compound; and G. Whitmore, Christ Church. The Examiners appointed to examine for the Mathematical Scholarship have announced to the Vice-Chancellor that they have elected R. R. Anstice, B.A., Student of Christ Church.

A notice has been issued by the Vice-Chancellor, signifying that the following form of a statute will be submitted to Convocation in the course of the ensuing term:—

"TITULUS II.—DE MATRICULA UNIVERSITATIS. § 3. De Tempore et Conditionibus Matriculationis.

"Omnes et singuli Studentes seu Scholares cujuscuque conditionis, intra quinquendium postquam ad Universitatem accesserint, coram Cancellario ejusve Commissario matriculandos se sistant; nec, priusquam in Matriculam Universitatis relati fuerint, ullis Universitatis privilegiis aut beneficiis gaudeant.

"Quotquot autem in Matriculam Universitatis redigendi accedunt, coram Cancellario ejusve Commissario declarationi sequenti prius ab ipis perlectæ, vel alio perlegente audite, subscribant.

"I. A. B. declare that I do, so far as my knowledge extends, assent to the doctrines of the United Church of England and Ireland as set forth in her Thirty-nine Articles; that I will conform to her Liturgy and Discipline; and that I am ready and willing to be instructed in her Articles of Religion, as required by the statutes of this University.

"Porro, si decimum sextum sue ætatis annum attigerint, de agnoscendo primatui Regiæ Majestatis, nec non de fidelitate Universitati exhibenda, ac Statutis, Privilegiis, et Consuetudinibus ejusdem observandis, juxta formam hactenus usitatem, corporale juramentum præstent.

"Quod si infra decimum sextum ætatis annum extiterint, Declarationi supra-requisitæ duntaxat subscribent, et in matriculam redigentur. Postmodo tamen ubi maturam ætatem pervenerint, qua ceteris requisita præstare possint, tum demum ea præstare teneantur."

Should this statute be adopted by Convocation, the effect will be to do away with the Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles at the time of entering the University; substituting in place of such subscription, the Declaration above-mentioned. The Subscription would, in that case, be deferred till a candidate offered himself for his first degree, when he would be called on to subscribe, and declare his assent to, the Articles as heretofore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Lockwood, of Marsham, Chaplain to the late Spenser, will be appointed to the vacant Stall in Canterbury Cathedral, void by the death of the late Lord NELSON. The appointment, we presume, will be subject to conditions similar to those which it appears have been added to the vacant Stall at Westminster, which has been bestowed upon the Rev. Mr. RERON, Chaplain to the House of Commons.—Kendish Observer.

The Rev. Mr. RERON having declined the Westminster Prebend upon the conditions imposed, it has been offered to the Rev. H. MRUMAN, whose claims to distinction as a scholar, poet, and divine, it is unnecessary to allude to, upon those conditions—namely, that the Prebendary takes no other Church preferment, and acquiesces in the arrangements with St. Margaret's parish.

The interior of Beer Church, Dorset, is now undergoing an entire restoration and repair from the proceeds of a munificent bequest of 400l. from the Rev. W. WILLIAMS, the late incumbent. To this act of one of the Clergy, may be added another on the part of the Rev. EDMUND STUART, Rector of Houghton, who has built an aisle to his Church for the accommodation of his parishioners, at an expense of 300l., entirely at his own charge. These are no singular instances of liberality on the part of the Clergy of Dorset, as may be instanced in the noble Church at Sturminster Newton, erected at the sole expense of the Rev. T. L. FOX.—Exeter Post.

CHICHESTER.—On Friday last the first stone of the new Church, at North Gate, in the parish of Subdenery, was laid by the Very Rev. the Dean of CHICHESTER, attended by the Clergy and Corporation. Appropriate prayers were read by the Rev. J. P. ROBERTS, Subdean, and the old 100th psalm was very beautifully sung by the lay vicars and choristers of this Cathedral. The day was fine, and an immense number of persons assembled to witness the ceremony.

On Wednesday the 25th, a Church rate of 3d. in the pound was proposed at St. Neots; this was opposed by Mr. LUTY, on the part of the Dissenters, who wished to substitute a 2d. rate. At the meeting, without going to a poll, there appeared for the rate 23, against it 7. The proposer of the amendment was greatly disappointed at the result, as he had previously made a calculation of the rate payers, and felt assured of a strong majority.

At the Hebrew examinations held in Trinity College, Dublin, at the end of Hilary Term, the following Students obtained Premiums out of the fund granted by his Grace the Lord Primate, for the encouragement of Hebrew learning:—In the Senior Bachelor Class Sir Trayer, Sir Murphy, and Sir Collins. In the Junior Bachelor Class—D. Chattoe, D. Fitzgerald, D. Todd, and D. Griffith.

A new Church is about to be erected at Tongue, near Middleton which is expected to be completed during the present summer. Amongst the subscribers are—the Rector of Prestwich, 100l.; the Rector of Middleton, 30l.; DAREY LEVEN, Esq., 50 guineas; JOHN TERLOW, Esq., 50 guineas; and numerous other gentlemen in the neighbourhood for smaller sums.

The paragraph relative to the Rev. HENRY DALTON leaving the Church, is in some respects, inaccurate. It is said Mr. DALTON has not resigned a valuable living, but a small perpetual Curacy of the nominal value of about 130l. per annum; and the actual receipt from which is probably under 100l. per annum; and likewise, that a case was pending in the Ecclesiastical Court, charging Mr. DALTON with heresy and irregularities, which, had he abided the issue of the trial, would, in all probability, have terminated in his suspension.

A very active canvass is prosecuting in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, for the Sunday afternoon Lectureship, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. F. MACARTHY, M.A., on his promotion. There are two candidates in the field, the Curate of St. Andrew's, and the Minister of St. Peter's Church, Saffron-hill. The emoluments are solely derivable from voluntary subscriptions.

At a meeting of the National Society for the Education of the Poor, &c., holden at the Central School, Westminster, on Wednesday, there were present—the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Lord Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Lichfield and Coventry, St. Asaph, Chester, and Gloucester; the Rev. Archdeacon Cambridge, Joshua Walton, Esq., Rev. Dr. Walmesley, Anthony Hammond, Esq., James Trimmer, Esq., Rev. F. H. Norris, Richard Taming, Esq., Wm. Cotton, Esq., and Rev. J. G. Wigram.

The Rev. WM. MILLER, Rector of Birdham and East Wittering, Sussex, has reduced the rents of his several tenants thirty per cent.

The indictment preferred by the Rev. CORNELIUS GRIFFIN against the Bishop of WINCHESTER and others, for an assault at a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held at Epsom on the 21st of October last, was tried at Kingston on Thursday, and a verdict returned for the defendants.

IMPORTANT NEW WORKS.

Just published by Edward Churton (late Bull and Churton), 26, Holles-street. Just Completed, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 14s., and 1 vol. royal, 4to. price 11. 11s. 6d. elegantly bound in morocco cloth, with gilt edges, containing Ninety-six Engravings.

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10. Col. Peters takes this opportunity of announcing that he intends forming a complete Equestrian Establishment, and has, as a commencement of his plan, taken a Riding House near Burton Crescent, where persons desirous of receiving instructions, either for health or amusement, or of having their horses well trained, will receive the utmost attention.

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STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING.

The variation in Consols during the week has not exceeded 3/4 per cent., the highest quotation having been at 92 1/2, and the lowest at 91 1/2. The closing price this afternoon was 92 1/2, and Exchequer Bills left off at 39 40; India Bonds are 19 21 premium.

There has been a great degree of buoyancy in Portuguese Stock, in consequence of money orders from the Continent for investment; added to which, the large holder (Mr. Thornton), who already has £260,000 of this Stock, has been making further purchases.

In Shares, Real del Monte are in some demand, and are quoted at 35 36. 2 per Cent. Consols, 91 1/2 92 Ditto for Account, 92 3 per Cent. Reduced, 1/2 Shunt. 3 1/2 per Cent. Reduced, 100% New 3 1/2 per Cent., 100% Bank Long Annuities, 40 41 pm.

The French papers received during the week are very barren of intelligence. The committee appointed to report on the American claims have come to a unanimous resolution to pay the United States indemnity, with the exception of the interest on the amount, and there exists very little doubt that the American Government will cede this trivial point to France.

Demerara papers have been received to the 19th of Feb. The colony was in an unsettled state. At Plantation Ja Penitence the whole of the field-gang simultaneously struck work, but on the approach of the police fled to the cane fields, four only being secured, and a few women subsequently surrendered.

At a Court of Common Council, held on Friday, a motion for the removal of Temple Bar was negatived by a majority of 14; the numbers being for the motion 34, and against it 48. The report of the Committee appointed to consider the charges against Mr. Brown, the Marshal, for assisting in the compromise with the thieves who plundered Mr. Williamson's shop, was brought up, and it completely exonerated Mr. Brown from any corrupt motive in his conduct, and considered the course adopted by the Court of Aldermen, in dismissing him from the office of Constable, was extremely harsh.

Friday a gentleman cadet, named Onslow aged 15, met with his death at Woolwich, under the following melancholy circumstances:—On the return of the cadet to dinner they were amusing themselves by levelling that part of the parade fronting the royal military academy, devoted for a cricket ground, with a very large iron roller, when the deceased stumbled, and it passed completely over his body, which was crushed in a most frightful manner. Every possible assistance was rendered, but the vital spark had fled. The body was conveyed to the artillery hospital, to await a coroner's inquest.

Just published, in demy 8vo., price 8s. boards, THE FAULT OF GETHSE; ATTEMPTED IN ENGLISH RHYME; By the Honourable ROBERT TALBOT. Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

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On the 4th inst., Mrs. Win. Jones, of Crosby-square, of a son. On Friday, the 3d inst., the lady of Mr. Courtney, of Leatherhead, of a son. On Monday, March 30, at Lynton, near Lynton, North Devon, the lady of the Rev. John James Scott, of a daughter.

In South Audley-street, on the 31st ult., the Hon. Mrs. Edward Jerningham, of a daughter.—On the 30th ult., at the Vicarage House, Wandswoth, the lady of the Rev. William Borradaile, of a daughter.—On the 30th ult., the lady of Wm. S. Ward, Esq., of Orlerton, Notts., of a daughter.—On the 29th ult., the lady of Albert Green, Esq., surgeon, Nottingham-terrace, Regent's Park, of a son.—On the 31st ult., the lady of J. W. Bridges, Esq., of Torrington-square, of a son.—On the 1st inst., at Northchurch, Berks, the Rev. Benjamin Hall, the lady of the Rev. Sir John H. Seymour, Bart., of a son, still-born.—On the 1st inst., in Bryanston-square, Lady Barrett Lennard, of a son.

MARRIED. At Datchet, on the 31st ult., the Rev. J. Forster Alleyne, M.A., son of the late Hon. John Forster Alleyne, of the Island of Barbadoes, to Helen Maria, only child of the late Brigadier-General Arthur Gore, and niece of Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, K.C.B.—On the 31st ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Webster to Miss Clapperton, of Churton-street.—On the 30th ult., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Nathaniel Goldmid, Esq., of Upper Spring-grove, Kent, to the youngest daughter of the late Thomas Brett, Esq., of Torrington-square, of St. Andrew's-place, Regent's Park, to Anne Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Robert Andrews, Esq., of Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.—On the 2d inst., at St. Paul's, Deptford, Captain William Langford Castle, R.N., to Emma, second daughter of Capt. Sir John Hill, R.N., Superintendent of His Majesty's Yards at Deptford.—On the 2d inst., at the Brunswick Chapel, to Maria Sophia, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of Newcasile upon Tyne.—On the 3d inst., at All Souls' Church, Marylebone, Major Frederick Hill, 33d Regt. (brother of Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., M.P., nephew of General Lord Hill), to Maria Jane, only daughter of the late Major J. D. Bringham, King's Dragoon Guards, and niece of William Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P., for North Shropshire.

DIED. In London, on the 27th of March, suddenly, of an attack of spasms, in the 73d year of her age, Anne, relict of the late Archibald McNeill, Esq., of Brighton, to the inexpressible affliction of her family, and deep regret of a large circle of friends. At Wishesand, of a rapid decline, from the rupture of a blood vessel, Master William Kye, aged 14, son of the late Charles Kye, Esq., of Herliche. At Paris, on the 26th ult., Mrs. Evans Freke, wife of Percy Evans Freke, Esq., younger brother of Lord Carbery.—On the 25th ult., C. R. Rowland, M.P., Middlesex—A Brighton, in her 90th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, relict of the late Charles Smith, Esq., formerly of Brockham-green, Surrey.—On the 29th ult., at his residence, Grand Parade, Brighton, Rebecca Ann, wife of Sir Richard Hunter, Bart., on the 29th ult., at Greenwich, Mrs. Ann Morgan, eldest daughter of the late David Walter Morgan, LL.D., Confessor, &c. to his late Majesty George the Third, and Vicar of Little Leighs, in the county of Essex.—On the 30th ult., at his house in Spring-gardens, William George Macon, M.D., aged 81.—At his house, Grafton-street, on the 29th ult., aged 73, John Blackwood, Esq., formerly of Canada.—On the 30th ult., at Blackheath, in consequence of scarlet fever, aged two years, Arthur, youngest son of Edward Holroyd, Esq., one of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Court of Bankruptcy.

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, April 2.—The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household has appointed Robert James, of Wargrave, in the county of Berks, Esq., one of the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber in Ordinary.

Foreign-Office, April 7.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., to bear His Majesty's congratulations to the Emperor of Austria on the Imperial Majesty's accession to the Throne. His Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the Hon. Charles Ashburnham, sometime attached to His Majesty's Embassy at Paris, to be Secretary to His Majesty's Legation to the United Mexican States.

Downing-street, April 2.—The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Richard Plaslet, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, to be His Majesty's Civil Commissioner to take possession of the island of St. Helena on behalf of His Majesty, and to administer the Civil Affairs of the said island.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

W. GORTON, Gutter-lane, provision merchant—T. HARVIE, Jerusalem Coffee-house, City, shipowner.

BANKRUPTS.

J. RUDDOCK, King-street, Portman-square, livery-stable-keeper. Att. Chell, Clement's Inn, Strand.—E. GRAY, G.C.K. Goswell-street, tea dealer. Att. Mitchell and Co., New London-street, City.—E. RUSSELL and W. P. M. CROFT, New Tottenham-street, Westminister, tobacconists. Att. Dignam, King-street, Holborn.—R. DYSON, Gloucester-street, Queen-square, tailor. Att. Taylor and Co., James-street, Bedford-row.—J. MORRIS, sen., and J. MORRIS, jun., Upper St. Martin's-lane, auctioneers. Att. Reynolds, Golden-square.—F. P. COUCH, Launceston, horse dealer. Att. Smith, Chancery-lane; Bligh, Bodmin, Cornwall.—J. MORRIS, Camberden, ironmonger. Att. Trenchard and Co., Leadenhall-street.—Wingate, Bristol. J. BELLAMY, Tyne-mouth, farmer. Att. Lowrey, Pinners' hall-court, Broad-street, London, and Tyne-mouth.—C. SALESBURY, Hull, hatter. Att. Adlington and Co., Bedford-row, London; Mackinson, Manchester.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Whitehall, April 6.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting a Commission to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Alexander Baring, of the Grange, in the county of Southampton, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Ashburton, of Ashburton, in the county of Devon.

Downing-street, April 7.—The King has been pleased to appoint James Wilson, Esq., to be Chief Justice and President of the Court of Appeal in the Island of Mauritius.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

W. A. ARCHBOLD, Batchiff-cross, sugar refiner.

BANKRUPTIES ENLARGED.

W. HOLLOWAY, Dorset-street, Clapham-road, Surrey, brewer, from April 21 to May 2.—A. H. OTFORD, Kent, cheesemonger, from April 21 to May 2.—B. PARNHAM, High-street, Shadwell, saltmaker, from April 17 to April 21.

BANKRUPTS.

R. CAYLEY, Queen's-row, Walworth, merchant. Att. Browne, Rood-lane, Fenchurch-street.—J. STYLES, North Brixton, lodging-house-keeper. Att. Maughan and Kennedy, Chancery-lane.—R. HALL, Paradise-street, Rotherhithe, general dealer. Att. Fitch, Union-street, Borough.—G. GREEN and A. LYNN, Golden-lane, Barbican, saddlers' ironmongers. Att. Badham, Warwick-court, Gray's-inn, W. WARD, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer. Att. Beck, Ironmongers' Hall, Fenchurch-street; and Trenchard and Lea, Coventry.—J. EDMUNDSON, Blackburn, cotton manufacturer. Att. Makinson and Saunders, Elm-court, Middle Temple; and Makinson, Blackburn.—R. VERYARD, Bristol, flax-dresser. Att. Heaven; and Hare and Little, Bristol.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

Leave was given to Lord BROUGHAM to give evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons on Education. A short conversation ensued on the presentation of petitions relative to the Church in Scotland.

The Duke of WELLINGTON, in reply to a question from Lord WARD, said that he had no knowledge of the presentation of an Address from Dudley in favour of the present Administration.

TUESDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from Shepton Mallet, praying for an inquiry into the present state of the endowed charities of that place.—The Bishop of Bath and Wells said a few words in support of the petition from Shepton Mallet.—The Bishop of Exeter observed that as the Chairman of the Board of Education for Ireland was present, he considered it necessary to give him notice of his intention of presenting a petition from the Rev. Mr. Doney, of the county of Mayo, complaining of the treatment of the Protestants.—Lord BROUGHAM replied that he was no longer Chairman of the Board; by the Act the office was filled by the Lord Chancellor for the time being.

Lord BROUGHAM wished to know whether it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to advise His Majesty to grant a Charter to the London University, in compliance with the address of the other House of Parliament?—The Earl of ROSLYN replied that no steps had as yet been taken.

WEDNESDAY.

Petitions were presented for and against the granting of public money for the building of Churches in Scotland.

Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that he should bring on his motion on the subject of general education next Tuesday.

The Duke of WELLINGTON announced that His Majesty's Government had tendered their resignations, and that they held their offices only until their successors were appointed.

Lord BROUGHAM said that as it was quite immaterial to his motion who were on the Opposition benches he (Lord Brougham) should still persist in his notice for Tuesday next, notwithstanding the announcement of the Noble Duke.

THURSDAY.

The Duke of RICHMOND moved that the Copy of the Report of the Select Committee of 1831, appointed to inquire into the best mode of giving efficacy to secondary punishments, brought up from the Commons, should be referred to the Select Committee of the Lords sitting on the subject.

The Mutiny Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time; when the Duke of WELLINGTON gave notice that he should to-morrow move the suspension of the Standing Order, for the purpose of enabling their Lordships to hasten the stages of the Bill.

The Oaths' Abolition Bill was read a third time, and the Witnesses' Indemnity Bill was committed.

The Bishop of EXETER, at the request of Lord DUNCANNO, postponed the presentation of a petition complaining of the conduct of the Irish Education Commissioners.

FRIDAY.

The Mutiny Bills were read a second time and committed.

Lord BROUGHAM postponed his motion on the subject of general education, of which he had given notice for Tuesday next, to the first convenient day after the recess.—The remainder of the sitting was taken up with the presentation of petitions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Mr. BARING brought in a Bill for the more effectual prevention of the surreptitious introduction of foreign corn through the medium of the channel islands.

The adjourned discussion on the Irish Church was resumed in a Committee of the whole House.—After speeches had been delivered by Mr. BOWEN, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. BARING WALL, Mr. F. BRUEN, the Marquess of CHANDOS, and Mr. SCARLETT against Lord J. RUSSELL's resolution; and by Mr. S. MAXWELL, Mr. BAINE, Mr. ROCHE, Mr. BULLER, and Mr. WARRENTON in favour of it, the House divided, when there appeared—For the resolution, 262; against it, 227; majority, 25.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL then gave notice that he should on Tuesday move—"That it is the opinion of this House that no measure relating to Irish tithes will lead to a satisfactory adjustment without its embodying the foregoing resolution."

The House then went into a Committee on the Navy Estimates, in the course of which a smart conversation took place on the Devonport Election. After several votes had been agreed to, the Chairman reported progress.—The Mutiny Bill was read a first and second time, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY.

Mr. BERNAL brought up the report of the Committee on the Irish Church resolution.—Mr. SINCLAIR asked whether it was the intention of Lord J. Russell to communicate his resolution to the House of Lords?—Lord J. RUSSELL in reply stated that he would not communicate his resolution to the House of Lords, but when it had recommended the sanction of that House he was quite sure that the House of Lords would not refuse to pass a measure calculated to secure the Church of Ireland and the peace of the empire.—Sir R. PEEL said that, as the first resolution of the Noble Lord had already been discussed, he would not divide the House again upon it; but when the Noble Lord brought forward his second resolution, that no Tithes Bill would give satisfaction to Ireland unless embodying the principles of that resolution, he should certainly take the opinion of the House upon the subject.—The first resolution of Lord J. RUSSELL was then put and carried.—Lord J. RUSSELL then brought forward his second resolution.—"That it is the opinion of the House that no measure upon the sub-

ject of tithes in Ireland can lead to a satisfactory and final adjustment unless it includes the principle contained in the resolution come to by that House."—The resolution was opposed by Sir H. HARINGTON (who declared that if the motion were carried he could not undertake to embody it in the Irish Tithe Bill which he had proposed to bring forward), Mr. BARING, Mr. SINCLAIR, Lord F. BERTON, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Mr. SERGEANT JACKSON, and Sir R. PEEL; and supported by Mr. H. GRAYTON, Sir H. VERNER, Mr. SERGEANT PEARRE, Mr. S. RICE, and Mr. GIBSON.—Upon a division there appeared—For the resolution, 285; against it, 258—majority against Ministers, 27.

WEDNESDAY.

Sir R. PEEL, on moving the third reading of the Mutiny Bill, communicated to the House that all the Ministers had felt it to be their duty to tender their resignations to His Majesty, and that they were only to hold the seals of office until successors should be appointed. The Right Hon. Baronet fully and temperately described the motives which had led all the Ministers to tender their resignations. They were founded on the continued majorities against them, and on the final adoption of a principle to the carrying of which into effect the Ministers could be no party. Further the vote of Tuesday night was tantamount to a declaration of want of confidence in the Ministers, for it assumed that the House had no confidence in any measure that the Ministers might bring forward on the subject of tithes in Ireland. They had continued in office as long as they saw any chance of effectually and honourably promoting the public service, not allowing disgust, disappointment, or the consideration of private feelings to have any weight with them. That submission, however, had its limit; that limit they had now approached; for looking to the little progress made with public business, and the decisions on the last four debates, they saw that the time had come for them to withdraw from further contest. The motion of Tuesday night not merely went to declare want of confidence, but positively recommended a change of system in the Government of Ireland. To the introduction of that change the Ministers could be no party; they, therefore, under all these circumstances, and believing that the Government of the country could not continue beneficially to act against decided majorities, felt that perseverance would be fruitless. He suggested that there should be an adjournment to Monday, except as regarded Thursday, there being a ballot for an Election Committee.

Lord J. RUSSELL (who entered the House only a few minutes before the Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded his speech) briefly observed that all must admit that the course of the Right Hon. Baronet had been marked with perfect honour and propriety.

The Mutiny Bill was then read a third time, and the House adj.

THURSDAY.

The House took the ballot for the Cork Election Committee, and the Members were sworn.—The petition of Mr. Villers against the election of the sitting Member for Canterbury was fixed to be tried on the 30th of May.—Adj.

POPULAR NOVELS.—The Hon. Mrs. Norton's novel (*The Wife*) will certainly appear in the course of the ensuing week. The season has been prolific in works of fiction; besides the Countess of Blessington's delightful tale (*The Two Friends*), we believe the following to be chiefly in demand at the libraries of reading societies.—*The Mayor of Wind-gap*, by the O'Hara Family; *The Madcaps and the Davenports*, by Miss Purdie; *Two Old Men's Tales*; *Selwyn in Search of a Daughter*; *Marryat's Jacob Faithful*; *Anne Grey*, edited by the author of *Granby*; Sir Grenville Temple's *Excursions*; and Sir William Gell's valuable work on Rome and its vicinity.

Sir Robert Peel's Speech on Lord John Russell's motion for appropriating the Property of the Irish Protestant Church, will certainly be published by Mr. Murray on Tuesday.

THE COURT JOURNAL.—This celebrated oracle of Fashion, we understand, will, from the present time, be conducted principally under the superintendence of some persons of high rank, who will have the powerful co-operation of their numerous friends, so that this popular Journal may be expected to excite in future a still greater degree of interest in the *beau monde*. A recent number gives some very shrewd remarks on the comparative rank and discriminative acknowledgment of foreign nobility in England, and the paper of yesterday contains, among numerous other interesting articles, *Queen Hortense in London*, *Memoirs of the late Hon. Robert Spencer*, &c. Being stamped, the *Court Journal* circulates postage free to all parts of the Kingdom.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—At the annual general Meeting of the Governors of this Institution, held on Thursday at the Dispensary, the report was read by Mr. Smyth, the Secretary, by which it appeared that since the establishment of the charity in 1816 upwards of 9,000 patients had been cured or relieved, including several cases of deaf and dumb. A vote of thanks was passed by the Meeting to John Harrison Curtis, Esq., Director and Surgeon of the Institution, for the zeal and ability with which he continues his indefatigable exertions in behalf of the charity. Mr. Curtis briefly returned thanks; and remarked that the Dispensary had not attained its present prosperous state without great exertions on his part as well as of its numerous patrons and supporters. He had much satisfaction in informing the Meeting that the plan of treatment pursued at the Institution had been successfully adopted not only in this country, but also in France, Italy, Germany, and America. He further stated, that 96 persons had received advice and assistance in one day; and that in not a few instances, four and even five persons in one family had been relieved by the Dispensary. Two boys born deaf and dumb were then presented to the Meeting; they were sent to the Dispensary by Sir Henry Wheatley, by order of the King, and can now both hear and speak.—We understand that the anniversary Sermon of the Institution will be preached at St. Paul's Covent-garden, on Sunday the 20th inst., and that the anniversary Festival will be held at the Tatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, on Wednesday the 29th inst., when Lord Francis Leveson Egerton, M.P., Vice President, will take the Chair. Among the delicacies are many distinguished noblemen and gentlemen.

Though a delicacy, felt by many ladies, causes by far the greater number to refrain from publicly acknowledging their obligations to ROWLAND'S OIL (so well and truly called by the most transcendent genius of modern times, "The Incomparable") in many instances a sense of gratitude to the inventor, and sympathy with their fellow sufferers, have prompted some to allow their acknowledgments to be made public; and in a late instance a lady, whose hair, naturally luxuriant, experienced so rapid a decline, as to bring on the appearance of a premature old age, but which was speedily restored to its original beauty, by the use of that invaluable Oil, has very handsomely allowed her letter to be shown, in which she details the rapid improvement and perfect renewal of her once fast-fading head-dress.

SIR ANTHONY CARLISLE, on LOCKYER'S PURE MAGNESIA.—*Langham-place, July 2, 1830*.—Sirs, I have made several trials with your Purified Magnesia, and common justice demands a statement of the results. During my long-continued professional experience, I have had many occasions for seeking some harmless corrector of acidity incident to the stomach and bowels. I have generally found the magnesia in ordinary use, to be hurtful to the digesting power of the stomach, when repeatedly given; and, in some instances, both in children and grown persons, it concretes into balls in the intestines, which is a dangerous occurrence. If, as you assert, the Purified Magnesia, now offered to the public, is freed from lime, and the poisonous earth called barytes, it must be inoffensive to the stomach, and not liable to concretions. I have, under these impressions, directed Lockyer's Magnesia to be taken, in several instances with remarkable benefit. I think it is a more potent cathartic, and less hurtful to digestion, than any other magnesia; and when it meets with phlegmatic acid, it must become a purgative liquid solution, and therefore incapable of concretions. I have sometimes directed twenty grains of your Purified Magnesia to be mixed in an ounce of infusion of rhubarb, and half an ounce of decoction of the yellow Peruvian bark, to be taken as a corrector of heartburn, and at the same time as a gentle aperient.—I am, Sirs, your obliged servant, ANTHONY CARLISLE.—To Messrs. Aldrinckle and Bromfield, Lockyer's Magnesia Warehouse, 237, Tottenham-court-road.

DRAWING-ROOM AND DINING-ROOM CURTAINS.—The most superb Silk and Satin Stripes Taboretts, fully equal to those now selling at all the West-end furnishing houses at 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per yard, Thomas Paul and Co. are offering in almost every shade of colour, from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 6d. Magnificent Royal Crape Damasks, nearly equal in appearance to silk, they have also at 1s. 6d. per yard. They are selling also beautifully Watered Moreens at 10s. and 1s., and most splendid Chintz Furnitures, worth 1s. per yard, at 6d. various branches of the nobility and gentry; their designs, both for beauty and elegance, and their estimates for cheapness, are such as no other house can compete with. The prices of their Brussels Carpets (the stock of which is one of the first in the metropolis) are 3s., 3s. 6d., &c.—Upholstery and Cabinet Department, City of London Royal Emporium, opposite the Mansion House.

FOREIGN.

The Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday, are chiefly occupied with speculations on the late divisions in the House of Commons.

The proposition of the Deputies for the department of the Rhone, for granting an indemnity to the inhabitants of Lyons who had suffered in their property by the cannonading during the insurrection of April last, was, on Tuesday afternoon, rejected by the Chamber. Three of the Ministers, who are Deputies, voted for the proposition, but their partisans and adherents opposed it, and the measure fell to the ground.

With respect to the forthcoming trials before the Chamber of Peers a new difficulty has been thrown in its way, by a declaration of the Council of the Order of Advocates (in other words, of the French Bar), to the effect that the Court of Peers appointed to sit in judgment on the State prisoners of April was an exceptional tribunal, and that whatever were the powers vested in it by the Charter, it had not that of compelling members of the Bar to plead before it, or to undertake at its defence the defence of an accused. It was understood that neither Marshal Soult nor Marshal Gerard would take their seats in the Court of Peers.

Spain.—The Christinos have sustained another serious defeat. Sensible that Mina could do little harm so long as he was confined to Pamplona, by a rapid movement the chieftain of Navarre proceeded towards Estella, with the view of attacking the enemy's moving columns destined to cover the arrival of recruits—Mina's last and remaining hope. Carrying with him eight battalions and 500 cavalry, he unexpectedly fell upon two divisions of Christinos, the one commanded by Aldama, and the other by Oceana, amounting to 6,000 men. The Christinos withstood the onset; but many of their men being recruits, and for the first time in the presence of a foe, whose very name strikes terror even into Mina's veterans, their ranks were broken, and a dreadful slaughter ensued. The following is the bulletin of the affair:—

"Head-quarters of the King, Zuniga, March 29, Midnight.

"TO THE JUNTA OF NAVARRE.

"Despatches have been received from General Thomas Zumalacarre-guy, giving a hasty account of a glorious victory gained by the brave troops of His Majesty. The action lasted from mid-day to four o'clock in the afternoon. The Queenites have retreated on Arranz, leaving 350 of their dead on the field of action. The arms and artillery equipments of the slain have fallen into our possession. The enemy have had more than 400 wounded, among whom are many officers. Amongst the killed are several Field Officers. Zumalacarre-guy led Piedra Millera on the morning of the 29th, at the head of eight battalions, and reached the field of action, near Estella, at eleven o'clock, a.m. The strength of the rebels was 6,000. Our loss is not more than 45 killed and wounded. It is expected there will be another engagement to-morrow. Zumalacarre-guy is close on Arranz. I write this in great haste.

(Signed) "GUAZ MAYOR, Minister of War."

It is with regret we have to announce the sudden demise of Lady ISABELLA THYNNE, which took place on Thursday morning at six o'clock. Sir HENRY HALFORD had been in attendance for some time on her Ladyship, but entertained no expectation of her danger being great; but in the night a rapid change for the worse took place, and there was no time to summon medical aid ere she expired. Lady ISABELLA THYNNE was daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Marquess of BATH. She was one of the Ladies in Waiting of the Duchess of GLOUCESTER, and well known for her amiability and urbanity of manner.

The Committee of the House of Commons to whom the subject of the new Houses of Parliament was referred have, it is stated, determined on throwing the whole matter open to public competition among architects generally.

The following is a summary of the tables of the revenue for the year and quarter ending on the 5th of April:—

From the reduction of house and other taxes a falling off in the receipts had been anticipated, which has been realised, the general income appearing this year less than the last, by 751,527l., whilst upon the quarter it is less by 474,451l. As contributing to this result, it would appear that all the sources of public wealth, certainly the main channels, have been less productive this year than the last. The Customs show an improvement upon the year of 2,487,300l., and upon the quarter of 683,610l.; but the Excise duties have fallen off 2,793,880l. upon the year, and 1,016,967l. upon the quarter. In consequence of the success of the new Temperance Societies, the stamp duties, diminished by the reduction of the newspaper advertisement duties, are less this year and quarter by 20,527l. and 17,063l. respectively. Those of the Post-office are better by 124,000l. for the year, and 26,000l. for the quarter. Under the head of assessed taxes the defalcation is to the amount of 553,219l. for the year, and 227,957l. for the quarter. The "Miscellaneous" have increased upon the year to the amount of 4,882l., but are worse upon the quarter; compared with that of last year, by 297l. As moneys received in the way of repayments for former advances to public works, the increase is upon the year 112,517l., and upon the quarter 88,273l. The probable amount of Exchequer Bills required for the service of the quarter is estimated at 4,973,105l.

His MAJESTY has conferred the insignia of G.C.H. upon Major-General SIR ANDREW BARNARD, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c., Clerk-Marshal of the Household.

We have to announce the death of ELIZABETH, Countess Dowager of BURLINGTON, which took place on Tuesday morning, at her seat, Compton-place, Eastbourne, at an advanced age. The deceased Countess was heiress of SPENCER, Earl of WILMINGTON, and mother of the Hon. C. C. CAVENTISH, M.P. for East Sussex, and was most highly esteemed for her kindness and charity, and all those other excellent qualities which adorn the gentle sex.

The gossips of Edinburgh have experienced considerable excitement from the circumstance of an Englishman having eloped with the fair daughter of a Scotch Peer. The young lady is the beautiful Lady ANGELA ALEXANDER, only daughter of the Earl of STRATHMORE (who has recently claimed the title), and the bridegroom is WILLIAM WILBERFORCE PEARSON, Esq., of Cheshire. The parties were married on Tuesday at St. James's by the gentleman's brother, and instantly departed for Paris.

The Morning Post says:—The eccentric address made to the House of Lords on Monday night by Lord WARD, being, according to his Lordship's own statement, his "first and last appearance" on those boards, produced an effect upon the orator's audience only inferior to the admiration and astonishment which the report of it has excited among the good people of Dudley. The address to His Majesty, presented by the Noble Lord's "Honourable Friend the Member for Dudley," so far from not expressing the opinions of "the constituents or the non-constituents" of that gentleman, or from being a hole-and-corner proceeding, was spontaneously and numerously signed by the inhabitants of all classes, including magistrates, bankers, manufacturers, professional men, and traders of the highest respectability.

The nineteenth anniversary festival of the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund was held on Wednesday at Freemasons' Tavern, the Earl of Mulgrave in the Chair. Mr. Burtley, in the absence of Mr. Pawcett, the Treasurer, through indisposition, addressed the meeting on behalf of this truly benevolent Institution, and we rejoice that the donations and subscriptions responded to his appeal, by the receipt of upwards of 800l., including His Majesty's annual donation of 100g. Mathews was also absent from severe illness; but the evening's entertainments were agreeably diversified by some excellent professional vocal and instrumental performances.

The anniversary dinner of the Printers' Pension Society was held on Thursday at the London Tavern, the Lord Mayor presiding over a very numerous company. After the customary loyal toasts were drunk, his Lordship gave the Marquess Camden, who had kindly become a Vice-President in the room of the late Duke of Gloucester, the toast was drunk with great enthusiasm. A delightful evening ensued. The donations and subscriptions were announced at only between 70l. and 80l., a sum smaller than has usually been collected on previous anniversaries, but which was accounted for by there being several diners to celebrate other charitable institutions held on the same day.

A Dublin paper thus announces the death of Dr. MATON:—"Died, March 31, in London, Dr. MATON, after writing a prescription for the Duke of Sussex."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall be much obliged to CAINA for a continuance of his correspondence, of which we shall avail ourselves at an early opportunity. He does not feel the justice of the remark of a correspondent, as to the inaccuracies, or even scantiness, of our Clerical Intelligence—it enters, as far as we are able to judge, all the occurrences of the past week worthy of notice.

PONGOWANG, the PET, will see that we have adopted a course different from that which he suggested—the thing he so ably criticised is not worth the ink he expended.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

THEIR MAJESTIES have remained in town during the week.

HAVING an opportunity only of being heard once in the week, we come before our readers with unquestionable disadvantage, when we have to announce intelligence of the highest importance, of which the whole empire is already in possession. The resignation of Sir ROBERT PEEL is by this time known and felt in every district of our country—known with regret, and felt with dismay.

True it is, if ever it were, that the House of Commons does not represent the feelings of the People—a majority, a fluctuating, feverish, and uncertain majority of Papists, now rules the destinies of the kingdom in Parliament. The object of this majority is two-fold—to advance the interests of the Roman Catholic Church, and to thwart all Governments, until they, or at least their head, is permitted to share in the Councils of the State. This *Imperium in Imperio*, we, six years since, foretold. It has now declared itself; and while the certainty of the return to Parliament, of the Members composing that Mahomet-like body is infallibly to be secured by Priestly influence and rufianly intimidation, it matters little whether the Ministry be Conservative or Destructive.

The course which Sir ROBERT PEEL has adopted, is the high, the manly, the statesmanlike course which might have been anticipated. We hear, indeed, of some who think that—having, as it is certain he has, obtained a most commanding influence over the country during his brief but arduous Ministry—he should have had recourse to the sense of the PEOPLE, and have allowed them, by their earnest exertions in defence of everything that is dear to them, to counteract, by the return of an increased number of Conservatives, the malignant yet too successful efforts of the faction, which first implored, next demanded, and then secured, the rights which—in spite of their own professions, and solemn pledges—they now recklessly exercise for the overthrow of our Church, whose fall will be coeval with that of the State, and with which they HAVE SWORN never to interfere.

In Sir ROBERT'S splendid speech of Thursday will be found the reasons of his retirement; and we will venture to say, that at no period of the history of England did a Minister give up office with more honour to himself, or with greater respect from those to whom he had been so strenuously opposed.

Of the policy which guided Lord JOHN RUSSELL to avail himself of the efforts of Mr. O'CONNELL and his friends for the ejection of Lord CANTEBURY from the Chair, or for the defeat of the Address, it will remain for those who are hereafter destined to be that Lord's colleagues, to judge. If his Lordship has pledged himself (and it looks very like it) to the terms proposed by Mr. O'CONNELL, as the price of his support, we should think that Lord JOHN must, in all probability, give up all hope of office in the New Ministry; and if Lord JOHN is incapacitated, by the largeness of his proposed concessions, from participating in the new Government, the new Government will find Mr. O'CONNELL and his appendage just as actively opposed to its measures as they were linked to that of Lord JOHN.

If, on the other hand, Mr. O'CONNELL is to be secured, and the propositions which he made to Lord JOHN RUSSELL are to be admitted—there ends the affair. The *Chronicle*, we perceive, advocates that course, and we know it was a course advocated three years since by some of those who will of course be influential members of the new Cabinet. But will the country endure this—will Protestant England suffer it?—we will venture to say NO; and we will venture another question, with loyal confidence and devoted attachment to the Monarch and the Constitution—WILL THE KING SANCTION IT?

Will that KING, whose speech to the Prelates has inspired the whole country with gratitude—will that KING, whose exemplary anxiety to tread in the steps of his Illustrious Father is known and acknowledged—will that KING receive into his councils the popular Agitator of Ireland, who has been DENOUNCED FROM THE THRONE, in a speech dictated by the very men who are now to propose him to their Sovereign as their colleague? We as little believe that his MAJESTY will accede to such a proposition, as that any subject will have the presumptuous insolence to make it.

SINCE writing the above, we have learnt that there have been found persons sufficiently hardy to suggest the necessity of conciliating Mr. O'CONNELL, and one Noble Lord is said to have undertaken the task of inducing the Agitator not to prevent the formation of a new Government by any unrelenting demand of office. We are also informed, that the negotiation has so far succeeded, that Mr. O'CONNELL, who declares that his patriotism transcends his ambition, has consented to waive his claim, on condition that he is to have the nomination of the Irish Attorney and Solicitor-General, and, we believe, a veto upon the appointment of Lord Lieutenant.

Will this shallow attempt at a modification of his demands, deceive even Lord MELBOURNE? Will Lord MELBOURNE be able to convince the KING of the safety of a juggle, which bestows upon Mr. O'CONNELL all the attributes of a Minister, except the responsibility? or, will—we ask it in no spirit of hostility—will any man amongst those whose names have been mentioned as the present advisers of his MAJESTY, venture to recommend such an admission of the pretensions of the man, whom they have counselled the SOVEREIGN to denounce from the Throne, and of whose principles and intentions, both as regards themselves and the country, they are perfectly aware—their information and knowledge coming from the most unquestionable authority—we mean from Mr. O'CONNELL himself?

Of Lord MELBOURNE Mr. O'CONNELL thus speaks in a letter addressed to Lord DUNCANNON dated October 11th, 1834, and headed "HURRAH FOR THE REPEAL!"—"I know, and everybody knows, that Lord MELBOURNE wants sufficient powers of mind to be able to comprehend the favourable opportunities afforded him to conciliate the popular party—that is, emphatically, IRELAND. In plain truth, my Lord,

it is quite manifest that Lord MELBOURNE is utterly incompetent for the high office he holds. It is lamentable to think that the destinies of Ireland should depend in any degree upon such a person."

Of Lord GREY and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. O'CONNELL says—"Of what value is it, to Ireland, that Lord GREY should have retired, if he has left to his successors the same proud and malignant hatred he appeared to entertain towards the Irish nation? Are the representatives of that sentiment predominant in the Cabinet? I KNOW THAT LORD JOHN RUSSELL cherishes FEELINGS of a similar description. Ireland, in the unjust and disgraceful scantiness of her Reform Bill, felt deeply, and deplorably felt, that hostility."

Of Lord LANSDOWNE, Mr. O'CONNELL says—"Lord LANSDOWNE too, is hostile to Ireland, with a hatred the more active and persevering, because he is bound by every obligation to entertain diametrically opposite sentiments."

Of Lord PLUNKET, Mr. O'CONNELL says—"On this account, I repeat the chorus of that song called the 'Wild Irish cry—HURRAH FOR THE REPEAL!' You are a much better Repealer than I am!"—(this is addressed to Lord DUNCANNON)—"Your conduct, and that of your colleagues, has made more of the people *inveterate* for Repeal than any arguments or exertions of mine could possibly. Continue to govern Ireland under the special guidance of 'the father of all the Hannibals' (Lord PLUNKET), and you may probably see the Bench—no, that is ground too sacred to be touched in public—but you WILL see Ireland sufficiently strong to laugh to scorn every malignant enemy, whether Whig or Orange Tory."

On the 28th of October last, we find Mr. O'CONNELL saying—"The dotage of WELLESLEY is allowed to doze in Vice-regal dignity, and to him, forsooth, is entrusted the chief government of such a country as Ireland—the drivelling of LITTLETON, a man of too much cunning to possess intellect, and too varying to possess 'political principle.'"

Upon these last paragraphs we think we ought to observe, that since they were written Lord WELLESLEY has shaken Mr. O'CONNELL by the hand in the House of Commons; PLUNKET'S sons—the young Hannibals—voted for him in Dublin; and Mr. LITTLETON undertook the friendly office of assisting in striking his election committee.

Of Lord BROUGHAM, Mr. O'CONNELL says—"If we look to England, we see the Chancellor twaddling in the most childish Toryism, courting with a discreditable servility the defeated remnants of that faction, and pledging his Ministry to do nothing in the ensuing Session."

Here then, we have some specimens of Mr. O'CONNELL'S views of character—let us just glance at the political principles which he has asserted and maintained within the same period.

Of the House of Lords Mr. O'CONNELL says—"The reform of that House is essentially necessary to the establishment and security of popular freedom. I most anxiously desire to assist you in that peaceable struggle by which the House of Peers is, I trust, shortly to yield to common sense, and be converted by law into an elective Senate, subject to the necessary control of public opinion."

Of the Whig Government Mr. O'CONNELL says—"We abided, in respectful hope and expectation, your time to begin to act with common sense and common honesty towards the Irish people. Alas! alas! with what drivelling fatuity, with what disgraceful folly, have you deluded and deceived us."

But all this is trifling compared with what we find Mr. O'CONNELL stating at the ANTI-TORY ASSOCIATION in Dublin. No longer ago than the 10th of last February—two months ago—he said upon that occasion—"I now, in the presence of my constituents, affirm—and I beseech the Meeting not to attribute my declaration to any vain or foolish ambition for office—that I would become a member of a new Administration, principally that I might give them an opportunity of observing how futile are all attempts at foreign legislation for Ireland."

"He was never," he said, "more fully impressed with the necessity of a domestic Parliament; and it was, if possible, more than the most anxious wish of his heart to behold that Parliament once more established in College-green." (Cheers.) "Every man should give up reviling the Whigs; they had committed faults when in power, and faults too, of a grave and serious nature. . . . I now look forward to the completion of my labours, with a sure and certain hope of its accomplishment. (Cheers.) I began my political career by opposing the Union; I DO NOT INTEND TO CLOSE IT UNTIL THE UNION IS REPEALED. (Tremendous cheers.) Yes, I really think that which I have been describing as a dream, is about to be realized. I AM SURE I should stand in a Parliament in College-green—(continued applause)—and, as a Member of the Irish Legislature, it will be my pride to propose the address upon that grand, that solemn, that glorious occasion, in the first House of Commons of regenerated Ireland!"—(Loud and continued cheering). . . . "Oh! yes, my friends," said Mr. O'CONNELL (after having compared himself to Brutus), "my hopes beat high—my expectations SHALL BE FULFILLED. It is not vanity which makes me think it; but I imagine the day is not far distant, when some Member of the Irish Parliament will, while standing in his place, call upon ME by name—hail ME as the Father of our country; for the UNION IS PROSTRATE IN THE DUST, and IRELAND AGAIN IS FREE."

These are the opinions and declarations of the gentleman, who, having been denounced from the THRONE under the advice of the WHIGS, whom he despises, is at this moment, for all we know, recommended by those very Whigs to the KING as one of his Ministers, or persuaded to abstain from pressing his claim, by accepting the Government of Ireland in an irresponsible character.

We have submitted these quotations, because we are sure it is most important that the PROTESTANT PEOPLE should, at the earliest possible moment, see the course which the POPEY Government propose to adopt.

With respect to the new Administration, it seems certain that Lord GREY keeps aloof—Lord JOHN is "married, and cannot come," and Lord MELBOURNE and Lord LANSDOWNE are in communication, and were on Friday at St. James's.

According to the new arrangements, if they come to perfection—Mr. POULET THOMSON and Lord HOWICK are to be in the Cabinet. Mr. HUME has generously declined office, upon condition that newspapers are exempted from stamp-duty. Mr. CHARLES WOOD will probably resume his old office.

Mr. CHARLES GRANT, who, it is said, feels very awkward under existing circumstances, proposes to vacate his seat, in which case the MASTER OF THE ROLLS will be good enough to make way for him.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, upon vacating, will be opposed in

Devonshire, and, as they say, beaten. ELLICE, who says he shall not vacate—for which reason we are sure he will—must fight Coventry; and Lord MELBOURNE begins to feel uneasy in his position since he has heard that his great partisan, Mr. FOX, the solicitor, has turned directly round against him in the heart of his own possessions. Mr. SPRING RICE is, we should suppose, the most unhappy man in England. The seals, in 1834, were too great a temptation, and with talent and popularity enough to have kept him always respectable, he is destined, we conclude, to be Chancellor of the Exchequer. What his success may be, we will not augur—but what his own feelings must be, following Sir ROBERT PEEL, anybody may easily guess.

We do not affect to know more than our neighbours—but we have that firm and implicit reliance in the KING, that we fear much less than many of our correspondents the result of the present negotiations.

After we had concluded this article, we were informed that Mr. O'CONNELL himself stated in the Dublin Election Committee-room, yesterday afternoon, that he had at first asked for the Attorney-Generalship of Ireland, but an objection being made to this arrangement, he had proposed, as his terms, the Irish Mastership of the Rolls for himself, with Mr. FERRIN and Mr. O'LOUGHLIN as Attorney and Solicitor-General, and three remedial measures for Ireland;—and Mr. O'CONNELL further stated, that these terms had been accepted to, and that the new Government would receive the support of those who usually voted with him.—This, we are told, Mr. O'CONNELL himself stated. If so, GOD HELP US!

THE change of Ministers—if change there is to be—must be extremely embarrassing to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who was married yesterday. Nothing could happen more awkwardly. If matters had gone on smoothly, his Lordship would have had the tranquil enjoyment, first of Passion week, and then of Easter week, freed from the cares of public life, and rid of the troublesome attentions of his Irish adherents. What a contrast!—what a soothing, blissful reverse would the seclusion of what the sentimental BYRON calls "the treacle month," and what in the present case is called "the JOHNNY MOON," have afforded to all the yells, and shrieks and shouts, the crowings and the brayings, the cryings and the roarings, of which the principal portion of Parliamentary oratory is now composed! What an escape from tumult!—what an elopement from the contamination, the bluster, and the blarney, and all the concomitant evils which "Leaderism" is heir to!—for, however much Lord JOHN may feel disposed to show his regard and esteem for his Irish adherents, individually and collectively, in public, it is quite out of the question that his Lordship should take a Tail like Mr. O'CONNELL'S into private life.

These bright visions, however, are dissipated, and the patriot RUSSELL sacrifices all his personal comfort to the good of his country.—We trust his Lordship, during his retirement, will not annoy himself by considering how he shall appropriate any imaginary surplus.

MR. ALEXANDER BARING has been created LORD ASHBURTON, of Ashburton, in the county of Devon.

WE have received many letters on the subject of the OATH taken by Roman Catholic Members of Parliament, and we confess we are at a loss to answer the questions which many of them contain. We have letters from Roman Catholics themselves, denying the intention of quibbling out of the solemn obligation by a play upon words, and positively repelling, on the part of their representatives, any design or desire of swearing with mental reservation or equivocation.

This being the case, it is clear that, as far as things have yet gone, these gentlemen do not believe, or do not choose to admit, that they have by their votes during the last fortnight done anything to infringe the conditions upon which they were admitted to Parliament. But how is this comfortable and Christian-like self-satisfaction reconcilable with the fact, that they voted for the appropriation of any available surplus of the Irish PROTESTANT CHURCH REVENUE to the education of Roman Catholic children—and that they not only voted for this resolution, but CARRIED IT?

In a moral point of view, this decision ought not—and we firmly believe, will not—be regarded by the country as a valid determination of the question, inasmuch as we believe, let the Roman Catholic Members think, or feign to think, what they choose, that every one of them was debarred from voting upon the question, which directly concerns the Protestant Church; and that if the oath (which, let us never forget, was one of the "securities" upon which so much stress was laid at the time of the calamitous concession of the demands of the Papists) mean anything—if it be not a farce—a joke—a jest—an insult upon those who lent their support to the cause of Emancipation upon the faith of it,—the votes of these Members upon that question should be rejected. Let that be done, and the question will be decided against the innovation by a much larger majority than that by which it was carried.

We ask for information—because we are asked—what is the meaning of the oath taken by Roman Catholic Members? Here it is—we submit it again, and beg those who can enlighten us upon the subject, to give it another reading. The words are—

"I do swear that I will defend to the utmost of my power the settlement of property within this realm, as established by the laws. And I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law, within this realm. And I do solemnly swear that I will never exercise any privilege to which I am, or may become, entitled, to disturb or weaken the Protestant religion or Protestant Government in this kingdom. And I do solemnly swear that I will never profess, testify, and declare that I do make this declaration and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of this oath, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatever."

We now ask, what is the meaning of this?—we ask, what it meant, when it was framed, to secure the Protestant Establishment from the Parliamentary attacks of the Roman Catholic Members?—we ask, whether Sir ROBERT PEEL did not distinctly state his irrevocable and immovable objection to the proposed appropriation of the imaginary surplus revenue of the Protestant Church to the education of Papists—most especially because it involved a principle in which he could never concur? What principle was that—and why was it so insurmountable an objection to Sir ROBERT PEEL?—For two reasons: one, because it subverted the constitution of the Protestant Church; and secondly, because it must tend to weaken it.

Who, we ask, is to point out to these Roman Catholic Members, when they violate the conditions of their solemn obliga-

tions by their votes, if the violation be not pointed out by such a declaration as that of Sir ROBERT PEELE—Here is a question which, in principle, we hold to be subversive of the integrity and security of the Established Church, upon which those have voted who have pledged themselves never "to exercise any privilege to which they are entitled," to aid in disturbing or weakening the Protestant religion. Why, of all cases that can come, or ever could possibly come, before the House of Commons, upon which the votes of Roman Catholic Members should have been stopped, according to the tenor of the "securities," this identical question is the one.

We ask further, then, is it really come to this—that the "restrictions," upon the faith of which, the majority in favour of Roman Catholic Emancipation was carried, are to be mere bye-words, and jests? Are these Honourable Gentlemen, these Noble Lords, these Learned and Honourable Members to be permitted—if they can permit themselves to do so—to exert all their force upon the very points which they, by their own oaths, have incapacitated themselves from entertaining?

THE death of Prince AUGUSTUS OF PORTUGAL, as the Duke of LEUCHTENBERG was nicknamed when he married Donna MARIA, the de facto Queen of that country, has created a very extraordinary sensation—surprise and suspicion appear to have been equally excited; but the former, that he should have so rapidly fallen a victim to a cold, the progressive danger of which was not announced in any bulletins or other official documents, has, it is said, given way to the latter, in consequence, as we have been told, of the post mortem appearance of the body. Everybody knows what a Popish priesthood is, and how entirely men and nations, over which they hold their baneful influence, are at their mercy. That everything connected with Donna MARIA is unpopular in Portugal, nobody who knows anything of Portuguese affairs can for a moment doubt;—however, the commonly received opinion is, that the Prince died a natural death.

The official statement announces that he was attacked with a quinsy on Monday evening; he was bled and blistered on the Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, yet no danger was apprehended till the Friday; on Saturday the complaint terminated in bronchitis, arising, as it appears from the account, from the remedies in the way of blistering and bleeding which the physicians had previously ordered.

AUGUSTUS CHARLES EUGENE NAPOLEON, Duke of LEUCHTENBERG, was born on the 9th December, 1810. He was Colonel and proprietor of the 6th regiment of Light Horse. He succeeded his father, Duke EUGENE, 21st Feb., 1824.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL, it is said, is very much affected at the circumstance of his Highness's death.

WE last week stated that Sir RICHARD PLASKET had been nominated Governor of Ceylon—instead of St. Helena, as the fact is. In announcing our own inaccuracy, we feel it just to ourselves to say, that it did not arise from incorrect intelligence, but from an association of ideas, which led us to write the name of one place instead of the other, in which association was connected in our mind the name of Sir HUDSON LOWE. The result was, that in stating the promotion of Sir RICHARD PLASKET, we wrote the name of the Colony of which Sir HUDSON LOWE ought to be appointed Governor, instead of that, of which he had been Governor.

SIR JOHN ELLEY has been seated for Windsor, to the discomfiture of Sir JOHN DE BEAUVORE. Mr. O'DWYER has been unseated for Drogheda. Mr. GALLY KNIGHT has been returned without opposition for Nottinghamshire; and Mr. VILLERS's petition against Mr. LUSHINGTON, who has unseated him for Canterbury, is to come on the 30th of next May. Mr. O'CONNELL has got a Commission to examine witnesses on his petition, which will keep him in his seat for two years; and the Committee to consider the Cork petition against the loyal Conservative Members, Messrs. CHATTERTON and LEYCESTER, is composed of the following individuals—Sir JOHN BYNG, Sir RICHARD NAGLE, Lord HOWICK, Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, Lord MILTON, Captain PECELLE, Mr. POWER, Mr. BAGSHAWE, Mr. MAHER, Mr. EATON, and Mr. MACLEOD. This Committee, which consists of ten Whigs and Radicals, and one Conservative, have appointed Sir JOHN BYNG their Chairman.

SIR EDWARD CODRINGTON. This gallant and distinguished officer, it appears, has given very considerable offence by an expression which he is reported to have used during the debate, or rather conversation, which occurred in the House of Commons on the subject of corporal punishments. We agree with the gallant Admiral in believing that a total abolition of such punishments would produce a total overthrow of discipline—but the mode in which the reporters have made the gallant Admiral deliver his sentiments, is certainly not the gentlest. He is made to say—"As to the men, he did not care if they were hanged."—We are quite sure this must be an error—and we are the more readily led into this belief, because it appears to us that the gallant Admiral frequently suffers by the loose and careless manner in which his words are taken down.

With regard to the affair of the Admiralty Flag—we find by the Post that the gallant Admiral has not even yet thought fit to condescend so far as to answer or even acknowledge the letter which he received from the Marine Officers at Devonport, nor to take notice of its receipt in the House of Commons; on the contrary, we find the gallant and distinguished Admiral recurring to the statement which he made upon the subject, but without execrating the gentlemen, who have called upon him to vindicate them from a charge which they declare to be groundless, and of which, from the clearest evidence, they are wholly acquitted.

Mr. DAWSON has addressed a letter to the Times, which gives a full explanation of the history and mystery of the flag, about which the gallant and distinguished Admiral has been vapouring. We subjoin it—an observation upon it would be superfluous. We differ with Mr. DAWSON upon one point. The Right Honourable Gentleman says, speaking of the gallant Sir EDWARD, that "the public have had enough of him." We doubt whether Mr. DAWSON's opinion will be found to coincide with those of Colonel ABERNETHIE and the Marine Officers at Devonport, inasmuch as we rather think those gentlemen intend that the public shall have a great deal more of him:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,—Though the public must be satisfied ad nauseam with the discussions on the Admiralty flag, and though I might remain perfectly satisfied with Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON's constant exposure of himself in the House of Commons, yet, as that gentleman, from a miserable desire to gratify local politics (which in any generous mind represent my conduct, I have no choice left, in consequence of the adjournment of the House, but to request your insertion of the following answer to his charges:— It is true that the Admiralty flag was placed in one of the windows

of the hotel in which I lodged, but it was placed there without any directions from me, and so little was I aware of any importance likely to be attached to it, that for a considerable time I thought it was placed there as a compliment to Sir E. CODRINGTON himself. We both lodged at the same hotel, and the flag was displayed from the window of a room between our two apartments, into which Sir E. CODRINGTON went much more frequently than myself, and from the balcony of which, and under the very flag itself, he was frequently in the habit of addressing the public, but never, with my knowledge, making allusion to the flag under which he spoke as having been hoisted by me. I may add, that with respect to the improper use of flags at the election, Sir E. CODRINGTON himself was guilty of a much more flagrant breach of discipline than anything of which he has accused me. He is an officer on half-pay, and therefore entitled to use no flag at all, and yet he decorated his election vehicle (which was in the shape of a ship) with a Vice-Admiral's flag and St. George's ensign, neither of which he was authorised to hoist without an order from the Admiralty, and which involved precisely the same assumption of authority with which he charges me, with this difference, that he must have given orders for the decoration of his own ship, whilst I gave none for the Admiralty flag.

I see in the report of Sir E. CODRINGTON's speech that he is stated to remark that a salute had been fired in honour of the Admiralty flag. I hope he did not say so, for the statement is not true.

Sir GEORGE GREY also made some similar observations with respect to the improper use of the flag. It is a pity that gentlemen will not see the beams in their own eyes. I saw the standard of England waving out of the windows of George Grey's committee-room, a flag which I presume he had no authority for using.

I subjoin an extract from the naval instructions:—"Flag officers of all denominations shall be appointed by commission from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in pursuance of His Majesty's pleasure, but a flag officer shall only hoist his flag in pursuance of orders from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for that purpose."

What man of common sense, with such a wilful and flagrant breach of discipline in his own case, would throw out the absurd insinuations contained in Sir E. CODRINGTON's speech? But in truth the public have had quite enough of him.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, G. R. DAWSON.

WE greatly regret that our space permits us only to enumerate the Addresses which have already been presented to His Majesty and Sir ROBERT PEELE; we should have rejoiced to be able to give them entire, in order to exhibit the unanimity of feeling and opinion which they express, the loyalty they evince, and the hopes they afford the nation that we may even yet be preserved from the infliction of a RADICAL, DESTRUCTIVE, and POPISH Administration.

Besides the Metropolitan Addresses, Addresses have been sent from:—

Attorneys and English in Paris	Lichfield	Slenford
Solicitors of Edinburgh	Leicester (town)	Stafford (town)
London	Leicestershire	Staffordshire
Almondsbury	Leeds	St. Alban's
Andover	Exmouth	Stamford
Alford	East Budleigh	Lewes
Aldborough	Exminster	Ludlow
Aisholt	Falmouth	Louth
Abingdon	Folkham	Leith
Boroughbridge	Fouthill Bishop	Leigh
Birmingham	Frampton Colterell	Lamborne
Beckenham	Framlingham	Little Gadsden
Beverly	Glasgow	Little Berkhamstead
Bristol	Guildford	Marylebone
Braintree	Gainsborough	Manchester
Brighton	Gloucester	Melcomb
Boston	Grantham	Market Deeping
Bridgewater	Great Ockock	Mangotsfield
Baldock	Great Hallingbury	Melton
Bath	Great Munden	Maidstone
Brome	Graveley	Macclesfield
Bourn	Grove, Hamlet	Newmarket
Bradford	Great Marlow	Norfolk (county)
Barnstaple	Gravesend	Norwich
Barton on Hamber	Great Yarmouth	Newark
Bury St. Edmund's	Great Hornead	Newbury
Borrington	Hagley	Nottingham (co.)
Bedminster	Hertford	Nottingham (to.)
Bilston	Hempstead	New Woodstock
Broxborough	Hunstead	Oxford (county)
Bury	Halifax	Oxford (city)
Blithfield and Newton	Hallingbury	Oxford (univ.)
Branswick	Harwich	Oakley
Bauff	Huddersfield	Old Ironsford
Berkhampstead	Huntingdonshire	Orlingbury
Calne	Horbling	Peterborough
Cambridge	Horfield	Poole
Univ.	Hull	Port Glasgow
Canthaltun	Henbury	Perry Barr
Canterbury	Haworth	Preston
Chester	Hereford	Poulton in the Fylde
Cheltenham	Handon and Berwick	Porto-Bello
Chilmark	Hitchin	Paisley
Clifton	Harford	Rochester
Colchester	Islework	Romford
Cardigan	Ipswich	Ramsgate
Chelmsford	Iron Acton	Ripon
Carlisle	Ippolites	Ripon (Clergy)
Dorset	Ivy Bridge	Ripington
Dorford	Isle of Anhohne	Rickmansworth
Dover	Isle of Axholme	Rawley
Derby	Kent	Redland
Dublin	Kingswinford	Royston
Donnington	King's Langley	Redbown
Dunley	Knaresborough	Ringwood
Droitwich	King's Lynn	Roldale
Devonport	Kirkby Lonsdale	Scarborough
Dorchester	Lincoln	Shropshire
Durham	Lincolnshire	Salford
	S. Lancashire	Stone

ALTHOUGH we have received some private letters on the subject of Spanish affairs, we think we cannot do better than borrow from our excellent contemporary, the Morning Post, the following communication from its private correspondent from Bayonne, April 4:—

As was expected, on the 30th Zumalacareguy attacked the Christians, whom on the previous day he had beaten and shut up in Arramiz. The battalion of Guides led the attack; but, notwithstanding the advantage of position, the besieged fled before the main body of the Carlists came up. The Christians retreated to Serena, a town of 1,200 inhabitants, in the Condado of Lerin and a dependency of Estella. It is situated on the declivity of a range of hills, crowned with mills, and facing the south. It is, consequently, susceptible of easy defence, and there are besides on the spot the remains of ancient fortifications. Here, however, the Christians did not consider themselves safe, and it is understood that they withdrew towards Ledossa, that is, to the south, or towards the Ebro, the very point from which these reinforcements originally started, with a view to join Mina at Pamplona. The Christians are not retreating upon strong holds, consequently something important may be expected unless Zumalacareguy is recalled by some pressing circumstances to his old fighting ground. Mina, however, does not seem inclined for campaigning; indeed, the best-informed officers here confess that the number of his troops has been much overrated and their fidelity besides doubted.

Lord Eliot is just arrived. Rumours regarding his mission had preceded him, broached possibly according to the wishes and interests of the respective parties. If his object is really to introduce among the belligerents a more humane system of warfare the enterprise will have been worthy of its illustrious author even if it should fail. By his acts—his repeated acts—Don Carlos V. has testified his feelings and wishes upon this subject; but Mina will not be so easily reconciled. Such a thirst for revenge and devastation as that which he has evinced never before disgraced a civil contest. This bloody resentment has aggravated the evils attendant upon this struggle; but Mina has superiors, and his Lordship's mission on that side may meet with difficulties not foreseen in England.

It is in fact now fully ascertained that the sanguinary and inhuman

war waged by Mina in the northern provinces is not altogether his own act, although the plan originated with him. The whole of the burnings and butcheries which have excited such universal disgust were ordered by the Queen Dowager Christina, and her advisers, as the only means left to secure her usurped power. Those enemies whom she could not conciliate were to be exterminated, and as a punishment for the father's offence no roof or subsistence left to his offspring. Her orders were entrusted to a willing instrument, Mina having punctually performed his mistress's commands. The burning of villages, the shooting and bayonetting of wounded Carlists, the decimating of peaceable farmers, and the destruction of hospitals, have not, however, sufficed to deter her enemies, and fresh expedients are now to be resorted to—new refinements in cruelty practised. By special orders Mina has accordingly issued another proclamation, recalling all the youths serving in the Carlist ranks, and declaring that if, within the period of one week, they do not throw down their arms, and report themselves to the nearest Christiani Magistrate, their fathers shall be made responsible for the sons' contumacy, and every fifth of them shot. Surgeons and apothecaries are also inhibited from affording to Carlists any surgical or medical aid; in a word, those persons who conscientiously believe that they are following the banners of a legitimate King, are to be treated as outlaws and dogs.

These menaces, however, it is pretty clear, are the result of impotence. Mina may bluster and threaten, but he cannot put down the insurrection by means of placards. He has already tried the experiment, and it failed. His ferocious conduct has rather strengthened the cause of the Carlists, and secured for them the sympathies of reflecting men. The Queen Regent, however, will continue her sanguinary mandate, and her Princes go on legislating till Zumalacareguy appears in sight of Madrid. Never let it be forgotten that long ago the Carlists were refused the rights of interment. There is scarcely any atrocity in reserve for them except that of cutting out their tongues, as was formerly practised by the Algerines; yet even to this were the Madrid mandatories prepared to resort rather than lose their hold upon the reins of power.

Judge, then, under what circumstances Lord Eliot comes to recommend a Christian-like plan of dealing with the prisoners, in the hope of diminishing the calamities attendant upon an embittered strife, carried on with great exasperation of party feeling, for an object the magnitude of which is not understood in England. What constitutes the glory of the lawful King of Spain will prove the destruction of his rival. Mina has declared that he cannot tranquilize the insurgent country without desolating it, and exterminating that portion of its inhabitants capable of bearing arms. After his proclamations to this effect, how then will he receive the British Commissioner's overtures?

POPERY.

WE are quite aware that the cry of "NO POPERY," which will in eight-and-forty hours after the appointment of a Ministry, which Lord JOHN RUSSELL leads, and Mr. O'CONNELL supports, be general, will be sneered at, and ridiculed by the Government and their supporters, the DESTRUCTIVES; but, nevertheless, they may rely upon it, that it will spread over the face of the country, and become the watchword of the people.

The mask is thrown off—the "admitted lion" begins to show his teeth—the confidence which the liberal supporters of the Roman Catholic claims reposed in their advocates is violated—the securities which we fancied were to check their Parliamentary interference in matters of religion are ridiculed and sneered at. The trial has been made—the result has been proved, and those who before believed in the protestations of the bitterest enemies of Protestantism, are now convinced of their too easy submission to the opinions of others, and their own readiness to believe that the character of Popery had changed from the days in which its tenets were inculcated in this country by fire and faggot, chains and martyrdom.

In the debates of the week, we find strong evidence to the fact that the disclosures made, and the line taken by the Roman Catholics in Parliament, have already had their effect. The following report of a speech, delivered on Wednesday by Mr. GEORGE SINCLAIR, a constitutional and hereditary, but Conservative Whig, is quite worthy the attention of our readers. A more liberal, a more honourable, a more pious, a more conscientious man does not exist than Mr. SINCLAIR, as a reference to his past Parliamentary career will distinctly prove.

Mr. SINCLAIR, after a few preliminary observations, is reported to have said:—

The Hon. Gentlemen opposite profess to be attached to the Church; but if the old adage of *nosce te sociis* be applied in this instance, must it not be the prayer of every one interested in its welfare, on seeing the confederates by whom they are cheered in this House, and applauded out of doors, that the great Head of the Church, who in all things has the pre-eminence, may protect and guard her against their friendship. By whom have the titles of their success been hailed with exulting acclamation? Are the Clergy of the Established Church numbered amongst those who rejoice? (Laughter from the Opposition benches). Sir, I am not surprised at that cheer of derision. I have not now to learn that the slightest allusion to the feelings of the Protestant Clergy is sure to form a theme of contemptuous laughter to many gentlemen on the opposite benches, and that their opinions, as to the interests of the very Church in which they are invested with the pastoral office, is deemed unworthy of notice. Sir, the persons who exclaim, "so would we have it," in reference to these Resolutions, are the Unitarian, who abjures the Church's God, (no, no), who abjures, I say, the Triune Jehovah, the Father, Son, and Spirit, whom the Church acknowledges as their living and only God; the Infidel, who rails at the Church's wealth; the Dissenter, who envies the pre-eminence of our Church; the Papist, who pants for the supremacy of his own. The triumphal car of the Noble Lord will be followed by all the voluntary Churchmen, all the Republicans, all the Radicals, all the scoffers at Christianity, all the disciples of Carlie, all the votaries of Owen—all who long for the subversion of our ancient and inestimable institutions. How then can the Church place the slightest confidence in public men, who are urged on and encouraged in their course of spoliation by its avowed and inveterate enemies? Have they even any right or reason to complain if the hands of the Church would receive with distrust, or even repudiate with alarm, when emanating from such a quarter, any measures of reform which they would be disposed to accept at the hands of other statesmen, in whom they recognized the cordial friends of the Establishment, and who would be prepared to make common cause with them in resisting ulterior innovations? Sir, my Hon. Friend, the Hon. Member for Month, has, on this, as on many a former occasion, in no very measured terms, aimed at the conduct and principles of the Orangemen of Ireland. These men, Sir, have been often held up within the walls of this House to public scorn and execration; and I must say, and say it with regret, that whilst fiercely attacked, they have been coldly defended by those who would stand in immediate connexion with them. For my own part, Sir, I consider the Orangemen to be the most uncompromising friends of British connexion, the most intrepid opponents of the repeal of the Union, the most devoted defenders of the national Church, the most single-hearted champions of the Protestant faith. If there be any thing illegal in the rules of their institution, let that evil be at once removed; if any of its members engage in criminal acts of wanton aggression, let them be punished with the utmost rigour, for giving the adversaries of a holy cause just reason to speak reproachfully. But I exhort the Orangemen, whether in good or evil report, to cleave to the hallowed principles, for which their fathers fought and died; to keep up a confederacy which is rendered indispensable by the encroachments and menaces of their enemies—enemies, through whose machinations their lives, their property, and their religion are in jeopardy every hour—enemies, not only comprising the avowed Roman Catholics, but those semi-Popish, pseudo-Protestants, who are more culpable, and perhaps more dangerous. The Orangemen may speak strongly, because they feel strongly; they know how much they have at stake, and they are aware of the strength and determination of those whom they are called upon to resist. They know that wherever there are popish priests, there is a phalanx of organized conspirators to overthrow the Protestant Establishment, and to eradicate the Protestant faith—bound to aim at the accomplishment of this object, by a sacred principle of duty—exemplifying in their attacks a skill, a zeal, and a concert,

which we should do well to imitate in our resistance to their machinations. (Oh, oh.) Sir, I repeat, that they are impelled to adopt such a line of conduct by the allegiance which they owe to the Bishop of Rome. Sir, how can the Noble Lord's Resolution give peace or tranquillity to Ireland? It will on the contrary, like Pandora's box, create discord and confusion in half the parishes in Ireland. A line must be drawn somewhere between that numerical amount of population, which shall, and that which shall not, entitle a district to retain its Protestant pastor. Now is it not obvious, as has already been well observed, that a temptation is here held out to Protestant landlords, to remove a proportion of their Roman Catholic tenantry in order to substitute such a number of individuals belonging to their own persuasion, as may prevent the Gospel candlestick from being removed? and is there not an inducement to the Roman Catholic landlord or his priest, to drive Protestant tenants from their homes, that the Protestant pastor may be dispensed with? The Noble Lord's surplus will be reduced to nil, when the demands of the Protestant population shall come to be adjusted—when we shall ascertain where there is deficiency as well as where there is excess, either in the number of Protestant Clergymen or the amount of income awarded to them on account of their spiritual ministrations. The surplus may be compared to a mathematical point, which has position, but not magnitude—or to a mathematical line, which has neither length, nor breadth, nor thickness. The Noble Lord might as well hope, by pouring imaginary oil from an empty barrel, to calm the surges of the tempestuous ocean, as to pacify the troubles of Ireland by so nugatory a measure as this.

After some forcible remarks upon the positive right of the Clergy to their tithes, Mr. SINCLAIR proceeded thus:—

Sir, allusion is often made to the case of Scotland. My Hon. Friend the Member for Dublin makes frequent allusion to the days of our clans and claymores. But, Sir, for what were the Scottish Protestants contending? In the Roman Catholic times they were exposed to the fire and faggot arguments, by which Romish Cardinals and Archbishops evinced their Christian affection for their Protestant brethren; and in the days of Episcopal persecution they were fighting for the free exercise of their religion, for the power of worshipping God after the fashion dearest to their hearts—men of whom the world was not worthy, being destitute, afflicted, tormented, were compelled to wander in deserts and mountains, or in caverns and caves of the earth—their property was liable to confiscation—their meetings were dispersed at the point of the bayonet—they were subject to persecution even to the death. But for what are the Roman Catholics now clamouring? They enjoy all the rights for which the Scotch were then contending; they have perfect toleration—the freest exercise of their own religion. Is there any parish in Ireland in which a Romish chapel may not be erected?—any district, in which Dr. McHALE may not with perfect impunity denounce the Established Church as a nuisance, and its pastors as grievous wolves? Where, then, is there any analogy between the two cases, which have so frequently, but with so little foundation, been brought into juxtaposition? Sir, if I am asked, why, at the close of the last session, as well as on this occasion, I have ventured to take so prominent a part in behalf of the Anglo-Irish Church, I reply, it is because of my affectionate veneration for the sister Establishment, between which, and the Church of England, there is as close an identity of interests as there is a near similarity in doctrines; their principles, their dangers, their enemies are the same, and their supporters should be united also. I am firmly convinced that, if the one Establishment were taken the other would not be left.

Mr. SINCLAIR continued, by calling on Sir ROBERT PEEL not to resign, and concluded by the following reference to France, and her achievements in the great cause of liberalism:

It seems to me, Sir, that we are now commencing a career of universal spoliation. We shall first take a part of the Church property, and after one or two intermediate sacrilegious invasions, at last monopolise the whole. Then will come the turn of the lay impropriations; they will not long be permitted to "dwell in their ceiled houses;" when many temples of the living God have been shut up or laid waste. A Bill will be introduced to relieve them from the burden of paying small pittance to laborious ministers of the everlasting Gospel, and at the same time to exonerate them from preserving the national estates, which they have long usurped under that very questionable tenure. Methinks I see a print of Woburn Abbey, next will appear in 1845, converted into one of Mr. Owen's national parallelgrams, under the superintendence of citizen John Russell the elder, for by that time there will be no Dukes, and no Lord Johns, no hereditary titles, no not even peerages for life. Sir, although no man is more friendly than I am to the redress of every grievance and the removal of every abuse, I protest against making any impolitic or pusillanimous sacrifice to satisfy the inordinate cravings of the spirit of the age, an idol at whose shrine every public man in this country is invited and expected to bow. This, Sir, is a specious but destructive principle, which might be urged to sanction the most revolting absurdities, or to extenuate the most revolting crimes. There was a time, Sir, when a Liberal triumvirate ruled the destinies of a neighbouring land; when Robespierre, St. Just, and Couthon deluged every city with blood, and devoted every province to spoliation. Supposing that some intrepid patriot, animated by a spirit of righteous indignation, had exclaimed in the presence of that sanguinary tribunal, "Why have you murdered your King? why have you driven your nobles into exile? why have you confiscated the property of your Church? why have you demolished the altars of your God? why are you immolating every day whole hecatombs of victims, whose defencelessness is their chief misfortune, and whose innocence is their only crime, at the altar of popular frenzy, and infatuation, and error?" The monsters would have replied, had they condescended to answer at all, "We are obeying the voice of the people, we are acting in conformity with the spirit of the age." Sir, I have lived long enough to view with abhorrence and disgust the ultra-demagogism of ultra-Liberalism. None are so intolerant of orthodoxy in religious doctrine, or of strictness in religious observance, as those who declaim the loudest in behalf of religious liberty. None are so inclined to tyrannize over others, and blacken the character of those who refuse to yield implicit obedience to their imperious mandates as those who claim the utmost latitude in behalf of themselves. Sir, I thank the House for the patient attention with which they have been pleased to hear me, and conclude by offering to the present Resolution my most decided and strenuous opposition. (The Hon. Gentleman sat down amidst loud cheers.)

We have given as much space as possible to this powerful appeal. Coming from the quarter it does, we are convinced that its effect will be more powerful.

LORD DENMAN.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR.—As few things are more important than that the public should be satisfied with the administration of the criminal justice of the country, I make no apology for addressing you upon the charge of inconsistency and caprice made on the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in leaving one man for execution, and reprieving another, at the last Assizes at Chelmsford, who had been convicted of the same crime—namely, arson. Your correspondent, who originated the subject in your columns, misled you in stating that the circumstances attending their cases were precisely similar: in truth, they were widely different. I have seen the letter in your paper of last Sunday from the Counsel who defended both the prisoners. Although upon the ground she states, a distinction in the punishment of the two offenders was clearly to be justified—yet he has omitted some facts, which you may see in the reports of the trials, and which I heard proved, that, while they called for the utmost severity of the law in one instance, rendered the extension of clemency in the other imperative.

On the trial of WEBBER, whose life was spared, it appeared, that the offence for which he was indicted was committed about four years ago. Almost all the evidence against him consisted of declarations made by him near the time of the commission of the crime, but which declarations were proved only by witnesses, who kept them concealed till very recently, which circumstance accounted for the delay in the prosecution. The Jury, after hesitation, returned indeed a verdict of guilty, but the general expectation in Court was that he would have been acquitted.

The prosecutor recommended him to mercy. On the other hand, PASSFIELD, who has been executed, was convicted on a clear evidence as ever was adduced. The prosecutor deposed that he had threatened revenge in consequence of his having been a witness against him some time before on a trial. A second witness swore that he declared, before the fire, that he would "sing" the prosecutor—and a third, that, directly after the fire, he had confessed that he had been the author of it. The offence was committed as lately as last February, and the disclosures that led to PASSFIELD'S apprehension and subsequent conviction were immediately made. At the place of execution he admitted the justice of his sentence.

I trust to your candour for the insertion of this communication.—I am, &c. AMICUS CURIAE.

LORD MONTFORT AND MAJOR BYRNE.

TO JOHN BULL.

Townsend House, Southall, Middlesex.

MR. EDITOR.—The Times having given a somewhat incorrect report of the proceedings at the Brentford Sessions of the above case, and finding that the report, as given by that journal, was published therefrom into several of the Sunday Papers, may I pray that you will do me the kindness and justice to insert this letter in your next publication, if, from its length, the grant of my request be not found inconvenient. It is not true, as reported in the Times, that I appeared at the Brentford Petty Sessions in custody of one of the horse-patrol. On the day when I inflicted the chastisement I did, on Lord MONTFORT'S back and shoulders, viz., Sunday, 23d ult., he obtained from Mr. BAILEY, of Hanwell, by false and wicked representations that I was leaving Southall the following day, a warrant, which was executed in the afternoon of the same day. I attended at Mr. BAILEY'S residence, and gave, as required by him, bail to appear the following Tuesday to answer the charge of assault made by Lord MONTFORT. I accordingly did so, accompanied by Counsel and Solicitor, and not in custody.

The Bench having refused, when the case came on to be heard, to say the course it would pursue, in the event of the charge being proved, viz., that of having violently assaulted, without provocation, the Right Honourable Peer, I confined myself, under the advice of my professional friends, to the one act of insult committed by his Lordship, viz., that of having repeatedly passed and repassed my house, stopping, and impudently pointing in and up at my windows (when my wife has chanced to be sitting or standing there), he, Lord MONTFORT being accompanied by a female (formerly an under kitchen or house-maid at HATCHETT'S (who has been living under his protection, a common nuisance and disgrace to this neighbourhood, for some years past).

In its report as given by the Times, Lord MONTFORT is represented to have said, in answer to a question put by my Counsel, "that an intimacy had once subsisted between him and me, and that to his cost he knew it." Now, Mr. Editor, this reply has, I find, been read by many as conveying the meaning (and such has been the inference deduced), that Lord MONTFORT had been a sufferer in a pecuniary sense by me. I therefore feel bound, in justice to myself, to set the public right on that point. It, unfortunately for me, happens, that I have repeatedly assisted his Lordship with loans of money, and to large amounts—at one time to enable him to pay his rent, and another to remove executions from his house (when he had one, the furniture of which was his own). I have released the woman above alluded to, when the Sheriff has pounced on her (when still in bed), holding in one hand a writ against her body, and an execution in the other against his Lordship's furniture, at the suit of Mr. NUGENT, a tailor of St. James's, for suits made by him, and forgotten to be paid for by this Right Honourable and Gallant Peer, or his lady fair—I say gallant, as the Noble Lord once held the commission of Major in the Surrey Militia. While he left the regiment, perhaps Colonel DELAP, if applied to, will inform you!

I have now to beg your insertion of one of the many letters I hold, received from Lord MONTFORT, and of which I annex a copy, merely adding, on my word as a man and my honour as a gentleman, that since the original was written I have only received from Lord MONTFORT two sovereigns, and his acceptance for 33l. 10s., which I still hold, dishonoured, and over-due since the summer of 1832. Had that bill, however, been paid, or were it now paid, Lord MONTFORT would still be my debtor three hundred pounds.—I have the honour to be, Mr. Editor, your most obedient servant, WM. BYRNE.

(Copy.)

London, February 24th.

"My dear BYRNE,—I do assure you that your letter, stating that you were inconvenienced for the sum I am your debtor, and a wish that I should remit you even 20l., has caused me much pain and uneasiness, from my inability to send you a cheque for that sum. I think you know me well enough to be assured, that if I had it I should be but too happy to have sent one hundred pounds or two; but the fact is, that at this moment I have not a guinea, believe me. I have not yet received the dividends, &c., from the trustees, in consequence of my mother's death, for want of the completion of the legal forms; added to this, the Civil List not being yet settled, my pensions are not yet in course of payment, or likely to be so for some little time; so that, between one thing and the other, my resources are completely locked up for the present, nor am I yet at sufficient certainty to be able to accept at two months with any certainty, and I should be mortified to a degree to have a bill presented at cockspur's without having assets there to meet it. This I have candidly stated to you my position; but the moment I have it, shall be but too happy to remit it to you. Believe me, my dear BYRNE, ever truly yours, MONTFORT.

Major BYRNE, &c. &c. &c."

We have a very long arrears to rub off with our numerous literary friends. We have delayed our observations upon their various productions, in hopes of noticing them in times less turbulent and agitating than those, in which we have been living since the opening of Parliament; but the events of the last week afford us no great expectation of calms and sunshine, and we feel that, if we much longer delay our remarks, they may be thought somewhat out of season.

We first pay our devoirs to those standard works which appear periodically, the number of which—encouraged, by the success of the system of giving the public the best editions, beautifully gotten up, at low prices—continues to increase. Mr. MURRAY has a most attractive new edition of *Boswell's Life of Johnson*, containing all the notes of the various commentators; leaving, however, the text exactly as it was in the original, and availing himself only of Mr. CHOKER'S valuable contributions as annotations. The manner in which this work is put before the public, adds new credit to Mr. MURRAY'S establishment.

An edition of *Pope*, edited by Dr. CROLY, has been also begun by Mr. VALPY, and, as far as it has gone, bids fair to rank amongst its fellows fairly and honourably. We hear, or rather had heard, that Mr. MURRAY was on the point of bringing forward an edition of *Pope*, but whether we were misinformed, or whether he has abandoned the intention, we are unable to say. Mr. VALPY'S *History of England*, by HUME and SMOLLETT, with the continuation by the Rev. T. S. HUGHES, B.D., is fast drawing to its close. Of this continuation, as far as it has gone, we are bound to speak in terms of high approbation: those who were previously aware of Mr. HUGHES'S talents and acquirements, will find their opinions of his merits fully justified; and those to whom his qualifications for the task he has undertaken might not have been familiar, will become thoroughly satisfied of the good taste and good judgment of those who selected him for the performance of it.

The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* proceeds regularly and rapidly; and we only regret that we are, by want of space, prohibited from submitting to our readers some extracts from the articles now first given, that they might be enabled to appreciate the superior value of the present edition compared with the previous ones. We hope yet to be able to gratify our readers upon this point.

Mr. COLBURN, who is under some engagement, we believe, not to publish new works on his own account, has just begun a series of

what are considered the most popular novels, of which he is avowedly the most general sponsor. *Tremaine* has appeared, with an excellent likeness of the author, Mr. ROBERT PLUMER WARD. *Pelham*, with a less satisfactory portrait of Mr. LYTTON BULWER, has also appeared—to be followed in due time by the remainder of the stock.

Of new novels there are plenty—indeed, it appears that in these days more people write books than read them—everybody writes a book. Lord ALBERT CONYNGHAM has translated a book, full of horrors, but full of interest; Mrs. SHELLEY has published *Lodore*, replete with indications of her genius and power; Lady BLESSINGTON'S *Two Friends* has made friends everywhere; and *Selwyn in Search of a Daughter* has attracted much attention. *Two Old Men's Tales*, which, we are told, are by a lady also, are admirably managed; and Lady STRENEY'S *Heir Presumptive* has increased its fair authoress's reputation.

Lady CHARLOTTE BURY appears in the character only of edittress of the *Journal of the Heart*—but it matters little. If her Ladyship is associated with a work of taste and feeling, her judgment, principles, and abilities are sure to render it acceptable and estimable.

While we are speaking of authoresses—let their lines be what they may—surely it will not be irrelevant to mention here, two facts illustrative of the course pursued by Sir ROBERT PEEL with regard to the interests of those who devote their time and talents to the public service. Of Mrs. SOMERVILLE, we speak as of a being alone in the empire—in the world—without a parallel, we may almost say, without a prototype. The grasp of her mind, the extent and diversity of her attainments, the universality of her knowledge, and the benefits she has conferred upon science by the exertion of her infinite ability, establish her claim to all the honours she has received, and all the tributes she may yet obtain—honours and tributes made more remarkable by the modest, unaffected, unassuming manners of her object, who presents in herself the rare, yet beautiful combination of talent, without presumption—science, without affectation—and the possession of universal respect and regard, without one atom of pride or vanity. The following we copy from the *Times*:—

"On Monday last Mrs. SOMERVILLE received an autograph letter from Sir ROBERT PEEL, informing her, in the most delicate style of compliment, that the knowledge of her acquirements in science had made it his duty to submit to his MAJESTY the propriety of granting to her a pension on the civil list of 200l. a year. Mrs. SOMERVILLE'S letter of thanks was accompanied by a copy of her book. The day following she received a handsome acknowledgment for the book, from Sir ROBERT, with an expression of regret that it had lost the charm of novelty, as he had already read it in the first edition."

The other case, which the *Times* records, is equally worthy attention—for if the claims of Mrs. SOMERVILLE are of a higher and more important character, those of Mrs. HEMANS must be admitted into every heart alive to the impulse of genuine feeling, and awake to the charms of true poetry. The *Times* says:—

"Mrs. HEMANS, who has employed her talents entirely for the support of a large family, having been long since deserted by her husband, was lately (within ten days) most dangerously ill. In this state, in bed, with a pencil, she wrote some beautiful verses, which were sent to her friend, the accomplished Mrs. LAWRENCE, of Liverpool, who sent them to a Nobleman in London, who was so struck with them and the unhappy situation of their author that he took them to Sir ROBERT PEEL, who instantly desired the Nobleman to cause Mrs. HEMANS'S eldest son, about 18 (who has been educated gratis by Dr. BUTLER, of Shrewsbury), to come to London to receive an appointment in a public office, whilst Sir R. PEEL himself wrote a letter of condolence to the mother, enclosing a bank note of 100l. for his outfit."

We will not lessen the effect which such conduct must produce, by a single word of remark.

A small book, full of research and learning, has been published by CHURTON, of Holles-street, called *Thaumaturgia; or, Elucidations of the Marvellous*; in which there is a fund of entertainment. Some of the notes are extremely interesting, and—which is curious—rather tend to confirm the superstitious which the author professes to expose and explode. It is well worth reading.

The graphic periodical works continue their course in unabated beauty. *Finden's Beauties of Byron*, this month, contains three admirable specimens; *Inez* is the favourite. The *Illustrations of the Bible*, for the present month, are remarkably good. We regret not to see a new number of Dr. BEATTIE'S *Switzerland*, certainly one of the most beautiful and interesting in the crowd. The *Memorials of Oxford* gives three plates: two of Braxnose from the street, and one from the quadrangle, and a third of the Chapel. Mr. WINKLE'S *Cathedrals*, presents us with views of Canterbury, admirably executed; but we are disappointed in not seeing a new number of Mr. BARTON'S work on the Palatial buildings at Westminster.

The Magazines are about their usual average. There is some admirable writing in *Blackwood* and in *Fraser*. The *Metropolitan* cannot fail to be good, while giving periodical snatches from the future works of Captain MURRAY; and we very much rejoice to see that the *New Monthly* has, in a very great degree, abandoned politics, and entirely got rid of a tone and style of Radicalism, which was fast losing it the favour of that class of society in which supporters of literature are to be found.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the merits of Mr. KYAN'S patent for prevention of dry rot, are Captain HAYES, A. C. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Professor DANIELL, King's College, Dr. BRIBBECK, and Mr. ROTCH, the Magistrate.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL will be opposed for South Devon by EDMUND PARKER, Esq.

PROTECTION OF TURNPIKE ROADS.—A most important decision was come to last week by a division of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Grand Junction Railway Bill. It has hitherto been the practice—in fact, it is required by the standing orders of the House—that turnpike road bridges, to be carried over any canal, aqueduct, or railway, should in their approaches have an elevation of not more than one in thirteen. The Rev. W. RILAND BEDFORD, a magistrate of this county, and trustee on several roads, on his own petition, and at his own expense, so clearly laid down to the committee the steepness of the ascent and the heavy draft to teams especially in the neighbourhood of large towns, and from which farmers' waggons are daily travelling to take produce and return with manure, that the committee determined, as far as applied to the Bill, then before them, that the rise over turnpike roads, as also highways, should be extended to not more than one in twenty. And from Mr. BEDFORD'S observable observations, it was also decided that the archways, which the railway Company intended to limit to fifteen feet over the roads, should be enlarged to not less than twenty feet. There is little doubt but this arrangement will be compulsory on all other railways and canal projects of this session; and on the next meeting of Parliament an alteration in the general standing orders to the same extent will be made.—With respect to the Greenwich rail-road, there appears to exist an extraordinary apathy on the part of the inhabitants of that town, or an unaccountable carelessness of the public interests on the part of the authorities under whose control the subject ought to have been brought. A rail-road is to run across the beautiful park

to the utter destruction of its attractive scenery and the quiet of that part of Greenwich, in return for which the Company are to put up a statue of NELSON opposite the Naval Academy. Will this be permitted?

EFFECTS OF THE POOR LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—An inquest was held on Thursday, the 2d of April, at the Union Arms, Little Bolton, before Mr. RUTTER, coroner, on the body of GRACE ROBINSON, an illegitimate child about six months old, found dead in bed on the previous morning. The unfortunate mother of the child was delivered after the passing of the new Bill, and after having been obliged to sell her clothes to support herself, she afterwards obtained employment and was enabled to earn 5s. per week, three-fourths of which had to be paid for lodging and the nursing of the child, leaving 1s. 8d. for the necessities of life for mother and child (being a considerable distance from her own parish). She was frequently so worn down by suffering and want, that she was scarcely able to stand on her feet, whilst the heartless father of the child would not give her a farthing.

TOPSHAM.—We inserted, on a former occasion, a correspondence which had passed between some parties at Topsham and the Poor Law Commissioners, as to whether the right of election of a medical officer to attend the poor of a parish was vested in the general body of the rate-payers, or in the Select Vestry. The opinion then given by the Secretary to the Poor Law Commissioners was, that it existed with the rate-payers; a subsequent communication has been made from the Select Vestry to the Board, by which it will be seen the Commissioners have altered their opinion, and that the authority exists with the Select Vestry. We give this letter, as we did the last, without comment, and merely for the information of parishes generally:—

“Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House, March 25, 1835. “Sir—The Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales desire to acknowledge the receipt of the letter, signed by yourself and others, dated the 22d instant; and have now to state, that since their last communication with you, their attention has been called to the decision in the case of Clark v. King, 2, Young and Jervis 525, to which the Rev. H. THORNTON and the Churchwardens are presumed to refer in the Document, of which you have transmitted a copy. The Board is bound to presume that this decision (though not in concurrence with the opinion they expressed in their former letter) is a correct interpretation of the existing law, and the effect of it is, that the Select Vestry is perfectly able, without the intervention of the General Vestry, to contract with a medical man for attendance and supply of medicines to the poor of a parish.—By order of the Board, “To C. W. F. M. Box, Esq., Topsham. E. CHADWICK; Sec.”

We have reason to believe that the new work of fiction announced for publication to-morrow, under the title of “The Heir of Mordant,” is the production of a lady closely allied to some of the most distinguished families in the British Peerage.

BLOCKHOUSE FORT.—SIR R. PEEL.—We heartily congratulate our Gravesend friends upon the important result of the exertions which have been made to secure the appropriation of the Blockhouse Fort for the purposes of public utility. We have heard that when the negotiation with the Board of Ordnance had closed, without effecting the object desired, an application was made to Sir ROBERT PEEL and others; and convincing indeed must have been the tenor of that appeal, for we know that it was instantly referred to the Department of the Ordnance, and on Monday the negotiation was re-opened, concluded in the purchase of the Fort, within a few hours. Every individual who gives the slightest attention to passing events must perceive in this the most satisfactory evidence of the eminent qualifications of Sir ROBERT for his high station. Pressed on all sides by affairs of the utmost urgency and importance, and by the unceasing movements of a faction, he nevertheless gave prompt and close attention to the appeal made to him for the preservation of the interests of Gravesend, and by his interposition has secured the future prosperity of the town.—West Kent Guardian.

The Globe evening paper says:— The resignation of Sir ROBERT PEEL was a dignified ending to a ministerial career marked by great and acknowledged ability. Even the most decided of his opponents felt the manliness of his demeanour, and seemed almost to relent at the consummation of their exertions. There is but one opinion of the skill and talent which he has displayed throughout his arduous and disheartening enterprise.

We copy the following from the Standard of Friday:— (FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)—The Right Honourable Sir ROBERT PEEL passed the autumn of the year 1829 at Stow Hall, near Darnham, Norfolk. During his residence there he conciliated the esteem of the whole neighbourhood, both rich and poor, by the urbanity and kindness which he manifested to all. It can be recorded, to the honour of his character as a Christian statesman, that, although he was at that time frequently obliged to be absent from home on official business, he invariably abstained from all travelling on the Sabbath; on which sacred day he was always to be found with his family, worshipping God at the little village church. Although his connection with the parish was only temporary, he paid great attention to the wants of the poor, for whose comfort during the winter months he gave 20l. to the curate, to be distributed according to his own discretion among the most distressed. Such a man is well qualified to preside over the council of a Christian nation. It may be said of him with strict propriety—

“Si Pergama dextra Defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent.”

A grand dinner will be given during the Easter holidays by the Conservatives of Devonport to the Right Hon. G. R. DAWSON. Upwards of one thousand Gentlemen have already put down their names. As there is no other room in the borough capable of containing so large a party as is expected to assemble, we suppose the Town Hall will be used on the occasion.

It has been incorrectly stated that the title had become extinct on the death of SIR PETER PARKER. The fact is, that there are two of his father's brothers living, JOHN EDMUND GEORGE, the present Baronet (now unhappily afflicted with a mental malady, the consequence of a hurt on his head, received in the execution of his duty as an officer of the Royal Artillery), and Captain CHARLES CHRISTOPHER PARKER, of the Royal Navy.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS. The King has been pleased to grant to the Reverend HENRY HART MILMAN, A.M., the place and dignity of a Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, void by the death of the Rev. Evelyn Levett Sutton. The King has been pleased to appoint Dr. STEVENSON MACGILL to be one of His Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland, in the room of Dr. John Inglis, deceased. The Rev. ROBERT DENNES WILMOT, to the Vicarage of Kennington, in Kent, on the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Rev. WILLIAM FLOWER, to the Rectory of Kirkbride, in the county of Cumberland. The Rev. WILLIAM STANLEY GODDARD, to the Prebend or Rectory of parish Church of Wherwell, vacant by the death of R. Dumford. Patron, W. Ironmonger, Esq., of Wherwell House. The Rev. GEORGE KING, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of St. Lawrence, in the city of Norwich. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The Countess of Sandwich has presented the Rev. H. E. GRAHAM, Curate of Cardiff, to the valuable living of Lugwarden, Cornwall. The Rev. E. S. Thurlow, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, has appointed the Rev. THOMAS THOMPSON to the perpetual Curacy of Featherston, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Bowley. The Bishop of Derry has been pleased to collate the Rev. ROBERT BURE to the living of Urney, vacant by the death of the Rev. James

Jones; the Rev. GEORGE SMITHWICK to the living of Leckpatrick, and the Rev. JAMES SMITH, Chaplain to the Free Church of Derry, to the living of Strabane (Cannus-juxta-Mourne).

OBITUARY.

At Hipperholme, near Halifax, aged 89, the Rev. Richard HUDSON, M.A., Vicar of Cokerham, Lancashire, incumbent of Bollerstone, near Sheffield, for upwards of 65 years lecturer of the parish Church, Halifax, and Head Master of Hipperholme School.

The Rev. Robert Jones, B.D., Rector of Southerne, in the county of Oxford, and formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

At Lowestoft, the Rev. Bartholomew RETSON, Vicar of Hopton, in the county of Suffolk.

The Rev. Charles Gregory WADE, Rector of Great Hanwood, Shropshire, in his 51st year.

At Dedbury, aged 56 years, the Rev. John BUCKWORTH, M.A., for 29 years the Vicar of that parish, and formerly of Edmund Hall, Oxford.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, April 7.—This day Mr. W. J. Upton, from Winchester School, was admitted Scholar of New College.

The successful candidate for the Ireland Scholarship for the present year is Mr. O. Gordon, Student of Christ Church.

CAMBRIDGE, April 10.—On Monday last the Rev. Thomas Paley, and Messrs. Henry R. Francis, George Bullock, James Ind Weldon, George J. Kennedy, Henry Cotterill, and Gilbert Beresford, all B.A., were elected Foundation Fellows of St. John's college.

The following are the names of the Inceptors to the degree of Masters of Arts, at the congregation on Friday last:—E. L. Lushington, W. H. Thompson, Fellows of Trinity college; T. Webster, S. J. Stove, S. S. Hurst, R. Potts, J. Hallstone, M. J. Chapman, Trinity; S. Laing, Fellow of St. John's; Rev. A. Newby, St. John's (comp.); Rev. C. Shorting, Fellow of St. Peter's; J. H. West, J. A. Pover, Rev. C. Eyres, Fellows of Caius; Rev. R. H. Groome, W. C. Otley, Rev. R. N. Russell, Caius; Rev. J. Rowlands, Fellow of Queen's; G. Barber, Queen's; Rev. G. Maddison, F. Forster, Fellows of Catharine hall; R. Mandell, Catharine hall; Rev. T. L. Clarkson, Christ's college; E. H. Browne, J. Lloyd, Emmanuel college; J. D. Simpson, Fellow of Sidney college; G. Barlow, F. Skinner, Sidney college.

At the congregation held yesterday Edward Livingston, Esq., of Emmanuel college, was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The Chancellor's gold medals for the two best proficient in classical learning among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Monday last adjudged to Henry Goulburn and Edward Howes, both of Trinity college.

Bell's Scholarships.—On Friday last the following gentlemen were elected Bell's Scholars:—George Currey, St. John's college, and George A. C. May, Magdalene college, &c.

The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the examination for Tytwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships will commence on the first Wednesday in May next. Candidates are to send their names to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the 1st of May.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Address to HIS MAJESTY with reference to the present critical state of affairs, deprecating in very strong terms the alienation of the funds of the Irish Church, was proposed in the Senate-house, Cambridge, on Wednesday, and was carried in the Black Hood-house by a majority of 54 to 17, and in the White Hood-house by a majority of 32 to 10. It is only right to add, that several influential members of the Whig party voted in the majority, whilst others purposely absented themselves.

The Lord Mayor has appointed the Bishop of Oxford to preach the Spital sermon on Easter Monday at Christ's Church Hospital, and the Rev. S. M. ANDERSON, Chaplain to the QUEEN, of St. George's Chapel, Brighton, to preach the Spital sermon on Easter Tuesday before the Governors of the Royal Hospitals.

The treasurer of Christ's Hospital has become vacant by the resignation of THOMAS FOYDEN, Jun., Esq. It is understood to be the intention to abolish this office, or appoint an officer with a fixed salary, instead of allowing the emoluments to be derived, as heretofore, from the balance remaining in the treasurer's hands, and which at times amounted to 20,000l.

At a vestry meeting of the parishioners of St. Peter-at-Arches, Lincoln, held on Thursday last, a Church-rate of 6d. in the pound was granted without opposition.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY has appointed Thursday next, at half-past eleven o'clock precisely for holding a confirmation at Bow Church, Chesham.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of BATH intends to hold his visitation at Bath, for the Deanery of Bath, on Wednesday the 6th of May next; and at Bedminster, for the Deanery of Bedminster, on the 7th of May.

CHESTER DIOCESAN SOCIETY.—A Society, under the above title, the object of which is to promote the building of Churches in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Cheshire, has been established at Chester. The eastern parts of these two counties contain a population which is rapidly increasing, and which amounted, at the last census, to 1,400,000 individuals, whilst it appears from the fairest calculation, that the Churches are not able to accommodate more than one fifth of that number.

The Bishop of DURHAM has subscribed the sum of 1500l. towards building a glebe house for the parochial Chapelry of Netherwitton, near Morpeth.

The Head Mastership of the Grammar School at Hipperholme, near Halifax, is vacant by the decease of the Rev. R. HUDSON, M.A., who held it for the long period of fifty-three years.

The Venerable Archdeacon GOODENOUGH has very generously appropriated eleven acres of land, rent free and rate free, for the use of the labouring poor of the parish of Mareham-le-Fen, in the county of Lincoln. We have the satisfaction of recording a pleasing demonstration of kind feeling towards the Rev. JOHN HOBSON, upon his removing from his pastoral charge at Sittingbourne. The attendance of Mr. Hobson was requested on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at the National Schools, where the children, together with many of the poorer householders of the parish were assembled. A handsome cream jug was presented to Mr. Hobson upon the occasion, with the following inscription upon it:—“Presented to the Rev. J. Hobson by the Master and Mistress, and Children of the National Schools, and the poor of the parish of Sittingbourne, in testimony of their gratitude.” At the same time, an offering of a silver caddy spoon, and a neat Bible was made to their Vicar, by the aged widows of the Sittingbourne Almshouse, and a few friends, with a written memorandum:—“To the Rev. J. Hobson, wishing him good success in the Lord, and good acceptance at St. Peter's.” Mr. Hobson then addressed his late parishioners in suitable terms of thankfulness and affection, and assured them, that the situation and character of the persons from whom such presents came, gave them a value above all price.

On Wednesday the congregation assembled in the Lecture-room or Chapel, at the new salt works, at Anderton, near Northwich, and presented to their much revered Minister, the Rev. Mr. BAKER, Curate of Great Budworth, a splendid tea-service of plate, consisting of a silver coffee pot, tea pot, and cream ewer, as a mark of the high esteem in which they hold his private character, and their love and veneration towards him as their spiritual guide. In addition to the above elegant articles, there is still to be presented to the Rev. Gentleman a splendidly bound copy of “Gill's Exposition of the Bible,” in nine quarto volumes which had not arrived from London on the evening the plate was presented.

Amidst all the tyrannies, sequestrations, and pillages made upon the Church of England, Dr. JOHN HACKER showed himself its adherent and hero, and offered his body even to martyrdom rather than disobey its ordinances. He was, at the beginning of the civil war, Rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and when the PARLIAMENT, as the Commons alone called themselves, had voted down the Liturgy of the Church of England, and forbidden the use of it under the severest penalties, Dr. HACKER continued to read, as before, the daily service; and though a sergeant, with a trooper, rushed into the Church, commanding him with threats to desist, he, with a steady voice and intrepid countenance, continued; on which the murderous bigot thrust his pistol to his head, threatening him with instant death. The undaunted priest calmly replied, “Soldier, I am doing my duty, do you do yours,” and with a still more exalted voice read on. The soldier, abashed, left the Church.

His Majesty's Government has decided that the Australian colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, now forming an archdeaconry subject to the see of Calcutta, shall be erected into a separate and independent Bishoprick, the seat of which will be fixed at Sydney. The appointment has been offered to Archdeacon BROUGHTON, now in this country, who, it is expected, will be consecrated to the episcopal office previously to his return to Australia. EROX.—On Saturday last an examination for the New Britain Scholarship terminated, when Mr. C. J. BAYLEY was declared the Scholar, and Mr. R. WILLIAMS, King's Scholar, the Medallist. The following gentlemen also passed a very good examination:—Messrs. SIMMONDS, THRING, and MILLS. The examiners were the Rev. J. LONSDALE, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and — LEWIS, Esq., from Oxford.

SPEECH of the Right Honourable Sir ROBERT PEEL, Bart., &c. on Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S Motion for the Appropriation of the Property of the Irish Protestant Church. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

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STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING.

The settlement of the Consol Account passed over on Thursday without any defalcation, and in consequence of the great abundance of money the price for the new Account has advanced to 92 1/2, buyers, at which it closed this afternoon. Long Annuities are 16 1/2.

In the Foreign Stock Market, the intelligence from Columbia continues of a most favourable nature, and the Bonds have advanced to 47 1/2. China also maintains a very high price, being at 57 to 58; and Mexican Bonds are at 46 1/4. Portuguese Stock has nearly recovered the depression of Monday, 97 1/2 being the price; and Spanish Bonds are 67 1/2, the Scrip being at 8 1/2 premium. A new Three per Cent. Portuguese loan has been brought into the Market, having for its object the paying off of the Six per Cent. Stock. It was done in the morning at 70 1/2, and has advanced to 72 1/2. All the Northern Bonds are exceedingly firm, but with little reduction in value.

There has been some business done in St. John del Rey shares, the advices stating that the amount of gold worked out during the previous month had been 27lbs., while the expenses do not exceed 16lbs. The price of the shares is 8l. 5s.

The debate on the question of American Indemnity was opened in the French Chamber of Deputies on Thursday. At the time of the express leaving Paris, only the Duke of Fitzjames had spoken, and he took a decided part against the Americans. The debate is expected to be a protracted one—twenty orators are inscribed to speak for the Bill, and fifteen against it. The Tribune underwent its 11th seizure on Wednesday for an article, in which Louis Philippe is accused of having caused the deaths of both the Duke de Reichstadt and Prince Augustus of Leuchtenberg. The Tribune affirms that the object of the Government is to crush it previous to the impending grand Republican trial, and that orders have also been issued to seize as often as possible the other organs of the same party, the National and Reformateur. The Rouen lawyers have joined with the Paris Bar in protesting against the ordinance of the 30th ult., by which the advocates are subjected to the jurisdiction of the Court of Peers, and their example is expected to be followed by most of the Bars of the provincial towns.—There were rumours at the Paris Bourse, on Thursday, that the troops of Don Carlos had again defeated the Christians.

Yesterday morning, a few minutes after six o'clock, a hostile meeting took place, on Old Oak Common, between Captain B., an officer on half-pay, and Mr. A., a Liverpool merchant. The cause of the hostile meeting is alleged to have been the utterance by Captain B. of language disrespectful to Sir Robert Peel, at a club-house, which was resented by Mr. A. The parties having arrived on the ground, an attempt was made by the seconds to procure an amicable arrangement, but their intercession did not succeed. At the first discharge, the Captain received his antagonist's ball in his pistol arm. Mr. A. then advanced to the Captain, who cordially shook him by the hand. The wound is not of a dangerous description.—Courier.

THE LADY MAYORESS'S GRAND BALL.—Thursday night the Lady Mayoress gave a grand dress-ball at the Mansion-house. Most of his Majesty's Ministers, all the foreign Ambassadors (except those from the Austrian and Portuguese Courts, who, from respect to the memory of their lately deceased Sovereigns, declined to appear in public), and a great number of the nobility, were present. The Duke of Wellington was absent in consequence of a severe cold. The Egyptian-hall was magnificently lighted up for dancing, which commenced soon after 10, and continued with great spirit till one, when the company went to supper, which was elegantly laid out in the ball room. Soon after supper, dancing was resumed, and kept up till three o'clock. There were upwards of 700 guests at this entertainment.

The House of Lords met yesterday, and passed the Mutiny Bill. By the Charles Grant, arrived at Portsmouth, we have advices from China to the 15th December. Lady Napier and family came in this vessel, and landed at Ryde, Isle of Wight, all well.

FALMOUTH, April 9.—The Pelham packet arrived this morning from Mexico, bringing on freight 760,000 dollars on merchants' account. She left Tampico Feb. 14, Vera Cruz the 21st, and the Havannah 7th March.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Average of the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from the 13th January, to the 7th April, 1835, inclusive; published pursuant to the Act 3 and 4 W. IV., cap. 98, sec. 8.

Table with 2 columns: LIABILITIES and ASSETS. Circulation £18,531,000; Deposits £11,290,000; Securities £26,228,000; Bullion 6,329,000.

Downing-street, April 9, 1835.

MILITARY FLOGGING.—Four men and a sergeant or corporal from each regiment stationed in town, are constantly in attendance at the House of Commons upon the inquiry now taking place there upon the propriety of the abolition of corporal punishment. An immense mass of evidence has already been taken, but the investigation is not expected to terminate for some time. Several experienced military Officers have been examined.

On the 15th, will be published, printed uniformly with the Peerage, DEBRET'S BARONETAGE OF ENGLAND; the Seventh Edition edited by WILLIAM COURTHOPE, Esq., with a new Set of the Arms, from Drawings by Harvey.

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A Tale of the last Century. Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

Also, A New Edition, with several illustrations by Schelky, of N A V A L S K E T C H - B O O K.

By Captain GLASCOCK, R.N.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, For the Week ending April 4.

Per Imperial Qt. Wheat 3s. 1d. Barley 3s. 1d. Beans 3s. 1d. Peas 3s. 1d. Oats 2s. 1d. Corn 1s. 1d.

Average of last Six Weeks. Wheat 3s. 1d. Barley 3s. 1d. Beans 3s. 1d. Peas 3s. 1d. Oats 2s. 1d. Corn 1s. 1d.

Duty on Foreign. Wheat 4s. 8d. Barley 4s. 8d. Beans 4s. 8d. Peas 4s. 8d. Oats 3s. 8d. Corn 2s. 8d.

STOCKS: Bank Stock 2164, 3 per cent. Red. 914, 3 per cent. Consols. 92, 3 1/2 per cent. 1818. 984, 3 1/2 per cent. Reduced. 984, New 3 1/2 per cent. 1003, Bank Long Annuities. 164, India Bonds. — p 19, Exchequer Bills. 41 p 41, Consols for Account. 924, 924.

BIRTHS. At Naples, on the 20th ult., the Hon. Mrs. Henry Arundell, of a son—On the 6th inst., in Beaumont-street, the lady of Major H. H. Farquharson, Royal Regiment of a daughter—On the 5th inst., at Bevis-hill, near Southampton, the lady of F. Falwaiser, Esq., of twin sons—On the 7th inst., at Ashford House, the lady of Simon Digby, Esq., of a daughter—At East Horsley Rectory, on the 4th inst., Hon. Mrs. Arthur Percival, of a daughter—On the 9th inst., in Bruton-street, Viscountess Carr, of a son and heir.

MARRIED. On Thursday, the 9th of April, at 84, Grosvenor-square, by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Eden, Captain James Hanvey Plumbridge, R.M., to Harriet Agnes, daughter of the late Right Honourable Hugh Elliot.

On the 6th inst., at St. James's Church, William Wilberforce Pearson, Esq., to Lady Angela Alexander, daughter of the Earl of Stirling—On the 6th inst., at St. Marylebone Church, John Clarke Chaplin, Esq., of Birmingham, to Miss Adriana Ayton, only daughter of the late Frederick Ayton, Esq., of Bombay.

On the 24th inst., at Hatfield, Doncaster, James Chambers, Esq., of Gilsby, Derbyshire, to Anne, second daughter of the late Captain John Chambers, R.N.—On the 7th inst., Richard Hinkley, of Beacon-place, Leitchfield, Esq., to Ellen Jane, widow of Hugh Dyke Acland, Esq., and daughter of the late Rev. the Dean of Lichfield—On the 31st ult., in Dublin, Alexander Charles Heyland, of the Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Colonel Heyland, his Britannic Majesty's Major-General of Osted, to Anne Alexander, daughter of the late Rev. S. Montgomery.

On the 24th inst., at Hatfield, Doncaster, Thomas Heywood Southey, Esq., of Carlswell House, Berks, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Charles St. Barbe, Esq., of Lymington, Hants—On the 8th inst., at Bath, Capt. T. Roberts, of the 51st Bengal Infantry, to Harriett, third daughter of the late William Lowndes, Esq., of the Bury, Chesham, Bucks—On the 9th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. George Richardson Johnson, of the Madras Army, to Clara Maria, youngest daughter of R. Tillyard Blunt, Esq., of Dorset-place, Dorset-square—At Hatfield, on the 9th inst., J. C. Badeley, Esq., M.D., of Gny Hartings, Essex, to Althesa Faithfull, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles H. Fanshawe, Rector of Morton, Norfolk—On the 8th inst., at Old Windsor, Berks, Robert Harcourt, Esq., of Weybridge, Surrey, to Frederica Charlotta, eldest daughter of Samuel Kendall, Esq., of Norfolk Farm, Windsor Park—On the 9th inst., at South Bersted, Sussex, the Rev. R. Lewis Brown, B.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Mary Christian, only daughter of Edward Harrison Bigdon, Esq.

DIED. On the 1st inst., at his house in Northumberland-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, John Renwick, Esq., aged 83.

On the 5th inst., C. C. Reeve, Esq., of Mickleham Hall, Surrey, and Great Cumberland-place, London.

On the 7th inst., aged 74, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Burlington—On the 7th inst., at her house in Upper Brook-street, Lady Isabella Thynne.

On the 29th ult., Sarah Phipps, relict of Rich. Phipps, Esq., of Colham Hall, Essex, and of Ballyvalone, county of Cork—At Meerut, Hindostan, on the 31st of Oct. 1834, Charles T. W. P. Gifford, Esq., aged 42nd Regiment Native Infantry, second son of the late John Gifford, Esq.—On Saturday last, in Devonshire-street, Harriett, relict of P. Titchener, Esq., and oldest daughter of the late Admiral Milbank.

On the 7th inst., at his house in Cavendish-square, Sir George Leman Tullib, Knight, M.D.—On the 2d inst., at Elwick Hall, in the county of Durham, Mary, wife of the Rev. James Allan Park—On the 8th inst., John Gardner, M.D., aged 83, of Long-acre, and Stoke Newington—On the 4th inst., at Merton, Surrey, Agnes, relict of the late Edward Wyatt, Esq., aged 70—On the 8th inst., Augustus Bohle, relict of the late Edward Wyatt, Esq., aged 70—On the 8th inst., Augustus Bohle, relict of the late John Gifford, Esq.—On Saturday last, in Devonshire-street, Harriett, relict of P. Titchener, Esq., and oldest daughter of the late Admiral Milbank.

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On the 7th inst., at his house in Cav

THURSDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

T. L. TERRY, Cornhill, vintner.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

P. H. DANIEL, Boxbury, Herefordshire, dealer in iron.

BANKRUPTCY.

A. GOODBODY, Landgate-street, Gloucest. Atts. Mayhew and Co., Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn-lane. J. CLAYTON, Buxton, Derbyshire, draper. Atts. Bell and Co., Bow Church-yard, London; Grimstitch and Co., Macclesfield-Walk, DIX, Burslem, Staffordshire, draper. Atts. Johnson and Co., King's Bench-walk, Temple; Wood, Manchester; J. H. SEWARD, Leominster, Herefordshire, wine merchant. Atts. Palmer and Co., Bedford-row, London; Conley and Co., Leominster; J. MARCHETT, Tonpny, Devonshire, victualler. Atts. Elliott, Fishary-circus, London; Stokes, Truro; S. W. HARRISON and W. HARRISON, North Shields, ship owners. Atts. Robinson, New Inn, London; Tingley, Taunton; J. SHILLON, Walsley, Staffordshire, publican. Atts. Hunt, New Bowell-court, Lincoln's Inn; Marklew, Walsall.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

T. L. TERRY, Cornhill, vintner—G. BARWIS, Crowland, Lincoln, scrivener.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

S. TIPPER, Whitebrook Mills, Landago, Monmouthshire, paper manufacturer, from April 21 to May 1.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. B. GUNNING, Becham, Surrey, bricklayer—J. PARMENTER, Melbourn, Cambridgeshire, linen dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

T. KIRTLAN and W. BRUCE, Blackman-street, Surrey, woollen drapers. Atts. Parker, St. Paul's Church-yard—J. S. WILSON, Agnes-place, Waterloo-road, coach proprietor. Atts. Smith, High-street, Borough—W. GOTTON, Gutter-lane, Chesapeake, fishmonger. Atts. Horsley, Berner-street, Commercial-road East—E. TARDIEU, Berner-street, Oxford-street, dealer in lace. Atts. Walker, Beaufort-buildings, Strand—W. W. JOHNSON, Gloucester, merchant. Atts. Flexney, New Bowell-court, Lincoln's Inn; and Looker, Oxford—G. PELL, Buttock's Booth, Weston Favell, Northamptonshire, victualler. Atts. Blackstock and Co., Temple; and Cooke, Northampton.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Mutiny Bill, the India Officers' Indemnity Bill, and several private Bills.—Several petitions were presented, praying for protection to the Established Church in Ireland.—The Bishop of Exeter postponed the presentation of a petition against certain members of the Irish Education Commission until a new Government was formed.

TUESDAY.

The Duke of Buckingham presented a petition from High Wycombe, praying for an alteration in the Poor Law Amendment Bill. The remainder of their Lordships' sitting was occupied in the presentation of petitions for and against any additional grant to the Established Church in Scotland.

WEDNESDAY.

Several petitions were presented, chiefly in reference to the Established Churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland.—After a short conversation on the subject of adjourning for the holidays, which led to no distinct understanding, the House adjourned till Thursday.

THURSDAY.

Petitions were presented for and against the grant of additional Church accommodation in Scotland.—The Westminster Improvement Bill was read a first time, and certain papers relating to the slave compensation question were laid on the table.—The Duke of Wellington then moved that the House should adjourn until Saturday, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Mr. DENISON brought up the report of the city of Worcester Election Committee. The present Member, Mr. BAILEY, was declared duly elected.

Sir R. PEEL stated that he had received an intimation from his Majesty that arrangements for the formation of a new Government were in progress, but were not finally completed. He accordingly moved that the House at its rising should adjourn till Thursday next, which was acceded to.

A new writ was moved for the northern division of the county of Essex, in the room of Mr. A. Baring, now Lord Ashburton.—The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Mr. MAXWELL obtained leave of the House for the Committee on the Dublin Petition to adjourn until the Speaker de direct them to reassemble, a Commission having been appointed to examine evidence.—Leave was granted to the Ipswich Committee to adjourn until the 18th of May.

Sir R. PEEL said that in consequence of an intimation from his Majesty he considered it to be his duty to move the adjournment of the House till Saturday.

Mr. SINCLAIR wished to ask any Hon. Member on the other side of the House whether any arrangements had been made for the formation of a new Ministry, or whether they were in such a state of forwardness as to justify the expectation that they could be announced to the House on Saturday?—(hear). The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the country. After the course pursued by the Noble Lord, he must say that he was very long in producing any Ministerial arrangements calculated to allay that excitement. The Noble Lord having from day to day thwarted the Government, having told them that they did not represent the feelings of the House of Commons, and that they had not a leg to stand on, had endeavoured in the shape of two resolutions, to persuade the House that a new Ministry could immediately be produced, but Hon. Members on the Opposition side of the House would now see that it was more easy to overthrow an edifice than to re-erect it. It was more easy to destroy the Doric column of Conservative erection, than it was to build up an edifice of the composite order—(cheers and laughter). The course pursued by the Right Hon. Baronet had made a profound impression on the country, and he was inclined to think that the country would have more confidence in him at the head of the Opposition than in any Administration of which Lord Melbourne was the head.—(hear).

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied, that his Majesty had sent for Lord Grey on the resignation of the late Ministry, and that, by the advice of the Noble Earl, Lord Melbourne and the Marquess of Lansdowne had been sent for; that subsequently a communication had been made by those Noble Lords to the King, which he (Lord John Russell) was not at liberty to mention, and that before Saturday the list of those who were to form the new Cabinet could not be submitted to the House.

After disposing of the Orders of the Day, the House adjourned till Saturday.

COMPLETE EDITION OF COWPER, WITH HIS PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE, BY THE REV. MR. GRIMSHAW.—It is with the sincerest pleasure that we announce a perfect edition of the whole works of this exemplary Christian poet. The Editor is decidedly one of the most competent persons that could be selected, whether we judge from his religious character, his high literary reputation, or the excellent manner in which he has prepared the two volumes now before us. That the sale of this work will exceed that of any modern publication we can have no doubt. The poet is one of the most popular in the language, and the cost is comparatively nothing, if we take into consideration the elegant way in which the work is got up; the illustrations are really beautiful. The ensuing volumes will be published monthly so as to be ready for delivery with the magazines. In a word, this edition of Cowper's works ought to find its way into every drawing-room and every cottage in the United Kingdom.

FLOWERS & TERRESTRIAL.—There is something very pleasing in the idea of enduring flowers with sentiments appropriate to their forms, colours, and fragrance, and thus making them the means of conveying those delicate impressions to another, of which even the greatest refinement of spoken or written words, is incapable. All this has been most admirably effected in a little volume, lately published, entitled *The Language of Flowers*, not only in each single flower is the attribute given, but the combination of many into one group renders the present a nosegay as full of meaning as it is of fragrance and beauty.

THE AUTHOR OF "PAUL PRY."—All who delight in fun, drollery, and eccentricity (observes the *Court Journal*), will, we are sure, hail with satisfaction the appearance of the forthcoming *Sketches and Recollections* by the author of *Paul Pry*. Whoever, indeed, is at all acquainted with the laughable delineations of existing life and manners which have proceeded from the pen of this admired dramatist, must have lamented that they have not hitherto been published in a connected form. Mr. Poole has met with very many strange characters in the world, whose portraits cannot fail to afford the highest amusement. We are much mistaken if Mathews, or Liston, do not speedily discover that Mr. Poole's volumes may be turned to account.

FOREIGN.

The general debate on the American Indemnity Bill in the French Chamber of Deputies closed on Tuesday. The discussion of the articles commenced on Wednesday. The prevailing opinion was favourable to its adoption. The trials of the accused of April still occupy our Parisian contemporaries, and it would seem the Government also. *Le Bon Sens* of Wednesday states that on the preceding day two wagon loads of ball cartridges were sent from Vincennes to the Tuileries, preparatory to the scenes to which the trials would, it was expected, give rise.

The *Messenger* publishes advices from Algiers of the 6th inst., according to which the French troops, wishing to avail themselves of some advantages, and to strike a last blow at the Arabs, marched in pursuit of them as far as Belida, when swarms of Bedouins rushed upon them from all quarters, and they were compelled to retreat with a considerable loss. General Bro is said to have been wounded, his son killed, and two pieces of ordnance to have been abandoned at Haouch Bey (the Bey's Farm).

Accounts from Bayonne of the 9th inst. state that intelligence had been just received by an extraordinary courier from Madrid, to the effect that General Valdez, Minister of War, was on the point of setting out for the province of Spain. These accounts also state that a rather serious engagement had taken place on the 5th, within five leagues of Pampeluna, between the columns of Aldama, Lopez, and Gurrea, and the Carlist forces under Zumalacarray. The Christians remained masters of the field, but the losses on both sides were equal. It was also reported that El Pastor and Sagastiveza had had an encounter in the Bastan on the 7th.

NEW COINAGE FOR THE WEST INDIA COLONIES.—The following communication has been made from the Colonial Department to the West India body:—

Colonial-office, April 14, 1835.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to request that you would apprise the Committee of West India planters and merchants, that in consequence of representations made to his Majesty's Government, to the effect that an issue of silver coins to pass current in the West Indies at 3d. and 1d., as well as of shillings and sixpences, would promote the success of the apprenticeship system, it has been determined that those coins shall be supplied by the officers of the Mint to such masters of apprenticed labourers in the West Indies, or such of their agents, as shall make application for them.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
"George Saintsbury, Esq., &c." W. E. GLADSTONE.

The city of Mocha was carried at the point of the bayonet on the 20th of January, by the Egyptian forces under Achmet Pacha. The whole of Arabia now obeys the authority of Mehemet Ali.

A letter from Trieste gives the following afflicting news of the state of Alexandria:—"Captain Acerboni, who quitted that port on the 2d of March, left the city in the greatest desolation. The plague made such ravage that the number of victims could scarcely be ascertained. The Sanitary Cordon has been abolished as useless. The streets were encumbered with dead bodies. The plague had penetrated the quarter of the Franks, and on board of the Egyptian ships of the line six or seven had died. Some merchant vessels were also attacked, among which were two English, one French, and many Greek and Egyptian. At Sciuma some of the Arabs, employed upon the cotton plantations, had died suddenly while at work."

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO SET FIRE TO A SUGAR HOUSE.—On Wednesday night some infamous miscreant attempted to fire the extensive sugar-refining house of Mr. Henry Nibbs Browne, in Union-street, Shadwell. It appears that between eleven and twelve o'clock a man got on a wooden projection or fender attached to the exterior of the building, which enabled him to reach a window in which a pane of glass had been broken. Through this aperture a quantity of paper was thrust into the floor and set on fire, but fortunately the building did not ignite, though a pan of sugar was very near the spot, but the wood on each side of the window was scorched. The embers of the paper were discovered by the foreman near the window on the following morning, and on examination of the place it was evident the incendiary must have attempted to effect his atrocious project, which, if successful, would have destroyed property to the amount of 20,000l. in the manner above described. Suspicion attaches to a man who was discharged from Mr. Browne's service for misconduct a short time ago, and an anonymous letter has been received by Mr. Browne disclosing some particulars which it would not be prudent to make public at present. A reward of 100l. has been offered by the Insurance Companies for the discovery of the incendiary.

The two new Easter pieces, to be produced at Covent-garden and Drury-lane to-morrow are both by Mr. Fitzball. The one is called *The Note-Forger*, and the other, *Carlinthan; or, The Drowned Crew*. The first is founded upon historical facts, and the last upon a popular fiction of great interest.—Madame Malibran is expected soon after Easter, together with a large cargo of dancers, including Noblet, if not Duvernay, who are to exhibit at one or both of the patent theatres.

The English Opera commences the season to-morrow with three new pieces—a grand opera, called *Sadak and Kalasrader*, in which Phillips, Wilson, and Miss E. Romer will make their appearance—a farcetta, entitled *My Fellow Clerk*—and a drama, called *The Shadow on the Wall*, in which those clever performers, Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, will appear.

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF GARRICK.—We are not surprised at the interest felt respecting this publication, a new and cheaper edition of which has just appeared. It has been well observed that "the life of an actor is a life of lives. He lives in the world's eye and in the world's heart. He has no solitude; his study is hung round with living portraits, and his books are living lexicons and walking cyclopedias. He has no reward to do with ought but life; and, as his study is of life, so his reward is of life. He feels his living triumph, and sees his visible immortality." We have in the above volumes not only the best account ever published of Garrick himself, whose character is admirably developed in his epistolary correspondence, but also the letters of the most eminent men of his time, with whom he was in the freest habits of social intercourse.

THE NEW DINNER TABLE DIRECTORY.—As every one is more or less interested in the subject of good cheer, combined with economy, we may congratulate the public generally on the appearance of the new and cheap edition of *The Lady's own Cookery Book*. The receipts composing this volume have been collected under peculiarly favourable circumstances by a lady of distinction, whose productions in the lighter departments of literature entitle her to a place among the most successful writers of the present day. Moving in the first circles of rank and fashion, her associations have qualified her to furnish directions adapted to the manners and taste of the most refined luxury; whilst long and attentive observation, and the communications of an extensive acquaintance, have enabled her equally to accommodate them to the use of persons of less ample means and of simpler and more economical habits.

THE NUMBER THREE.—This number is pre-eminently celebrated. There are the Three Graces—Three Christian Virtues—Three Orders of English Knighthood—Three grand Festivals of the Christian Church; and there are Three articles of the highest celebrity in the fashionable world—Rowland's Macassar Oil, for the hair—Rowland's Kalydor, for the complexion—and finally, Rowland's Odonto, for the teeth. These are the Three Talismans whose magic influence the British fair proclaim.

SIR ANTHONY CARLISLE, ON LOCKYER'S PURE MAGNESIA.—*Langham-place, July 2, 1830.*—Sirs, I have made several trials with your Purified Magnesia, and common justice demands a statement of the results. During my long-continued professional experience, I have had many occasions for seeking some harmless corrector of acidity incident to the stomach and bowels. I have generally found the magnesia, when repeatedly given; and, in some instances, both in the children and grown-up persons, it concretes into balls in the intestines, which is a dangerous occurrence. If, as you assert, the Purified Magnesia, now offered to the public, is freed from lime, and the acid not liable to concretion, it must be inoffensive to the stomach, Lockyer's Magnesia to be taken, in several instances with remarkable benefit. I think it is a more potent cathartic, and less hurtful to digestion, than any other magnesia; and when it meets with pleurore incapable of concretion. I have sometimes directed twenty grains of your Purified Magnesia to be mixed in an ounce of infusion of rhubarb, and half an ounce of decoction of the yellow Peruvian bark, to be taken as a corrector of heartburn, and at the same time as a gentle aperient.—I am, Sirs, your obliged servant, ANTHONY CARLISLE.—To Messrs. Aldwinckle and Bromfield, Lockyer's Magnesia Warehouse, 237, Tottenham Court-road.

POLICE.

LAMBETH-SERENT.—A Candidate for Matrimony.—Thursday, as the Magistrates were about to retire from the bench, after having disposed of all the public business, an old gentleman, whose powdered head and precision of dress betokened a good deal of worldly comfort, presented himself in the outer office, and expressed much anxiety to see their Worships, to consult them on business, as he said, of the utmost importance. The officer in attendance took him into the Justice-room, and after making a formal bow to the Bench, he said he wished to have their Worships' advice on a "subject of detraction." You must know, your Worships, that I have latterly met with a lady—a widow lady, of some considerable property, to whom I have been paying particular attentions, and with whom I wish to form a closer connection.—Magistrate: I presume you wish to make her your wife?—Applicant: Precisely so. I have had two wives, and I purpose making the lady I allude to my third. My name gentlemen, is Young, I am a sugar-broker, and am well known to the trade for the last 30 years.—Well about the "detraction," what is it you complain of?—Then, Sir, you must know that there is an old woman, who has told the lady to whom I am paying my addresses, that I keep a woman, and have two improper children. So the next time I called on the lady, who before this was, I can assure your Worships, most kind and attentive to me, she taunted me about the woman and children, and betrayed much coolness, and all I could say would not dissuade her that such was not the fact, so I want to know if I cannot bring this woman to book for using such gross "detraction." I would have no objection to expend 100 guineas in punishing her, for I can assure your Worships it is not every day that such a chance as for I speak of is to be met with, and besides, I candidly confess that I am exceedingly attached to the lady, and, to do her justice, she returned my affection until the interference of the old mischief-maker I wish to punish.—I fear we can afford you no assistance. Pray how old is the lady?—And how old, may I ask, are you?—Only 69 Sir, and I can walk 20 or 30 miles to-morrow with any young man you can find me.—It is really a pity that any interruption to your anticipated happiness should take place, but I fear we can do nothing whatever for you.—The applicant appeared much flattered at the favourable opinion entertained by the Bench of his pretensions, and having expressed himself grateful for the patience with which he had been heard, made a low bow and left the Justice-room.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—On Tuesday a Court of Common Council was held, to consider a proposition of a Committee of the whole Court, that the whole constituency of the City should have a *veto* upon the election of Aldermen by the Wards, and that it be referred to a Committee to devise a plan for the proper exercise of the same.—Mr. Pritchard, as the organ of the Committee, briefly opened the motion, urging that as the Aldermen when chosen acted judicially over the whole constituency, it should have the right of rejecting unfit persons.—Mr. Hall seconded the motion.—Sir Peter Laurie said the system of centralization would ruin this country as it had ruined France. Sir Peter concluded an eloquent speech, by impressing on the Court the ingratitude of depriving the electors who sent them there of an important privilege, and transferring it to another body, without any necessity for making the change, or obtaining any benefit by it, and called upon the members to stand up for the rights of their constituents.—Mr. Alderman T. Wood moved as an amendment, that the whole constituency of the City should have a *veto* upon the election of Aldermen and Common Councilmen by Wards.—Mr. Pritchard replied, and Mr. Alderman Wood's amendment being negatived without a division, it was moved that in all disputed elections the constituent body should exercise a *veto*.—Sir P. Laurie warmly opposed the proposition. Any man who chose to petition against the election of an Alderman would bring the case within the rule, and subject the Gentleman to the ordeal of obtaining a majority of the suffrages of the whole constituent body—an irresponsible body, under the government of the leading orators of the day. The proposition was monstrous, ill-judged, and ill-digested. Eventually the original proposition and all the amendments were negatived by the moving of the previous question, which was carried by a majority of six.

At a Court of Common Council on Wednesday, a long discussion took place upon the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the duties and emoluments of the office of Clerk Comptroller of the Bridge House, and to consider whether it would not be advisable to unite that office with the office of City Solicitor. The report stated that the Committee were unanimously of opinion that it would be advisable to combine the offices. They were also of opinion that the present salary and allowance, amounting to 400l. per annum, payable to the Clerk Comptroller of the Bridge House, out of the Bridge House estates, should be continued to the City Solicitor, and that a deduction of a similar amount should be made from the salary out of the City's cash, to the City Solicitor, leaving the amount chargeable thereon 1,600l. per annum, whereby a saving would be effected to the city of 400l. per annum.—The motion was carried by a majority of two, the numbers being 78 to 76.

The Middlesex Magistrates assembled on Thursday at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, and a county rate of one halfpenny in the pound, which it was stated would produce 10,977l. was agreed to. The report of the Committee on the case of Vickery, late Governor to the House of Correction (retired on pension), was brought up, from which it appeared that the Committee considered that he had been concerned in the restoration of stolen property to Mr. Wilkinson, watchmaker, of Cornhill. The question, however, as to whether he should be deprived of his retiring salary for such interference, after considerable discussion, was withdrawn, and it was agreed that a case should be drawn up for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, whether the Court had the power to withhold the salary.

The Committee appointed to erect a monument to the memory of Edmund Keen have resolved that a statue of the late tragedian shall be placed near to that of Shakespeare in the Hall of Drury-lane Theatre, which had been the scene of his most glorious histrionic talents. It is expected to be completed towards the latter end of June.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—The most active exertions are in progress across the bed of the river this great structure. Upwards of 100 workmen are engaged in a portion of the Tunnel in preparing for the reception of the new shield, and other operations connected with the work. The visitors' arch, however, is still kept in the most clean and dry state.

On Sunday evening as Mr. Gye, eldest son of the proprietor of Vauxhall-gardens, was returning with Mrs. Gye in a chaise, from a drive, the horse took fright, and they were both thrown out. Mrs. Gye was so much injured that she is not expected to survive. Mr. Gye was severely bruised, but is recovering.

NEW METHOD OF PREVENTING IMMORALITY.—The Rev. Edward Keenan, Rev. J. Brady, a Roman Catholic rector and his curate; Charles Cox, William Loughlin, and John Henin, were indicted for an assault on Catherine Henin, the wife of the last mentioned defendant. Counsellor Curry stated the case for the prosecution, a poor looking woman. The learned counsel then proceeded to detail the facts to the Jury, as follows:—In the month of December last the defendant, Brady, came to the house of Henin, and finding a woman of the name of M. Pollin in the house sent her away, and then commenced an attack upon the prosecutrix, with the intent to turn her out of the house, because it appeared she and the defendant Henin were not regularly married according to the rules of the Roman Catholic Church, she being a Protestant and Henin a Catholic. The Rev. Father also incited the husband to turn his wife out of doors. But not being able to proceed in this charitable purpose, he returned on the following Monday with his rector, when these Rev. Fathers asked her what was her religion? and then proceeded by actual force, with the assistance of defendant Loughlin, to drag prosecutrix out of the house, and flung her, with her child in her arms, upon the road, and desired her husband, who was present, to take her away, and never permit her to enter his house again. They then mounted their horses and rode off, leaving prosecutrix in a lamentable state of weakness, upon the road side, with her infant in her arms. After a considerable time she went to the door, and demanded admittance, which was refused by her husband, consequently she was forced to seek an asylum in the house of a neighbour, where she remained for some days, and had miscarriage, being pregnant at the time of the assault.—Counsellor Holmes cross-examined the witness, but was unable to shake her testimony. The Learned Counsel then proceeded to address the Jury, and dwelt considerably upon the fact of prosecutrix having been previously married to a man who had deserted her, and married another woman; and contended it was zeal for religion which prompted his clients to commit this assault.—Counsellor Hayne addressed the Jury for the prosecutrix, and in an able speech recapitulated the evidence. After which the Jury retired, and found a verdict for prosecutrix. Sentence not yet passed.—*Derry Sentinel*, April 11.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A correspondent inquires where the passage which we last week quoted is to be found, which runs thus:—"The reform of that House (House of Lords) is essentially necessary to the establishment and security of popular freedom. I most anxiously desire to assist you in that peaceable struggle, by which the House of Peers is, I trust, shortly to yield to common sense, and be converted by law into an elective senate, subject to the necessary control of public opinion."

It will be found in Mr. O'CONNELL'S first published letter, addressed to Lord DUNCANNON, and dated Darrynane Abbey, August 30, 1834.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

HIS MAJESTY arrived in town yesterday at one o'clock, and a Council having been summoned to meet at St. James's at two, the late Ministers attended, and delivered to HIS MAJESTY the seals of their respective offices.

LORD MELBOURNE has at length collected his flock, and the country will, we are quite sure, congratulate both his Lordship and themselves upon the prospect which now opens to our view. As is the custom, the Noble Viscount heads the Ministry, and, notwithstanding his ill success in his previous attempts, mounts the box again with a spirit and activity which his last turn out could not inspire.

LORD ALTHORP is gone to his beeves and shear hogs; and Lord BROUGHAM drops into—if he drops into anything—the new office of Speaker of the House of Lords—a situation for which his Lordship's moderation, mildness, and dignity most thoroughly qualify him.

Our foreign policy, which prospered so brilliantly under the veteran CUPID, is again confided to his fostering care. The first result of this appointment, we presume, will be the retirement of all the Ministers from the Continental Courts, whose opinions of the fitness of the Noble Viscount for the post to which he is restored, are declared not in whispers.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL—or, as he is now called, "THE WIDOW'S MITE," most properly and connubially devotes himself to the Home Department—in which, somebody has said, Mr. WARD, the Member for St. Alban's, is to be Under Secretary. As that officer does not vacate, it seems probable.

The Colonies, which just now require constant watching and unceasing activity, are transferred to the guardianship of that most gentlemanly of all idle persons, Mr. CHARLES GRANT. Mr. SPRING RICE—or, as the Twickenham people call him, "TAPPS," is the new Chancellor of the Exchequer; and although nobody will deny Mr. RICE talent and activity, agreeable manners, and knowledge of business, it really does seem, coming so immediately after Sir ROBERT PEEL, almost comical in the way of appointment.

Lord DUNCANNON'S abilities have been most justly measured by his noble cousin—his Lordship is appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal; and Lord LANSDOWNE, who, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, doubled the Income Tax upon the People, is placed at the head of the Council Board.

Lord AUCKLAND, whose abilities for nautical affairs nobody ever doubted, is, to use the naval phrase, "brought forward" as First Lord of the Admiralty; and Lord HOWICK, disregarding the just frowns of his noble father, who has retired in disgust, is made Secretary at War—that functionary being as speedily as possible to be made, what may be called "Civil Commander-in-Chief." Lord HILL'S removal to make way for Lord ANGLESEY is still talked of; but the eventual overthrow of the Horse Guards, and the consolidation of all military matters in the Secretary at War's Office, has long been the favourite scheme of Mr. EDWARD ELLICE, who, not liking the appearance of Coventry, for the present declines office.

Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE is to be President of the Board of Control, with the Woods and Forests, perhaps; and Mr. POULETT THOMSON is to be President of the Board of Trade, with, perhaps, the Mint. Both these Gentlemen are to be in the Cabinet; and Sir HENRY PARNELL is to be Paymaster of the Forces, and not in the Cabinet. This, considering Sir HENRY'S abilities, and King O'CONNELL'S opinion of him, seems strange.

Lord HOLLAND is to fulfil the important duties of the Chancellor of the Duchy, as it is said; but Mr. CHARLES WYNN, we believe to be, with the exception of the LORD CHANCELLOR, the only member of the late Government who at this moment holds his seal of office.

The Secretaries of the Treasury are Mr. E. STANLEY and Mr. F. BARING—these neither vacate for office. The Great Seal is to be put into Commission; and Sir DUDLEY CAMPBELL is to be the new Attorney-General, and Mr. ROLFE Solicitor-General—both vacate, the former for Edinburgh and the latter for Penryn, where we advise the electors to be on the alert.

Ireland is managed exactly as was proposed by KING O'CONNELL. He has no objection to have either Lord MULGRAVE or the Duke of DEVONSHIRE as his Lord Lieutenant; and it is said, is somewhat divided between Lord MORPETH, and of all the birds in the air, Mr. LABOUCHERE, for Irish Secretary. The latter appears too ridiculous to be even possible. Mr. PERRIN and Mr. O'LOUGHLIN have been, of course, appointed Attorney and Solicitor-General; and as for the other points upon which the illustrious DANIEL has insisted, they will be found pretty well detailed in an extract from the *Dublin Evening Mail*, in another part of our paper to-day.

There is an appearance on the part of the Whigs, in the formation of this Cabinet, of a sovereign contempt for the Radical Reformers, which serves in some degree as a set-off for their palpable subserviency to the Irish Papists. The DURHAMS, the HUMES, the WAKLEYS, and the WHALLEYS must feel pretty severely the slight cast upon them and their faction. Sir HOBHOUSE is the only one tainted with Radicalism—and he, we conclude, would not have been suffered to put his feet under the Council-table, if he had not purified himself from the ill-savoured popularity of the "indiscriminate multitude" of Westminster electors.

Far be it from us to say one word to-day against the new Government. Their merits have long been before the country; but we must wait to see how they will develop themselves in a new combination. We think, however, knowing the principle upon which the Ministry is formed, we may venture to call upon the electors of Devonshire, Northumberland, Nottingham, Manchester, Cambridge, and Penryn, to do their duty; the farce of Reform in the State is, for the present, abandoned, and the Church is doomed to destruction. The front of attack is changed, and we would re-

commend those Radicals who have been soothed over, and told to "wait till the time comes," to put no faith in such promises. The country is sold to O'CONNELL—his views and objects are wholly at variance with the interests and welfare of this country, and unless we are to have Popery in the ascendant, and Ireland disunited from England, the people should rouse themselves, and oppose to the utmost the return to Parliament of men, who have, for the sake of office, entered into one of the most unholy and unconstitutional compacts ever concluded.

THERE never was a moment so propitious as the present for exhibiting, in their true colours, the real characters of the Papist and the Reformer—or rather, we should say, the characters of CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION and PARLIAMENTARY REFORM; the one conceded, with the best intentions, by the Tories—the other forced, with the worst intentions, by the Whigs—forced too, as it never could have been forced, if the unfortunate desire to conciliate implacable enemies, and soothe irremediable differences, had not previously taken possession of those men, who have only got, in return for the most ample concessions, the names of prejudiced bigots, and obstinate opponents of any reform whatever.

When, six years ago, we opposed Catholic Emancipation with all our heart and soul, and when the country poured in its petitions by thousands against the consummation of that suicidal act of mistaken policy, we, and all those who thought and felt with us, were loaded with abuse and ridicule for our weakness and wickedness in raising an alarm, or expressing our apprehensions that the Constitution in Church and State would be damaged, or even endangered, by the admission of Papists into Parliament. On the contrary, as we said last week, emancipation was to soothe all animosities, heal all differences, and by a process—somewhat Irish, we admit—was to extinguish Popery altogether in Ireland; and as to Parliament—Och!—there never would be half-a-dozen Papists avail themselves of the privilege of sitting—why should they?—they would then have nothing to complain of—nothing to contend for.

The thing was done—done too, with great caution and wisdom; and, as prevention is better than cure, it was ordained, since there might, perhaps, be found in all Ireland some one or two refractory spirits—not O'CONNELL, indeed, but some reckless fellows who might want to carry the joke a little too far—the new Populist Members were to be bound down by what we were told were "securities"—amongst the rest of which most reasonable contrivances, an oath was to be taken at their entrance into Parliament, that they not only would do nothing to weaken the Protestant Establishment, but that they would not meddle with it, but defend the Constitution to their utmost.

If we were warm and violent in our opposition to the admission of Papists to Parliament THEN, what may we not assume to ourselves now?—May we not throw back with scorn and contempt the allegations of intolerance, the charges of bigotry, the accusations of wilful malice, and hatred, and uncharitableness, with which we were loaded and assailed?—We say, YES. The experiment has been tried—the proof has been obtained. So far from Popery having decreased in influence in Ireland since the concessions, it has increased in power, in authority, and in insolence. Cathedrals have risen, where mass-houses stood before—Prelates have been honoured, where Priests were before allowed—the sanction of the Castle, and the presence, in state, of the wife of the Lord Lieutenant, have added new lustre to the "poms and vanities" of the image-worship; and we are told, upon what seems very good authority, that the POPE himself proposes shortly to honour Ireland with a visit.

Instead of two, or three, or six—or ten, or twenty Papists in Parliament, between thirty and forty now sit. They have already evinced their desire and disposition to legislate—natural, and just, and blameless, on their parts—in favour of the Church to which they are devoted, and the obligations of which, are, from the mixed nature of its government, both spiritual and temporal; and we see no reason, unless the Protestants arouse themselves in self-defence, and bar the door of the House of Commons, by their votes, against them, why their number should not soon be doubled, or even trebled.—So much for the carelessness or disinclination of Roman Catholics for Parliament.

But then, as we have just said, we were told that the restrictive oath which the Roman Catholic Members were to take, must neutralise, or rather paralyse, any efforts they might feel disposed to make against the Protestant Establishment; and to be sure, to read the oath, would be to be convinced that they were effectually restrained from meddling in matters of religion which could in any degree affect the Protestant Church. Yet—see—they did vote, they did speak, on the very first question which involved the whole principle; and did, by their votes, carry the question upon which the Protestant King's Ministers have felt it their duty to retire.

Now, we are perfectly aware that the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church allows that an oath taken by a man—that is to say, by repeating the words of what we call and consider an oath—is to him, no oath, and not in any degree binding, because intention to fulfil it is entirely absent—so that, if a man do not, *ex animo*, intend to bind himself to do this or that, the mere act of repeating the oath is nothing. So far is this doctrine carried by the Roman Catholics, as we believe, that the intention of him who administers a sacrament is necessary to the essence of it—and, without the intention, no sacrament can be administered, although the form be gone through. We have not of course space here, even if we had time, to go deeply into this doctrine, but we refer our readers to the Rubric of the Missal, under article 1st, "*De Defectu Intentionis*."

We think, however, we may assert, that it was held and approved by high authority, some years back, that it was lawful for a Romanist, to the gaining of an end, to go to the Protestant Church and receive the sacrament, to take the oath of allegiance, and even that of supremacy, on the supposition that the recipient merely went through the form, and did not intend to bind himself. And the reason why it was recommended that this course should be as seldom as possible pursued, was not because of its impiety or indecency, but because a detection thereof, would "probably lead the heretics (Protestants) to be more intolerant than they were."—Vide *Vert. Rom.*, 1642.

Of this latitude we are therefore aware—but we cannot think that it can be relied upon as a security against the effect of our "security," the oath—which concludes with a solemn avowal and declaration that that oath is taken without any mental reservation. It matters, however, little to the Protestants whether the oath be too weak to reach the conscience of the Papists, or the conscience of the Papists too strong for the

oath: it has been taken, and it has been violated—and we are without a remedy.

Thus far, then, we have proof that the Roman Catholic Emancipation is a failure—deplorable and deadly. THE PEOPLE alone, by declaring themselves, as they nobly did in 1829, when four or five thousand petitions were presented against the measure, can yet save the country and themselves. If the national feeling were so strong—so justly strong—so constitutionally strong, before the experiment was tried, and when men such as WELLINGTON and PEEL believed that it would tranquillize Ireland, and yet not injure England, it should be now ten thousand times stronger.—FOR IT HAS BEEN TRIED, AND IRELAND IS AS TURBULENT AS EVER, AND THE KING'S PROTESTANT MINISTERS HAVE BEEN DRIVEN FROM THEIR OFFICES BY THE PAPISTS.

Now, then, for REFORM—the next universal panacea—the top step of the ladder of improvement. It will take a very, very few words to point out the success of that all-healing, all-curing measure. Lord JOHN RUSSELL—the father, or the reputed father, for father of the Reform Bill he was not, and father of anything, as we believe, is not likely to be—appoints himself leader of the Reform Opposition. With the loan of the Agitator's Tail, he succeeds in so far embarrassing the country as to drive the Ministry, which he felt was every hour gaining fresh popularity from the people, out of their offices, with the view, no doubt, of getting himself and his friends into them. By wriggling, and clambering, and creeping, and stretching, and crawling, he succeeds, and his reward is to be, so people say, the Home Secretaryship. But, to accept this high place in the Cabinet, he must vacate his place in the House of Commons; and such has been the working of the Reform Bill, that he cannot with safety or a hope of success show himself to the electors of the county for which he sits, and in which his father's Church property gives him considerable influence, but will be obliged to shift and manoeuvre about to get into Parliament, not for a county—not by the suffrages of a large constituency, which he always declared essential to liberty and justice—but for his father's rotten borough of Tavistock, which, with the sly presence of low cunning and a dash of filial civility, he continued to preserve from the operation of his else sweeping measures. And into this hole and corner, the greatest patriot of the age is to be smuggled, in order to work out practically, and in his own small person, the wonderful advantages of Parliamentary Reform, and the extinction of corrupt representation.

It is said that the absurdity of this, and the ridicule which must fall upon the man, if such be the course adopted, have presented themselves very forcibly to the notice of the party, and that a double change is to be effected, in order to avoid the palpable absurdity—that Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL, who sits for Bedfordshire, will, in the event of the Devonshire defeat, vacate for Lord JOHN, and his brother, Lord CHARLES, who sits for Tavistock, will make way for Lord WILLIAM. They had better take care of this manoeuvre, which will blind nobody, and is, after all, a mighty clumsy trick. The RUSSELLS have been beaten out of Bedford town—they may be defeated in the county; and, in spite of the contempt which must follow Lord JOHN'S election by the select few of Tavistock, it will be better to risk that, than the Seals of the Home Department. It was said yesterday, that Mr. BYNG was to be raised to the Peerage, and if "The Widow's Mite" failed in the West, he might be put up in the Home department of Middlesex.

From these facts and these doubts, we perceive the total failure of the two greatest measures of conciliation that have been carried since the days of the conceding CHARLES. THE CONSERVATIVES are defeated by the Papists, whom they relieved, and the DESTRUCTIVES are rejected by the constituencies they have created.

THE following letter, addressed to the *Morning Post*, in which paper it appeared yesterday, is worthy of particular attention. We know one or two places where the *Caput* of the Dissenters actually threatened to denounce their flock, unless they voted according to order. We think Messrs. LEADER and TYNTE, the Members for Bridgewater, could afford some very curious information on that point. However, that is over; the Devonshire contest is to come.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.
Sir,—Will you permit me to inquire, with the utmost brevity, through your columns, whether the statement from Devonshire be substantially correct, as inserted in to-day's *Times*, that the Wesleyan Methodists have received directions from the London Conference to vote for Lord JOHN RUSSELL?

The founder of that respectable body living and dying a Churchman, the principle of clerical power as exercised by the connexion so utterly opposed to republican principles, the establishment of so constitutional and moderate a newspaper as the *Watchman*, and the schism by which the democratic branch of the Wesleyans has become a distinct tree, grafting the lay representation of Presbyterianism on the original system, and imbibing in politics opinions at variance with the union of Church and State, sentiments repudiated by the Wesleyans, are every reason for discrediting this report.

I feel I am only doing justice to so influential a body, who number among them so noble and tried supporters of the Establishment, by drawing their attention to this calumny, that it may meet a speedy refutation; for should the avowal be added to and not a special sufferer to pass unheeded, I shall be prepared to level against such supporters of Lord JOHN RUSSELL not my petty missiles, but the heavy artillery of—JOHN WESLEY.

We think that the sooner the opinions of the pious JOHN WESLEY upon the subject of Popery are brought before his living disciples and followers, the better. The question is now, not the Church against the Dissenters, nor the Dissenters against the Church, but whether Protestants, Churchmen or Dissenters, shall be suffered in peace and quietude the enjoyment of their own principles, and the cultivation of their own doctrines, or be overthrown and trampled upon by Popery in the ascendant, whose zealous advocates and active professors are to be taught, fed, and clothed by the Protestants of England. As we have already twice published JOHN WESLEY'S appeal to his followers on the subject of Popery, we leave to the correspondent of the *Post* the constitutional task of giving it to the readers of that excellent Journal—we hope, to-morrow.

THE *Glasgow Herald* says:—
"It was remarked by Sir ROBERT PEEL that if all the tithes which were not required for religious purposes were to be seized upon by the State, then the whole of those which had got into the hands of laymen must fall under the same rule; and we have already been surprised that this view of the subject was not more vividly brought forward in the late discussions. It is certainly vexatious for a farmer to pay tithes to a Clergyman who may be living in Bath or Paris; but it does not mend the matter much if he pay it to a Nobleman or landed Gentleman who may be living in the same place. Sir ROBERT PEEL proposed to do away with all pluralities in the Church, and to oblige Clergymen to no benefit of this kind is practicable. The Duke of Devonshire mentioned some time ago in the House of Peers, that he held the tithes of twenty-six parishes in Ireland. Now, where there has been no secularizing process we should

have twenty-six regular well-educated Clergymen to do their respective duties; but nothing can be done of the Duke of Devonshire in his ecclesiastical province. He does not go near them; and if he did, he could neither give them religious instruction nor spiritual consolation. We lately inserted a letter from a Clergyman in England, stating that the tithes of his parish were the property of an Admiral in the Mediterranean, to whom they were regularly remitted. If the Irish lay tithes be appropriated to the State, the English ones must follow, after which come our Scotch unexhausted tithes.

"There is no doubt that, had the measure now proposed by Sir ROBERT PEEL for the regulation of the Irish Church been adopted a hundred years ago, that country might have been nearly all Protestants by this time; but it was never attempted by any Administration, whether Whig or Tory—although the blame now is solely attached to the latter party."

The Glasgow Herald is right, as far as it goes, but it might have gone much further—for the moment the principle of appropriation is admitted, not only tithes in the possession of lay proprietors, but Church property in the hands of lay proprietors, must be thrown into the general stock.

It shews a wonderful degree of disinterestedness on the part of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, that he should have laboured so long and so strenuously to establish the legality of alienating Church property to purposes other than those purely ecclesiastical and purely Protestant, because an opinion very generally prevails that if Church property in the hands of the Clergy may be appropriated to secular purposes, that which has found its way into the hands of lay proprietors ought to be made at least equally available to the public use.

Mr. COBBETT, the Member for Oldham, in the year 1827, published a tract called "Protestant Reformation," in which that Honourable Gentleman enumerated the various Abbeys, Priors, Manors, &c., in England and Ireland, which are at present the property of lay noblemen and gentlemen, and which, the moment Lord JOHN RUSSELL finally triumphs in confirming the PEOPLE in their right to Church property, will of course be brought into the general aggregate for their advantage.

Amongst the individuals most particularly distinguished as the holders of Church property—and holders of Church property, because it is Church property, and by no other claim—is the father of Lord JOHN RUSSELL himself; and we feel very much obliged to Mr. COBBETT for having afforded us an opportunity of exhibiting to the PEOPLE, the valuable resources which, under the operation of Lord JOHN'S law, are to be derived for their benefit from the property to which his Grace and his ancestors have so long had the bigotry and tyranny to imagine they had a perfect right.

Woburn Abbey is a remarkably nice place—a fine place—beautifully kept, agreeably situated, and at a good distance from London. It belongs to the Duke of BEDFORD. It is a Cistercian Abbey, founded by HUGH de BOLEBEC, in the year 1145; valued then at £430 13s. 11½d. yearly—now worth £8,613 19s. 2d.; granted, in the sixth year of the reign of Edward the Sixth, to JOHN Lord RUSSELL.

An Augustine Priory was founded by RICHARD ENGAIN, Lord of BLATHERWICK, in the reign of John; valued then at £62 16s. yearly—now worth £1,256; granted, 33d Henry Eighth, to JOHN Lord RUSSELL.

A Benedictine Abbey at Thorney, Cambridge, founded by the first Abbot of Peterborough so early as the time of St. Etheldreda; yearly value £508 12s. 5d.—now worth £10,172 8s. 4d.; was granted in the third year of Edward the Sixth, to JOHN Earl of BEDFORD.

A Benedictine Abbey at Tavistock, founded in the year 96, by ORDGAR, Earl of DEVON, and his son; valued at £902 5s. 7½d. yearly—now worth £18,045 12s. 6d.; granted, the thirty-first of Henry the Eighth, to JOHN Lord RUSSELL.

These form an aggregate of thirty-eight thousand and eighty-eight pounds per annum—exclusive of all the metropolitan Church property of the Duke of BEDFORD, which includes the whole of his Covent-garden estates, and that upon which Russell, Bedford, and Tavistock squares, and the adjacent streets, are erected. This will be something, when appropriation becomes the law.

Then, with regard to the Duke of NORFOLK—whose son, the Earl of SURREY, most properly and most conscientiously voted for the admission of the principle, because, in the first instance, it was to educate Papists with Protestant money—we find that his Grace will contribute, in some degree, to the public welfare.

A Benedictine Nunnery at Bungay, in Suffolk, founded in the time of ROGER de GLANVILLE; value £62 2s. 14d.—now worth £1,242 2s. 6d. yearly, was granted, 29th Henry the Eighth, to THOMAS Duke of NORFOLK.

At Snape, a Benedictine Priory, built in the year 1155, by W. MARTEL—yearly value £1,981 19s. 2d.; present value not exactly known; granted, 34th Henry the Eighth, to THOMAS Duke of NORFOLK.

At Wangford, a Cluniac Cell, founded before the year 1160,—yearly value £30 9s. 5d.; now worth £609 8s. 4d.; granted, 32d Henry the Eighth, to THOMAS Duke of NORFOLK.

At Arundel, an alien Priory, founded in the time of William the Conqueror, by Roger of Montgomery; became a College, value £263 14s. 9d. yearly; present value £5,274 15s.; granted 36th Henry the Eighth, to HENRY Earl of ARUNDEL; now Duke of NORFOLK'S.

At Boxgrove, a Priory, worth £2,910 4s. 2d.; granted to HENRY Earl of ARUNDEL; now Duke of NORFOLK'S.

At Mitchellham, Sussex, Austin Canons; present value £3,839 5s.; granted to WILLIAM Earl of ARUNDEL.

At Castle Acre, Norfolk, a Cluniac Priory, founded before the year 1085, by W. WARREN, of Surrey; valued at £324 17s. 5½d. yearly; now worth £6,497 9s. 2d.; granted, 29th Henry the Eighth, to THOMAS Duke of NORFOLK.

At Cokesford, Augustine Canons, established by W. CHEVENEY, in the reign of Stephen; value £153 7s. 1d.—present value £3,067 1s. 8d.; granted, 29th Henry the Eighth, to THOMAS, Duke of NORFOLK.

These form an aggregate of £18,924 15s. 10d., which, with the Duke of BEDFORD'S, make an amount of something like fifty-five or fifty-six thousand pounds per annum from two holders of available Church property alone. We ought however to say, that we believe Castle Acre and Cokesford, at present to belong to that most venerable and respectable of all King-loving patriots, Mr. THOMAS COKE, of Flicham, who is also the possessor of an Augustine Cell at Flicham, given, in the reign of Richard the First, to DAMETTA de FLITCHAM—now worth £1,250 10s. 10d. per annum, and which was granted, 30th Henry the Eighth, to EDMUND Lord CLINTON.

A correspondent from those parts informs us that he was told, nearly five-and-twenty years ago, that from Flicham parish Mr. COKE was then receiving about £2,000 a year; that he allowed a Curate £40 per annum for doing duty there every other Sunday, but that the Trustees of Queen ANNE'S

bounty having allowed £40 per annum in addition, service was performed every Sunday. We do not vouch for the positive truth of this statement, but we have every reason to believe it correct.

It may be said, that as Mr. COKE was not the original grantee, but the purchaser of these Church lands, he was under no obligation to do more than he did; but we must believe, until we know better, that contingent upon the transfer of such property, there must have been some conditions—what those conditions were, and how they have been complied with, is another question.

The list of such possessions is a long one, and we may return to the subject. What we have at present said, may serve as a proof of the disinterestedness of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the devotion of Lord SURREY, and the piety of Mr. THOMAS COKE.

WE have invariably made it a rule never to notice statements or observations made by our Sunday contemporaries. We are induced to break through that rule to-day, because the following article, which appears in the Examiner, a paper of high character, unquestionably the most talented organ of the Destructive party, speaks openly, sedately, calmly, and argumentatively upon a point, which the Destructive party itself has hitherto attempted to evade. The article requires no comment—it needs only to be read to enlighten those who affect to think the cry of "No Popery!" and "The Church in Danger!" are senseless cries. It is indeed a most valuable declaration of principle:—

"The Establishment must be put down by law, or the people will put it down by methods which law does not sanction, but is unavailing to prevent. No measure, short of abolition, will meet the popular demand. The grievance of the Establishment is not that it exists in this shape, or after that fashion, but that it exists in any shape, or after any fashion—in a word, its being is its crime. Into no shape can it be modelled, in which it would not continue to affront reason and shock the first principles of the science of government. Too much has been said of its unchristian affluence, and too little of its immoral nature. The nature of spoliation depends not upon the quantity of booty the robber decamps with; a farthing unjustly acquired, violates morals as much as a plum. No reduction, therefore, of the wealth of the Church Establishment in Ireland would remedy this vice of the institution. Were its revenues pared down to a sixpence per annum—that sixpence remaining a charge upon a Catholic population, for the benefit of a Protestant hierarchy and priesthood—the moral objection would remain also; the Church would be no whit less radically dishonest than it is at present, with all its pristine opulence in its coffers."

THE influence which Mr. O'CONNELL possesses over the King's new Government, is beginning to exhibit itself in the most unequivocal manner. The following letter, which has appeared in the Standard, shows what has occurred, and the subjoined article from the Dublin Evening Mail of Wednesday exhibits what is to be expected.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM A RESPECTABLE FARMER IN QUEEN'S COUNTY. April 13, 1835.

"I beg leave to inform you that the Protestants of this town and neighbourhood were thrown into a wonderful state of alarm and terror yesterday evening. Just at dusk there was not a hill or mountain, as far as the eye could see or carry, but had a bonfire lit on them. The fires were all lit at one time, and were kept lit all the night. The shouts of the people all over the country was terrifying all night. They used to cry down with the Church and tithes, and away with the b—y heretics. As to my family they were terribly alarmed, for there were mobs of men, women, and children, passing and repassing by the door all night, shouting and singing all sorts of offensive songs. Huzzas were sounded in different directions also. It was very extraordinary how all the fires were lit at one time. It appears to me it was a planned thing; and there is something particular in contemplation. I asked several people this morning what was the reason of the fires? They all said they did not know, and appeared to me as if they did not wish to speak about it. There was a fire lit (with dead furze that they took out of the ditches where they were for fence) on the top of the —'s Hill at the back of the school-house. When I heard of it I went there, as I was afraid that the grass and moss would take fire, and would destroy the young trees. However, Mr. — and Mr. — had the fire put out before I got there, and there was no other harm done.

"P.S. Mr. — has this moment told me that several stones were thrown at the school-house, and one of them went through one of the upper windows. He also said he went out to see where the stones were thrown from. He went in the rear of the school-house. When he went there he observed that some of the stones were pulled off, and that there was a piece of stick on fire lying convenient to it. He supposes the lighted stick was brought for the purpose of setting fire to the rafters and laths of the little shed, as he thinks the slates were pulled off for that purpose."

These are pleasant manifestations of Popish feeling; and let no man slight them—let no man believe that these fires were the mere signs of joy and congratulation at the supremacy of Mr. O'CONNELL, as a reward for what he HAS DONE—they are typical only of what is to come. What he has promised to do, we last week repeated from his own lips and his own pen. He avows his intentions to convert the House of Peers into an elective National Assembly, and to separate Ireland from England. With the opposition to the Union, he says, he began political life, and he will not end his career until he has effected the repeal of it. To this man, Lord MELBOURNE has delivered himself and his colleagues, bound hand and foot, and with them the destinies of the empire. The Dublin Evening Mail says:—

When we state that a general gloom and terror, accompanied by the most frightful anticipations of evil, have overspread the heart of every man in Ireland who values either the British connexion or his own property and life, we have only to refer to the effect produced by the report of the concessions made to Mr. O'CONNELL, already widely-circulated, to the contents of the foregoing letter from London, and to the remarkable articles from the Times and Morning Post. In the words of the latter, we have, with shame and sorrow, to announce the awful fact that the new Administration is to be the slave of Mr. O'CONNELL; and that Mr. O'CONNELL is elevated by its very existence to a station as pre-eminent to the Constitution as it is dangerous to the freedom and welfare of the country—that of Supreme Governor of the State, without responsibility."

Such is the tremendous crisis to which Reform and Radicalism have brought the British Constitution! An Irish Papist, having objects papistically Irish, and predetermined on the dismemberment of the British empire, for the purpose of elevating Ireland into a papistical dominion, now dictates to the British Government—claims pre-eminence over a British King—and arrogates to himself the Dictatorship of the British empire! It is a monstrous position; an event as abhorrent to public feeling as unexpected and unforeseen. We care not by whom it is done. We charge neither Whig nor Radical with the crime; we make no appeal to the honour or shame—to the honesty or patriotism—of the parties. It is indifferent to us who raised the portcullis, and permitted the enemy to come in. All that we have to do is with the simple fact, and without reasoning on the merits or demerits of the men, to denounce as traitors those who, by a base compliance with the conditions offered, have given their sanction to measures which "imply what is little, if at all, short of treason to the King and the Constitution of Great Britain, on the part equally of the proposer and the acceptors."

As to Ireland, it is obvious that if the Melbourne Administration prevail, it is a gem lost to the diadem of England; and a property

lost, together with all the rights of civil and religious liberty, to those who, by right of conquest, settlement, succession, and purchase, are now its lawful proprietors. The British interest in Ireland is, in fact, laid prostrate at the feet of Irish Popery; and of the British connexion (to use the homely but emphatic phrase once so much in vogue) "the painter is cut." Mr. O'CONNELL'S terms, so far as have been announced to the public, are sufficiently astounding. But what remains behind, not un concealed indeed, though not proclaimed at full, are still more formidable. We know the course he has pursued—the measures he has advocated—and from these may collect with certainty the sequel of his accession to power.

The leading object of all is to paralyze and destroy the British interest—hitherto called Protestant—in this country. How admirable are his means! how certain the results, if put into execution.

First—The destruction of the Protestant Church and its total eradication; implying at the same time the renewed supremacy of the Church of Rome. This work is already far advanced to its completion.

Secondly—The subjection of all the Corporations in Ireland to the views and interests of Irish Papistry. These Corporations were originally instituted for the maintenance and furtherance of the Protestant—that is to say, in strict truth, the British—interest in Ireland. They worked their purpose well, until Reform threw them open to the disaffected. The object in view at present is to make them do for the Popish Irish interest what they have hitherto done for the Protestant British interest. The result, under the management of Mr. O'CONNELL, can be by no means questionable.

Thirdly—The prostration of the aristocracy, gentry, and landed proprietors, and the assumption by the Roman Catholic party of all their powers, rights, and functions. This course had already made a considerable advance in the 101. franchise and the liberal registration. But it is by no means speedy enough for O'CONNELL. He is prepared to extend the franchise to the holders of a five-pound interest, and thus take away from the land proprietors the little, the shadow, that remains to them of power and influence.

Fourthly—The Repeal of the Union; an inevitable consequence.

And, in the conclusion of all, The separation of Great Britain and Ireland.

We solemnly assert we have not exaggerated a single sentiment or view that occurred to our minds; and, conceiving that they must strike every lie subject of his Majesty in the same light, we submit the question—What is to be done?

The Times puts a similar query:—

"If (says he) the Whig Lords, who have so far listened to O'CONNELL, plead the hard necessity of their condition, and exclaim, 'What can we do? how can we form our Ministry without his help?' our answer, and if we mistake not the answer of all England, will be, 'Then do not form your Ministry.'"

And we add, that the response from Ireland will be— "We will not have this man to reign over us."

LORD MONTFORT.

WE have received the following letter from Lord MONTFORT, to which we of course give insertion as a reply to a letter which appeared in our Paper last week from Major BYRNE, who, some days since, inflicted severe personal chastisement on his Lordship.

We do not exactly consider that any great delicacy is necessary as to "private character," when the subject which involves it has been under public discussion in an open Court, nor did we do anything more in publishing Major BYRNE'S communication—of whom we know nothing—than justice to that gentleman, who, by his own showing, had been misrepresented in the reports of the proceedings before the Magistrates. We now give Lord MONTFORT'S version, which may be the true one for all we know; we do his Lordship the same justice as we have conscientiously done to his antagonist.

As we had no object in publishing Major BYRNE'S letter but to set him right with the public, if he were right, so we have no object to-day but to do Lord MONTFORT equal justice; and therefore we give place to his Lordship's letter, and two documents which his Lordship has transmitted. All we wish to impress upon Lord MONTFORT'S mind is, that the public beating of a Peer of the realm in the street, is not what is strictly considered an occurrence of private life, and that we should not have taken any notice of that, even as it was, if it had not been previously published in the police reports of half the newspapers in the kingdom.

TO JOHN BULL.

Southall Park, 15th April, 1835.

SIR,—That any respectable Journal should be the vehicle for the circulation of calumny, must at all times be matter of sincere regret, particularly when private character is assailed without knowledge of the facts advanced, or of the integrity of the author. It certainly is my misfortune to have had any acquaintance with the person styling himself Major BYRNE; and I lament that the inclosed statements of his conduct and pursuits did not come to my knowledge in time to have shunned him on his first introduction. As a gentleman, and a man of honour, the only pecuniary transactions between us were four in number: the one a loan by me to him of £100, which he repaid; the second, a sum of £30, lent by him to me, and repaid; the third, a trifling sum of £2, lent by me to him, still remaining unpaid; and the fourth, a bill for £33 10s., accepted by me without any consideration, and for his sole accommodation. On the 6th of Dec. 1832, I received a letter from him, containing this expression:—"I shall, please God, in January, pay you the £30, and next week the £2 sent to me from Drayton Green." And I also have a letter dated Jan. 8th, 1833, addressed by him to Messrs. DRAWBRIDGE and POWELL, of Clement's Inn, the agents of Mr. TYLER, his then attorney, containing the following expression:—"Mr. TYLER is no doubt quite aware that it is incumbent on the part of Major B. to reimburse the advances of Lord MONTFORT and Colonel TYLER prior to any other payment." These letters were written two years after the one published in your Paper of Sunday last, and I trust will satisfy you of the faith to be placed in the high-sounding pledges of the word of a man and the honour of a gentleman when assumed by a person of Mr. BYRNE'S stamp.

Relying on your candour to take the earliest opportunity of rectifying the error into which I am persuaded you have incautiously fallen, I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

MONTFORT.

P. S.—The original letters above referred to are in the hands of my solicitors, Messrs. ROCHE and Co., of Charles-street, Covent-garden, with whom you may communicate should you think it necessary.

(From the Morning Herald, Saturday, Nov. 25, 1820.)

KING'S BENCH.—THE KING v. WILLIAM BYRNE.—Mr Gurney prayed the judgment of the Court upon William Byrne, the defendant, formerly an officer in the army, and recently assuming to be an army agent, who was convicted in Michaelmas Term, before the Lord Chief Justice, of fraudulently and corruptly negotiating for the sale of a commission in the 16th Regiment of Light Dragoons, contrary to the statute of 49 George the Third—the case one of considerable importance; the following are the facts which appeared before the Court:—In 1818 the defendant was convicted of a similar offence, by which he obtained 400l. from a gentleman as part purchase-money of a commission in the army; he then pleaded ignorance, and was sentenced merely to return the 400l. which he had improperly received. In the same year, 1818, the defendant being a prisoner in the King's Bench, having obtained the rules opened an office as an army agent, in Fludry-street, Westminster, and was applied to by George Allan Loraine, a young gentleman of respectable family, to procure him a Cornetcy in a horse regiment. When a vacancy occurred, the defendant informed him that he had the disposal of a Cornetcy in

the 16th Light Dragoons, for which he must pay the sum of £200 guineas. Mr. Loraine paid the defendant £900, as a deposit, and promised to pay the remainder as soon as the necessary business was transacted in the office of the Commander-in-Chief. The only authority the defendant had for receiving the money from Mr. Loraine, for the purchase of the commission, was a passage in a letter from Mr. Hodson, a Cornet in the 16th Regiment of Dragoons, in answer to a letter from the defendant, asking him if he was inclined to resign and sell his commission, to which he replied, that if he could get 1,200 guineas for his commission he might be induced to quit; after the defendant had got the £900, from Mr. Loraine, he induced him to give him authority to buy Exchequer Bills with the amount in his, the defendant's, own name; which bills he afterwards sold and appropriated to his own use, and thereby defrauded Mr. Loraine of that sum of money. On the trial, it was proved that the defendant had agreed to receive the 1,200 guineas from the Cornet from Mr. Loraine, and was to pay 1,000, only for it to Mr. Hodson, thereby pocketing 200, contrary to the law; and in consequence of defendant refusing to return the money, he was indicted, and found guilty.

The defendant read a paper or statement in mitigation of punishment, as he said, but which was so full of libels upon the persons concerned in the prosecution, that the Court refused to hear such language.

Mr. Gurney (in aggravation) commented with great severity upon the defendant's conduct; he said, that after such an act of gross fraud and cheat committed, he did expect some signs of contrition instead of the most unparalleled impudence which he had displayed, and also falsehood, in charging the witnesses on the trial with perjury; now-a-days convicted criminals were privileged libellers; the defendant talked of honour and integrity as boldly as if his conduct had been pure and spotless; a pickpocket at the Old Bailey might do the same with as good a grace.

Mr. Justice Bayley addressed the defendant, and told him that if he had been indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, he did not see how he could, on the evidence in support of the present prosecution, have escaped conviction, which would have caused his transportation for seven years.

There was a clause in the Act, the Learned Judge said (49 Geo. 3), which ought to be known to every officer in the army, which subjects every officer to be cashiered, and the forfeiture of his commission if he should negotiate to sell his commission for a higher price than the law had regulated.

The defendant was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the House of Correction, Cold Bath-fields.

Friday next after the Octave of St. Martin, in the first year of King George the Fourth.

MIDDLESEX.—THE KING AGAINST WILLIAM BYRNE.

The defendant being brought into this Court in custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea of this Court, by virtue of a rule of this Court, and being by a jury of the country convicted of certain trespasses and contempts against the form of the statute, intitled,

"An Act for the further prevention of the sale and brokerage of offices," charged upon him by the third and fourth counts of the indictment in this prosecution: upon reading the several affidavits of the said defendant, and a paper writing thereto annexed, Thomas Stopford, Alexander Tulloch, Walter Wombwell, and John Campbell and George Allgood Loraine, Gentlemen, and another, and the office copy of the affidavit of the said defendant thereto annexed; and upon hearing Mr. Gurney, Counsel for the prosecutor, and the said defendant himself, it is adjudged and ordered, that he, the said defendant, for his offences aforesaid, be imprisoned in the House of Correction in Coldbath-fields, in and for the county of Middlesex, for the term of one year now next ensuing. And it is further ordered, that the Marshal of the Marshalsea of this Court, or his deputy, do deliver the said defendant into the custody of the keeper of the said House of Correction, to be by him kept in safe custody in execution of this judgment, and also charged with the several other matters with which he is now charged in the custody of the said Marshal, and which other matters are as follows—That he do say, Charles William Byrne committed, &c., 6th June, 1818, for want of bail, and in execution upon a writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to the Warden of the Fleet; and by the return, it appears that on the 11th of April, 1818, he was committed to the said Warden's custody (by the name of William Charles Byrne) for want of bail, by the Honourable Mr. Justice Park, upon a writ of Habeas Corpus directed to the Marshal, &c.; and by the return, it appears that on the 8th of April, 1818, he was committed to the said Marshal's custody (by the name of William Byrne) for want of bail, upon a writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to the Sheriff of Middlesex; and by the return, it appears that, on the 4th of April, 1818, he was taken, and under the said Sheriff's custody detained, by virtue of a Bill of Middlesex against him (by the name of William Byrne), returnable before the King at Westminster on Wednesday next after 13 days of Easter, to answer Thomas Brown in a plea of trespass, and also to his bill for 70l. upon promises according &c., to be exhibited; oath 55l. 14s. 4d., Morton and Williamson; the above action since discharged; same day he rendered, &c., in discharge of his bail (by the name of William Byrne) at the suit of William Wright; oath, 31l. and upwards, and was thereupon committed by the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley, by C. Abbott. On the 10th June, 1818, he was taken into Court (by the name of William Charles Byrne) by virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus ad Satis, returnable in Court on Wednesday next after three weeks from the day of the Holy Trinity, to satisfy James M'Bean, 404l., which he lately recovered for his damages, &c., whereof, &c., and was thereupon recommitted, charged an execution for the said sum. By the Court, on the 31st of January, 1820, he was taken before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley, by virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus, and rendered &c. (sued by the name of William Byrne), in discharge of his bail, at the suit of George A. Loraine, Esq.; oath 900l., and was thereupon recommitted, &c. The last-mentioned action at the suit of Loraine has since been discharged. In Trinity vacation, 1818, he was charged with a declaration (by the name of William Charles Byrne) at the suit of William Holton; case 90l., oath 60l. and upwards, Eicke and Evans. In Trinity vacation, 1819, also (by the name of William Byrne), atts. Thomas Mortlock and Frederick Cheestiam Mortlock; case 100l., oath 26l. J. V. Corley for Raudall. In Hilary vacation, 1820, also (by the name of William Byrne), att. John Atkinson; case 60l., oath 31l. 2s. 6d., Wallinger and B—r. In Trinity Term, 1820, also (by the name of William Byrne), att. William John Carpenter, Gent., one, &c.; case 100l., oath 50l., W. J. Carpenter. In Trinity Term, 1819, he was charged in execution (by the name of William Byrne), at the suit of William Wright, 64l. 10s. damages. C. Richardson.

In Trinity Term, 1820, also (by the name of William Byrne), atts. Jacob Wilcox, Ricketts and others, 359l. damages. Clarke and Co.

And it is further ordered, that at the expiration of the said imprisonment, he, the said William Byrne, be re-delivered by the said keeper into the custody of the said Marshal, charged with the several other matters aforesaid.

BY THE COURT.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The private advices received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 7th of February contain additional particulars relative to the operations against the Caffres, as well as some interesting details regarding the state of the colony. Representations have been forwarded to the British Government, enforcing the immediate necessity of a border force being established, in order to awe the savages from any future encroachments. A body of volunteers had been established for this purpose, and had been reviewed by his Excellency, who was highly pleased with their appearance, and the readiness shown by them in learning the exercise in so short a period. It was the wish of the colonists that military forts should be formed along the line of frontier. The Chiefs Pata, Kama, and Cobus remained adherents of the British Government, though reports were current that they only awaited a favourable opportunity to commence an attack upon the property of the colonists. Heavy rains had set in, which had rendered the roads impassable in several parts of the colony, and this had impeded the operations of the troops. The Chief Hintza continued his design upon the colony, and was watching the turn of events, and would again profess the strongest desire to be on good terms with the colonial authorities in the event of the total defeat of the Caffres. All the missionary property at Mount Coka had been removed to Wesleyville. The Caffres were wanting of ammunition to use the few firearms they possessed. The great excitement which had existed in the colony on the first news of the irruption had considerably subsided. The arrival of reinforcements had increased confidence. The Commander of the Forces had resolved upon the steps to be adopted in the state of affairs in the colony. A strong party, consisting principally of the mounted inhabitants, and commanded by Captain

Harris of Port Elizabeth, had proceeded as an escort to Mr. H. Fynn and Mr. S. Shipstone, who were acquainted with the Caffre tongue, and who were charged with a message from the Governor to the Chiefs Pata, Kama, and Cobus. The object of the Governor was to open a communication through these friendly Chiefs with those of the invading hordes. The Chief Cobus was to accompany Captain Harris to the colony and place himself as a hostage for the fidelity of those Caffre tribes which acknowledged the jurisdiction of himself and his two brothers, Pata and Kama. The bush stretching up the Chumie Heights had been scoured by the forces under Major Burney and Captain Armstrong, and the enemy's outposts completely dislodged. The main body of Tyali's force remained in possession of the post on the Amatoli river, and there was also deposited and guarded a considerable amount of property, which had been taken from the colonists. Measures were in progress if possible to gain possession of the booty by the British and other troops under Major Burney. While the troops were dislodging the Caffres from the Chumie Heights, other savages surrounded Fort Aderuche and had plundered the inhabitants. In this affray the son of Field-Cornet Groepe was killed, having been pierced through the heart with an assegai. According to accounts from Brunfort, the Chief Tyali had expressed his intention to destroy all before him. The Chief Hintza, it was believed, was removing the greater portion of the cattle swept away from the colonists. All the outposts established in the Albany district had been maintained, and in the skirmishes had with the savages, the colonial force had been successful. At Bathurst, Silem, and Theophilus the colonists again enjoyed repose, and the Caffres, finding that no cattle could be had without a desperate struggle, had moved into the interior. The forces under Captain Baset and Mr. Bailey had succeeded in intercepting a considerable body of the enemy, and had recaptured a great number of cattle, horses, &c. Both these gentlemen had been great sufferers by the invasion, each having erected extensive farms, &c., all of which had been laid in ashes by the savages. The general computation in the colony was that from 75,000 to 80,000 head of cattle had been swept off by the Caffres, and a great number of the colonists having lost their whole property were in a state of the utmost distress. The Board of Relief for the destitute colonists had, in consequence of excesses that had been committed, issued a notice that it would not consider itself justified in affording aid to persons who were found frequenting the canteens. Such were the active steps taken by the Governor and the Commanders of the troops, that it was confidently believed at the date of the present advices, that in a few weeks the savages would be driven far into the interior and much of their booty recaptured.

A requisition numerous and respectfully signed has been transmitted to Mr. G. H. WARD, of Northwood Park, requesting him to stand again for the county of the Isle of Wight in case of a dissolution. The feeling of indignation at the manner in which the representatives of the people have used their delegated authority is generally strong.

Mr. MANGLES, the Member for Guildford, has received an intimation from the electors of that town, that in consequence of his late votes in opposition to the Government of Sir R. PEEL, they desire never to see his face again as a candidate for their suffrages. Mr. RAMSBOTTOM too, it is said, has received a similar hint from the people of Windsor.

There is no appearance of any opposition to Mr. ELWES for the northern division of the county of Essex; and should the Whigs and Radicals, with the defeat of Mr. WESTERN fresh in their recollection, be desperate enough to get up one, it will only serve to enhance the triumph of the Conservative candidate, who is justly beloved by his tenants, and has earned by his indefatigable exertions in the cause of agriculture the proud title of "the farmer's friend!"—Standard.

G. R. PHILLIPS, Esq., M.P. for Kidderminster, pledged himself at the dinner given to him by his constituents, to protect the property of the Established Church, and defend it from spoliation.—(See Worcester Journal, Feb. 19, 1835.) The Hon. Member having voted for Lord JOHN RUSSELL's resolution in all its stages, yesterday received three groans from one of the largest and most respectable public meetings ever held in the town of Kidderminster.—Worcester Guardian. A correspondent who sends us this paragraph, adds that three cheers were given for Mr. GONSON, the late Member.

Earl ANHERST, his Majesty's Commissioner to Canada, accompanied by his nephew the Earl of HULLSBOROUGH, and his Secretary Mr. ELLIOTT, will embark for that Colony on the 20th inst. His Lordship and suite will take their passage in the *Pique*, 36 guns, a new frigate, commanded by the Hon. Captain RORS. The mission of the Noble Earl will be temporary, as he is expected to return in eight or ten months, and the Countess and Lady SARAH ANHERST therefore will not accompany his Lordship.

We are glad to perceive—or we should perhaps say, vain enough to think, that our remarks upon the indecency of theatrical performances at a place in the neighbourhood of Tottenham Court-road, during Lent, have had the effect of producing a stoppage to such exhibitions during *Passion week*, for which period, the people concerned in the affair had actually the effrontery to advertise the exhibition of their absurdities.

The title of Ashburton to which Mr. ALEXANDER BARING has been elevated, has been in his family before. DUNNING, the celebrated lawyer, who was created Lord ASHBURTON, married a sister of Sir FRANCIS BARING. An old joke is given to Lord SHELBURNE, by whom the Peerage was bestowed—when somebody asked him why he had yielded to the lawyer's importunities, his Lordship said, by way of excuse, that it was not the first peerage that had been got by Dunning.

Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK was to leave Calcutta on the 15th of March, in his Majesty's ship *Caracca*, having written from Oolacund to request that his successor might be appointed. Lord HERTSFORD is, we suppose, anxious to see what turn affairs take before his departure, for the ship is reported ready for sailing in which he is to take his passage. It is a question with us which is the wiser course, to go at once, and be installed Governor-General in India, or wait, and be confirmed in England.

The electors of Manchester are probably not aware, that amongst other obligations and engagements entered into between the Right Hon. CHARLES POULETT THOMSON and the clique who contrived to secure his return for this borough, it was stipulated that he should enact the character of the "Friend of Humanity," so ably delineated by the late Mr. CANNING—a character for which he has since shown that he possesses every qualification. "I give thee sixpence," (exclaims that lover of his species, to the "needy knife-grinder," upon whom his touching appeal on the tyranny of the upper classes produces no other effect than a desire to "drink his honour's health in a pot of beer.")—"I give thee sixpence! I will see thee damned first!" Upon the political wrongs of the "knife-grinder" the "Friend of Humanity" is all eloquence and sympathy—

"Drops of compassion tremble on his eyelids,
Ready to fall as soon as he has heard the
Pitiful story!"

But when an appeal is made to his pocket, his sympathy evaporates, and he resists the attack with all the ardour of an injured man. Just so with Mr. THOMSON. A gentleman, one of his supporters, wrote to him to solicit a contribution to the fund for the support of the late Mr. BAILEY's family, and in the true spirit of the "Friend of Humanity," the Right Hon. M.P. returned the following answer:—

"My dear Sir,—I have 13, South Audley-street, April 26, 1835. I assure you it would give me great pleasure to affix my name to the list of subscribers to the fund raised for the family of Mr. BAILEY, and to add my mite, if I could do so without violating the rule which my friends

laid down for me with respect to all local subscriptions in Manchester; but I do not think I can consistently with that arrangement; and as my only reply to solicitations has been that I can make no exceptions, I find myself here obliged to abstain. I trust that the division which will take place this evening will be a death blow to the Government. We shall have a majority of from 20 to 30, and they cannot remain after that is over; however, if they were to persevere, and endeavour to drag on their existence a few days longer, their ultimate defeat is certain.—Believe me, dear Sir, most truly yours,
"C. POULETT THOMSON."

EXETER, April 10.—We are promised one of the severest contests ever known, in the event of Lord JOHN RUSSELL taking office. The Conservatives have addressed a requisition to Mr. E. PARKER, of Whiteaway, and that gentleman has promised to come forward. His friends are making the most strenuous efforts. Lord ROLLE heads a subscription list for 1,000l. Mr. PARKER will also have Earl MORLEY's interest, it is said. The Conservatives express the most sanguine hopes of turning out Lord JOHN. Exeter is also becoming more Conservative, and in the event of another election for the city, C. SAUNDERS, Esq., a banker, and a man of great substance, will come forward.—As to Lord MORLEY's support, we doubt it.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL and his happy bride went to Lord MORLEY's house, at Knightsbridge, to breakfast after their wedding—however, nourishing a private friend, and cherishing a political fiend, are different things.

The Installation of the Marquess CAMDEN will be celebrated at Cambridge with more than ordinary splendour—a just tribute to a Nobleman, to whom not only the University, but the country, is so largely indebted for his services and liberality.

Lord SPENCER is gone to Althorp, where, it is said, Lord BROUGHAM is to go on a visit—we think the *l'été-à-l'été* will form no bad subject for HB. As Lord PALMERSTON was in the outset left out of the new arrangements, might not the same able pencil give us a scene of JOHNNY neglecting Cupid and propitiating Hyman. The rapidity and accuracy with which the highly-gifted artist produces his characteristic sketches—for caricatures they are not—have rendered his series one of the most valuable illustrations of political history that ever appeared before the public.

The *Tipperary Free Press* gives the following cheering account of the advancement of Popery, and the success of the wild and pious custom of immolation, in the civilized kingdom of Ireland:—

The beautiful Church of Carrick-on-Suir was thronged on Sunday to witness the ceremony of the reception of Miss DOHERTY, lately of Caher, into the Presentation Order of Religious. After last mass the Right Rev. Dr. ABRAHAM, the venerable Bishop of these dioceses, arrayed in pontificals, proceeded to the Church, accompanied by the Very Rev. Dr. CONOLLY, parish priest of Carrick, Rev. Mr. TOAN, priest of Caher, and the Rev. Messrs. O'CONNOR and HYLAND, curates. Shortly after the postulante entered the sanctuary, and was accompanied to the altar by the Rev. Mother, Mrs. FRANCES SMITH, and Mrs. MARY DE SALIS BURKE, Mother-Assistant. The joy of those ladies in conducting one whom they esteem so much to the sacrifice of all earthly considerations, was manifest in their countenances. Miss DOHERTY was dressed in the usual fashionable gear of the day, which in a few moments she was to put off for the dress that distinguishes the religious order which she was about to embrace. After the preliminary ceremonies, and the intercessions made by the Bishop, the veil was placed on the postulante, and that beautiful and inspiring hymn, "I am Creator Spiritus," was performed in excellent style. At the conclusion of the ceremony the "Te Deum" was performed, and also the affecting hymn, "Ecce quam bonum Deus." On the following morning Miss MULLALEY and Miss FRIZZARICK were professed nuns of the same order, in the same Church, after the custom of the impressive rites appointed for the ceremony. The Church was crowded as on the preceding day, with individuals of all ranks and persuasions. On Monday Miss LALON, daughter of Mr. TERENCE LALON, merchant, took the veil in the Presentation Convent in Clonmel. The ceremony of profession, which was of the most imposing description, was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. ABRAHAM, Bishop of Waterford, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. BALDWIN, POWEN, and BURKE. A number of Clergymen from the neighbouring parishes attended.

It will be gratifying to those who are interested in the character and success of Winchester School, and to the public in general, to know that, by the munificence of the Warden and Fellows of the College, additional rooms have lately been completed for the convenience of tuition, and for the reception of a school library. His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, who was educated as a scholar on the foundation, and successively Fellow of both the St. Mary Winton Colleges, has transmitted to the Society a noble donation of 300l., which will be applied principally to the purchase of books. In communicating his liberal purpose the Archbishop was pleased to express his desire to mark his regard for the place of his education before the retirement of the present Head Master. That event, it is now announced, will take place at Christmas, the Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS having signified his intention to resign his important office at that time.—Hampshire Chronicle.

The present is no unfit occasion to recall the noble reply made by GEORGE III. to Lord GRANVILLE, when applied to on the Catholic Question, in 1807.—"My Lord, I am one of those that ~~aspire~~ ^{aspire} AN OATH. I have firmness enough to quit my throne and retire to a cottage; or to place my head upon a block, or a scaffold, if my people require it; but I have not resolution sufficient, to BREAK AN OATH; an oath, I took in the most solemn manner at my coronation." WILLIAM IV., is a son of GEORGE III., and has the same regard, against the Whig-Popish conspiracy now hatching against the Protestant altars of England.

By accounts from Canada we have further proceedings of the House of Assembly of the Lower Province. The following resolutions, partaking of the recent spirit displayed by that Assembly, had been passed:—1. "That any censure of the privileges of the House on the part of another branch of the Legislature or Executive Government, is a violation of the Statute in virtue of which this House was constituted—an infringement of its privileges which they cannot dispense without protesting against as a dangerous attack upon the rights and liberties of his Majesty's subjects in this province." 2. "That that part of the Speech of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, addressed to the House on the 18th March, at the close of the last Session, and which relates to the petitions addressed by that House to his Most Gracious Majesty and to the two Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom, on the state of the province, complaining of grievances and abuses which exist in the province, and introducing measures for remedying the same, is a censure on the part of the head of the Executive of this province of the proceedings of this House, which had acted as an equal and independent branch of the Legislature, for divers good causes and considerations to itself known, for the benefit of his Majesty's subjects in this province, and of his Majesty's Government therein." 3. "That the said speech be expunged from the Journals of this House." These resolutions, upon a division, were carried by 64 to 8.

The House of Commons' Committee on printed papers, in their report recommend that the whole number of copies of the statutes and for promulgation be printed of one uniform (royal octavo) size, and to be distributed to Members by the Vote Office, as the Parliamentary Papers now are, as soon after the completion of each sheet as possible.

The Post of Wednesday has the following:—
At the marriage of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on the 11th inst. an accident took place which those skilled in such matters declare to be "no good," and which for some time threw a shade over many a fair face in the bridal group. After the bridegroom had placed the ring in the customary manner, on the finger of his bride, immediately

her Ladyship's withdrawing her hand, the ring fell to the ground! It was remarked that the cheek of the Lady was deadly pale as the Noble Lord replaced the mystic symbol on her hand. Though his Lordship's complexion, from which the toils of "leadership" have somewhat removed the bloom, rendered the change of colour on his part not quite so perceptible, the tremor of his hand bore evidence that he "liked not the omen."

This is not the only ominous event regarding his Lordship's marriage. A Radical evening paper of Saturday last, immediately after its account of the ceremony, says—"The Mutiny Bill was this day read a third time, and passed."

The Journal de Paris, speaking of the late political occurrences in this country, says:—

"During his short passage through the Ministry Sir ROBERT PEEL has added to his fame by the talent he has displayed in debating, by the straightforwardness of his language, and the frankness with which he has stated the difficulties of his situation. All the ability, which he has shown as an orator, a statesman, and a nobleman of soul, and dignity that an orator, a statesman, and a nobleman can possess he has employed in the service of the Tory cause. But neither his concessions nor his resistance were able this time to save the cause which he defended."

—Mr. COBBETT too, adds his testimony in favour of the Right Hon. Baronet. In his last week's Register, speaking of the debate on Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S motion for plundering the Irish Church, the Hon. Member for Oldham says:—

"I do not believe that PITT, under similar circumstances, would have displayed anything like the intellectual resources which were displayed by the Minister upon this occasion; divested of all considerations as to the result I was filled with admiration at the exertions he was able to make at the end of a four-nights' debate; and under such an accumulation of attacks, and with the certainty of defeat before his eyes."

Lord BROUGHAM is really a liberal man: out of all the tartan he bought at Inverness he is not satisfied with having trousers made for himself, but has, it is said, made presents of it to several of his political friends. Thursday, the first day of Easter Term, Mr. Baron WILLIAMS made his appearance in a remarkably smart green and black tartan waistcoat, sobered down, for the sake of judicial gravity we suppose, by a frock coat of bright blue. This beats Lord BROUGHAM'S own costume on Sunday last when he went to hear a sermon by his friend Bishop MALBY, and we suppose this style is to become official under the new régime.—Morning Post.

At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, on Sunday last, Bishop MALBY preached a sermon in favour of the Radical University in the presence of the ex-Chancellor. This eccentric gentleman (Lord BROUGHAM), says the Post, attracted great notice on account of the singularity of his attire—a frock-coat of the fashionable colour, a light Aedæian brown, a brilliant embroidered velvet vest, and trousers of Scotch plaid, very broad pattern; a black silk stock, too small for his neck; a massive gold chain, crossing from one pocket to the other.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir WILLIAM BURNETT, M.D., one of MAJESTY'S Physicians in Ordinary, in the room of Sir GILBERT BLANE, deceased.

THOMAS C. SIMMONS, Esq., has been appointed one of his Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice DANIEL BRIDGES, Esq., resigned.

There are at this moment as many as eight ex-Chancellors of the Exchequer, living:—Lord Sidmouth, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Bexley (who held that office eleven years), Earl of Ripon, Mr. Herries, Mr. Goulburn, Earl Spencer, and Sir Robert Peel. The number of persons living who have held the office of Premier, or First Lord of the Treasury, is six:—Lord Sidmouth, the Earl of Ripon, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, Lord Melbourne, and Sir Robert Peel.

A sort of panic prevailed on the Bourse of Paris towards the close of business on Tuesday. It was reported that a Radical Administration had been formed in England, and that the English funds had fallen considerably on Monday. The Government was said to have received this intelligence by the telegraph.—The Quotidienne states that the moment the French Government heard of the resignation of the Tory Ministry, it authorised a foreign recruiting officer of the name of SCHWARTZ, styling himself Major, to raise in Paris, Bordeaux, and Lyons, a corps of 10,000 men for the service of the Queen Regent of SPAIN.

The Baron Von HUMBOLDT died on the 7th inst., at his country seat, near Berlin, in the 68th year of his age.

The Sheffield Iris publishes the following:—
Sir R. PEEL and Mr. J. MONTGOMERY.—We record with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that our excellent townsman and poet, MONTGOMERY, has been honoured with a grant of a pension. Those who are best acquainted with Mr. MONTGOMERY know full well that he would be the last man in existence to ask for any such favour of the kind, and it will easily be believed that he had not the most distant notion of the honour being conferred upon him, and that he owes his pension to merit and to the discrimination and friendly feeling of Sir ROBERT PEEL, whose last official act was the completing the instrument for the grant of this pension. The letter is dated on the 10th inst., and was directed to Sheffield, in the absence of Mr. MONTGOMERY, who was at the time sojourning at Newcastle.

The only pensions granted by Sir ROBERT PEEL during his Administration, excepting one of 100l. per annum to the widow of Mr. TEMPLE, late Governor of Sierra Leone, are the following:—
Professor Airey £300 James Montgomery £150
Mr. Southey 200 Sharon Turner 200
Mrs. Somerville 300

This we presume is proof of Conservative profligacy in the administration of patronage—of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S disregard of literary merit, and of his desire to repress literary exertion. But stop; his pensioners are all Tories? No; the majority are Whigs. We should like to see what Sir ROBERT'S predecessors for four years can set off against these pensions.—Standard.

The official list of the Dutch Navy has just been published, from which it appears it consists of 2 ships of 84 guns; 6 ships of 74 guns; 1 ship of 64 guns; 3 ships of 60 guns; 16 ships of 44 guns; 6 ships of 32 guns; 12 ships of 28 guns; 4 ships of 20 guns; 9 ships of 18 guns; 4 ships of 14 guns; 1 ship of 12 guns; 3 ships of 8 guns; 4 steam-boats, and 4 transports.—Total, 75.

A well-known Member of Parliament who represents the largest agricultural constituency in the Emerald Isle has backed himself for a considerable sum to hop on the same foot two hundred and fifty feet in thirty successive hops, being equal to 83 feet each hop. The feat is to be attempted in the course of next week, and is considered an extraordinary sporting undertaking.

A deputation of the Attorneys and Solicitors of the metropolis waited upon Sir R. PEEL on Monday, with an address signed by nearly 1,100 members of the profession.

The expenses attending the trying the merits of the Worcester election petitions amounted, it is said, to not less than 400l. a day during the sitting of the Committee. Nearly 100 witnesses attended from the country, whose maintenance and lodging, together with the fees to barristers and other expenses, were very considerable.

"The Whigs," says the Morning Herald of Tuesday, "having courted the fatal alliance of the English Destructives and Irish Ropemakers to promote their ambitious views, now find themselves meshed in difficulties of their own contrivance, which it was much more

easy for their ingenuity to weave than to unravel—nor are they any longer free agents. They invoked the aid of that evil spirit of Irish agitation whose iron grasp is now upon them, and whose price they are called upon to pay. That evil spirit which ministered to their ambition is now become their task-master, and they must either submit to the castigation of the power whose unholy assistance they invoked, or reduce the throne to the state of bondage and humiliation to which they have subjected themselves. What a difference between the Whigs of 1688 and of 1835! The former the champions of the Protestant Church, and of Protestant liberties—the latter leagued with the bitter and implacable enemies of both—with English levellers and Romish intolerants, who hope before very long to be enabled to push aside their Whig allies altogether, and to scramble into power over the degradation of the Crown and the ruins of the Constitution."

The House of Commons' Committee on the Islington Market Bill, after sitting ten days, and examining a great number of witnesses pro and con., brought their labours to a conclusion on Friday week, and agreed to a report in favour of the Bill—the number on a division being in favour of the pro of the preamble, 23 to 12.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, in his closing speech, alluded to his having spent his life so far in the Commons, and he said he desired to finish it there. This was an allusion to what generally takes place on such occasions, an elevation to the peerage. We have reason to know that his MAJESTY would willingly have conferred an Earldom upon the Right Hon. Baronet if he had wished it.—Cumberland Packet.

Trades' Unions, in Ireland, have produced most tragical effects. Four unionists have been already executed for murders arising out of these unions, and another, JAMES LEE, was condemned last week at Dublin, for the murder of JAMES HANLON, a sawyer, in 1829.

The Queen of the BELGIANS has been delivered of a son. The Archduke ANTONY died at Vienna on the 2d, in his fifty-sixth year.

Sir OSWALD MOSLEY, Bart., who for nearly ten years has ably discharged the arduous duties of Chairman of the Sessions for the county of Stafford, has resigned that situation. A new Chairman will be elected at the next Sessions, and Lord SANDON or FRANCIS TWEMLOW, Esq., it is thought will be chosen.

We regret to find that Mr. JUSTICE, a Barrister of the Oxford Circuit, has found it necessary to retire from the bar in consequence of his ill state of health.

His MAJESTY'S Royal Maundy was distributed on Thursday in a temporary building at the back of Whitehall Chapel to as many aged and infirm men and women as the King is years old. Shoes and stockings, wollen and linen cloth, were first distributed to the men. To the women 11. 15s. each was given as an equivalent for the cloth, &c. A gold salver, covered with purses, was then brought by the yeoman of the Guard, and a purse containing one sovereign, and seventy silver penny pieces was given to both men and women. A cup of wine was then given to each Maunday person to drink the King's health. A loaf of bread and a piece of beef, a bowl of fish, and four loaves were then distributed to both men and women, who afterwards drank the King's health in a cup of ale. The Sub-Almoner and Mr. HANBY, Secretary to the Lord High Almoner, assisted at the distribution.—Notice was given to all the recipients that if the provisions were sold such an abuse of the charity would entail on the parties the entire withdrawal of any participation in the Royal bounty.

The ancient Sovereigns of England were accustomed to wash the feet of twelve paupers in imitation of the Saviour washing the feet of his disciples. The giving of the "Maund" which accompanied the practice, is the only relic of it remaining. Maundy Thursday is no where observed in London except at the Chapel Royal.

The Conservatives in all parts of the kingdom are actively endeavouring to strengthen themselves. Associations are establishing for the purpose of watching the registration of voters, and taking any other measures which may seem desirable.

Tuesday evening a numerous and highly-respectable assemblage of the gentry and trading community resident in the truly loyal parish of Hampstead met at the Holybush Tavern, to organise a "Constitutional Conservative Society." The meeting was attended by the leading residents of wealth and station, with a great admixture of the respectable shopkeepers, who seemed to anxiously vie with their superiors in a devoted disposition to uphold the sacred institutions of Church and State. A series of resolutions were passed, appointing a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Committee of thirty-six members, with power to add to their numbers. Lord Viscount Stormont was unanimously elected President; Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., the Rev. Samuel White, D.D., W. A. Garratt, Esq., C. Carvick, Esq., and E. V. Sidbottom, Esq., were elected Vice-Presidents. To these it is expected that the names of Sir Felix Booth and Sir Thomas Neeve will be added. Churchwarden Dixon, Patteson, Pownall, Evans, Cardale, Bourke, Brooke, J. M. White, Lawrence, Woodruffe, &c., were appointed Committee-men. Mr. Robotham was confirmed in the office of secretary in consequence of his arduous and beneficial exertions during the registration.

Tuesday there was a strong meeting of the members of the Marylebone Constitutional Association, to receive the lists of new subscribers. Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, M.P., was in the Chair. There were present the Hon. Sir R. Stoford, Sir Chas. W. Doyle, Colonel Hugh Bailie, M.P., W. C. Towers, Esq., Colonel H. S. Eyre, Mr. W. H. C. Plowden, Hon. Colonel Stoford, Mr. Robert Isherwood, Mr. J. H. Pope, &c. &c. The lists presented by the various secretaries of the Sub-Committees, afford every encouragement to the projectors of such valuable aid to the support of the Constitution of the country. The subscribers are numerous, and the subscriptions liberal, in the form of donations. We understand it is the intention of this institution to follow up their design by occasionally dining together.

Monday a meeting of the members of the Westminster Conservative Club took place at the Thatched House Tavern, Mr. Carey in the Chair, when the resolutions passed at their last meeting being read over and confirmed, a list of names of new members was presented and accepted. The rapid increase of the members of this club gives every hope of a favourable result to the exertions of the friends of safe Reform, the principles of which are based upon a preservation and not a destruction of the Constitution.

The St. George's (in ward district) Committee of the Westminster Sanitary Society, of which the Hon. John Stuart Wortley is Chairman, has addressed a circular to the inhabitants of the district, explanatory of the objects of the society. We rejoice to learn that this appeal has been eminently successful.

There was a special meeting of the Committee of the City Conservative Association on Wednesday, at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the reports made by the Secretaries; also to propose the fixing upon some situation for the offices of the Society; they at present occupying one of the rooms in the City of London Tavern, and to take into consideration the immediate establishment of district Committees, which are to communicate weekly with the Central Committee. Mr. Powles was in the Chair. A long and animated discussion took place, in which Mr. Alderman Lucas, Mr. Bosanquet, Sir Charles Forbes, Mr. Backle, Mr. Attwood, M.P., Mr. Davis, and several other Gentlemen took a part, which ended in an approval of the above arrangements.

A Conservative Society is forming in Denbighshire, of which Sir Robert Cunliffe is the head. Many former supporters of Mr. Biddulph have desired their names to be subscribed. Either Mr. Bagot or Mr. Kenyon are sure to be returned in conjunction with Sir Watkin W. Wynn, should a dissolution take place, as both the Hon. Gentlemen are very popular.

At the monthly meeting of the Maidstone Constitutional Society on Tuesday last, John Mercer, Esq., in the Chair, several new members were admitted, and others proposed. The addresses which had been prepared to his Majesty and Sir Robert Peel were submitted to the meeting, and unanimously approved. The constant accession of

new members to this loyal association is highly satisfactory to the friends of the Constitution, and proves inconceivably the gratifying progress which the principles of Conservative Reform are making in this populous and improving town.—Maidstone Journal.

Applications for copies of the rules of the South Lancashire Conservative Association have been made during the last month from almost every county in Scotland, and it has been determined forthwith to form societies upon the model of the South Lancashire society in all parts of that country.

At a meeting held at Stafford on Thursday, at which, in addition to a numerous attendance of the Magistrates, Gentry, and Clergy of that part of the county, the Earls TALBOT and DARMOUTH were present, it was determined to establish a Conservative Association for Staffordshire. RALPH SNEYD, Esq., who presided, was appointed President. Upwards of 600 names of the highest respectability are already enrolled.

A Conservative Association for North Lancashire, we are happy to announce, is in course of formation.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. WILLIAM WALLACE DUNCAN to the Church and parish of Orr, alias Urr, in the stewardry of Kirkcubright and presbytery of Dumfries, vacant by the death of the Reverend John MacWhir.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. THOMAS ALBUTT, B.A., to the Vicarage of Dewsbury, in the county and diocese of York, void by the death of the Rev. John Buckworth.

The Rev. EDWARD WILKINS, M.A., Chaplain to the Earl of Camperdown, to the Perpetual Curacy of Maddington, on the nomination of James Maton, Esq., of Maddington Manor House.

The Rev. C. H. RIDDING, Second Master of Winchester College (which office he resigns) has been presented by the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College, to the Vicarage of Andover, vacant by the cession of the Rev. G. C. Hasleigh.

The Rev. F. L. BAZELY, B.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, on the presentation of William Bazely, Esq., of St. Ives, the true patron, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Exeter, to the Rectory of St. Dominick, Cornwall, void by the death of the Rev. Edward John Clarke.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Holwell, alias Holywell, in the county of Somerset, vacant by the death of the Rev. Isaac Monkhouse, B.A., Patron, the Provost and Fellows of that Society.

The Rev. MARTIN J. LLOYD, M.A., Minister of Quebec Chapel, has been elected Honorary Chaplain to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital.

The Rev. THOMAS FORSTER, A.M., to the Vicarage of Alstone Moor, Cumberland, vacant by the death of the Rev. Benjamin Jackson.

The Rev. EDWARD BIGLAND, to the Rectory of Kirkhaugh, Northumberland, vacant by the death of the Rev. Benjamin Jackson.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. William Gibson, M.A., a Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Rector of Wickham St. Paul's, in the county of Essex, aged 84. At Hanwood Rectory, Salop, the Rev. Charles Gregory Wade. At Catwick, near Beverley, in his 75th year, the Rev. John Torre, youngest son of the late Rev. James Torre, of Snydall, in the county of York.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.—The Hertford University Scholarship for the greatest proficiency in the Latin language has been adjudged to Mr. John Ernest Bode, Student of Christ Church.

Saturday last the following degrees were conferred:—Bachelor in Divinity: Henry Joseph Boone Nicholson, Magdalen Hall.—Bachelor in Medicine (with license to practise): Richard Chandler Alexander, Wadham.—Master of Arts: Rev. Frederick Wickham, Fellow of New College.—Bachelor of Arts: Christopher Somers Clarke, Magdalen Hall; Errol Hill, Fellow of New College.

CAMBRIDGE, APRIL 17.—There will be congregations on the following days of the Easter Term:—Wednesday May 6, Wednesday May 20, Wednesday June 3, at eleven; Thursday June 11, (Stat.) B.D. Comm. at ten; Wednesday June 24, Saturday July 4, Monday July 6, at eleven; Friday July 10, (end of term) at ten.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bishop of London, as Dean of the Chapel Royal, held a confirmation on Thursday in the Chapel Royal. It was attended by a very numerous party of the juvenile Nobility and Gentry. The QUEEN and Prince GEORGE of Cambridge were present at the performance of the ceremony.

His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY held a confirmation at Bow Church, Chesham, on Thursday.

The Rev. Mr. LOCKWOOD, the new Prebendary of Canterbury, read himself on Monday last.

Lord STURTON: A large quantity of excellent sheeting, the gift of the Rev. T. L. BURNETT, Vicar of this parish, was given away to the necessitous poor at the vestry-room on Wednesday the 25th ult. In addition to which annual gift, the Rev. gentleman has bestowed the liberal donation of 100l. towards the very extensive Free School now erecting by public subscription in the parish.

A subscription has been commenced by a few of the spirited Churchmen in Pendleton, for the purpose of taking down the old Sunday School, and erecting a new one upon a more extended scale. About 500l. has been raised in a very short space of time. The new School is to be built near the Church, in a style corresponding with that beautiful structure.

On Sunday week the new Church recently erected at Spotland, in the parish of Rochdale, was opened for divine service, when sermons were preached by the Rev. W. R. HAY, Vicar of Rochdale, and the Rev. F. COTTON, incumbent. After each service collections were made which amounted to upwards of 1071. 15s. The Church is calculated to seat about 1,600 persons, 800 of which are free.

The ancient Cathedral of Armagh is about to be restored, a meeting having been recently held, at which resolutions were adopted with that object. The Primate of Ireland has subscribed 8,000l. towards the work of restoration, and other subscriptions have been received to the amount of nearly 5,000l.

The Lord Bishop of CHESTER has appointed the Rev. Dr. ANGLIN to be one of the Wardens and Governors of the Free Grammar School at St. Bees, in the room of the late Rev. J. FLEMING, the nomination having devolved upon his Lordship in consequence of the surviving Governors not having filled up the vacancy within the time limited by the School Statutes.

Sir JOHN BULLER YARDE BULLER, Bart., M.P., has subscribed 100l. towards the erection of the New Church at Hoxton; and Col. HUG A BALLE, one of the Members for the Borough, 250l.

A quarterly meeting of the Worcester Deanery District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, was held at the Episcopal Palace, on Wednesday the 8th inst., at which the Lord Bishop of the Diocese presided. It appeared from the statement made by the Secretary, the Rev. A. WHEELER, that the number of books and tracts issued from the Depository during the quarter ending the 31st of March, was 3,044, in which are included, bibles 122, testaments 243, prayer books, 420, other bound books 188, psalters 32, tracts 2,020.

The Rev. W. H. HAYNGAL, Rector of Astley, Worcestershire, at his title-audit a few days since, made a reduction on his titles of ten per cent., being the third reduction during the last five years.

On Monday Great Tom of Lincoln, having been lately resuscitated, started from the foundery of Mr. MEARS, at Whitechapel, to his former residence, attended on the first stage by a vast concourse of persons. The weight of this enormous bell is above five tons, and it has been recast from the metal of the old bell, which had long been out of repair. It was conveyed to his destination on a carriage drawn by eight horses.

An abstract relating to the Irish Church, and taken from the returns made in 1833 to the Privy Council, has just been printed. As it bears directly upon the great question, which now occupies the attention of Parliament, we take from this document the following statement:—The total number of benefices in Ireland is 1,940; 845 of the incumbents are resident; 460 are non-resident; and 35 benefices are vacant, or no returns have been made. Of the 490 non-resident incumbents, 162 are exempt from residence as residing on other benefices, as Chaplains, Officials in Ecclesiastical Courts, Fellows of Colleges, Masters of Public Schools, Church Dignitaries, &c.; 117 have licenses in consequence of infirmity, want of usefulness of a residence, &c.; and 187 are non-resident without license or exemption, but 83 of them perform the duties of their parishes. Of the benefices where the incumbents are non-resident, 177 are of the annual value of 300l. and upwards, and 124 under that sum. The number of Curates employed in Ireland is 365, of whom 118 are non-resident. There are 10 Curates whose stipend is under 100l.; 17 from 101. 20l.; 14 from 201. to 300l.; 4 from 301. to 400l.; 6 from 401. to 500l.; 10 from 501. to 600l.; 29 from 601. to 700l.; 154 from 701. to 800l.; 19 from 801. to 900l.; 28 from 901. to 1000l.; 33 from 1001. 1100l.; and 30 above that sum.

STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING.

During the week, the fluctuation in Consols has not been of much importance, the general quotation for the Account having been 92 1/2 alternately buyers and sellers.

The Settlement of the Account in the Foreign Market passed over on the 16th without any defalcation. It proved a decided Bear Account, as respects the Transatlantic Bonds, in which there has been a most extraordinary advance.

The Paris journals of Thursday are almost wholly filled with reports of the sixth days day's debate in the Chamber of Deputies upon the American claims. Wednesday's discussion derived considerable interest from a speech of above three hours' duration, which the celebrated Royalist advocate, M. Berryer, delivered against the measure, and to the merits of which and its powerful effect over the Chamber, the organs of all parties save those of the Ministry, bear testimony.

Addresses to Sir Robert Peel have been pouring in throughout the week. The parchment-makers declare that since the rage for addressing the Right Hon. Bart., the demand for their commodity has increased tenfold.

RUSSELL'S MENAGERIE.—The lower orders have frequently a very happy way of showing their wit; and often by a shrewd sarcasm "catching the manners living as they rise."

A Scotch paper says—"Every where the country is rousing itself in support of Ministers, and to crush the factious opposition offered to Government by Irish rebels and Papists, London atheists, and Scottish infidels and volunteers, with which godless crew, it seems, a section of the ostent have agreed to work, till they can subvert all our most hallowed institutions in Church and State."

The Cork City Election Committee, have come to the decision that the sitting Members, Colonel Chatterton and J. Lister, Esq., are not duly returned to serve in the present Parliament for the city of Cork, but that the petitioners, D. Callaghan, Esq., and Dr. Baldwin, were duly elected, and ought to have been returned; that the petition against the return, and the opposition to it, were neither frivolous nor vexatious.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the Irish Church, and to report upon the number of adherents to the Establishment in that country, have nearly finished their labours. It is expected that their report will be ready to be presented to the legislature before the end of next month.

CIVIC PATRIOTISM.—It is at length admitted by one of the most "liberal" of the London body corporate, that the different Committees of the Common Council could not be got together for the purpose of business without the temptation of the good dinners which are provided on such occasions, at an expense of 4000l. per annum!

As Sir Robert Wilson was driving his cabriolet down St. James's-street, between four and five on Thursday afternoon, the horse suddenly fell, nearly opposite Hoode's clubhouse. Sir Robert, though ejected from his seat, escaped unhurt, but the horse, a fine animal, was much injured, the pavement being covered with his blood.

Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, a most destructive fire broke out in the shop of Mr. Gregory, oilman, Newington-caneway, which burnt fearfully for some time, but by the timely exertions of the firemen, it was ultimately subdued with less destruction of property than was at first anticipated. We are sorry to say that a fireman, named Pope, in endeavouring to check the raging element, broke his thigh and dislocated his shoulder.

NEUTRALITY IN TIME OF DANGER to the Church, an Abandonment of the Faith and very short-sighted Worldly Policy: an Admission to the Members of the Church of England, delivered in a SERMON at South Hackney Church, on Sunday, April 5th, 1835. By the Rev. H. H. NORRIS, M.A. Rector of the said Parish; Prebendary of St. Paul's and Llandaff, and Chaplain to the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place; Cochran, Strand; Cock, Fleet-street; and Wix, New Bridge-street.

A SERMON upon the PRESENT CRISIS; dedicated to the Ministers of the King, to the Ministers of God, and to the Ministered People. By the Rev. EDWARD THOMPSON, B.A., Rector of Kegworth, Notts. Published by Longman and Co., London; Heskin and Co., Nottingham; and other Booksellers.

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Just published, in 1 vol. 12mo., price 6s. 6d. cloth.

A HISTORY of GREECE. By THOMAS KEIGHTLEY. Author of the "Outlines of History," in Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia. As a work of extensive research and acute investigation, Mr. Keightley's History has few competitors, and we are sure it will be gladly received by classical scholars.—Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman.

ANALYSIS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. Just published, price 6d.

A LIST and ANALYSIS of the MEMBERS of the present HOUSE OF COMMONS, at the time of Sir R. Peel's retirement from Government, on Wednesday the 8th of April. Showing which, and how many of the Members have, on one or more occasions, supported by their votes, the late Premier; and how many, in the five great divisions of the present Session, have invariably given hostile votes. Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row.

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RINGWORM IN CHRIST'S HOSPITAL. MR. PLUMBE'S ADDRESS to the GOVERNORS, with Rules for the Management of all Children affected with this Disease, during vacations, is republished, with an Appendix, by Fitzhugh Wilson, Royal Exchange, price 1s. 6d. of whom may be had, PLUMBE'S WORK on SKIN DISEASES. 14, Southampton-street, 19th April, 1835.

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THE LIFE of Lieutenant-General SIR JOHN MOORE, K.B. By his Brother, JAMES CARRICK MOORE, Author of "A Narrative of the Campaigns of the British Army in Spain." John Murray, Albemarle-street.

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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 123.

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GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, For the Week ending April 11th. Table with columns for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Duty on Foreign, and various grades of flour, with prices per Imperial Quarter and per bushel.

BIRTHS. On the 13th inst., the lady of John Fetherston, Esq., of Packwood House, of a daughter. On Good Friday, the wife of the Rev. James Bewsher, Richmond, Surrey, of a son.

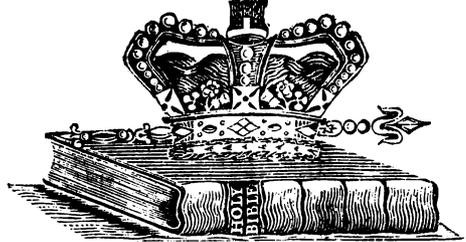
On the 15th inst., at Sheen-grove, Surrey, Mrs. George Bankes, of a son—At Muswell-hill, on the 16th inst., the lady of W. D. Atwood, Esq., of a daughter, still-born. On the 17th inst., in Upper Harley-street, the Hon. Mrs. Kenyon, of a son and heir—On the 11th inst., at Renesse Hall, Suffolk, the lady of Andrew Lawson, Esq. M.P., of a son—At Florence, on the 31st March, the lady of John Brymer, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED. On the 11th inst. at Croydon, George Augustus Harrison, Esq., of the Madras Army, to Sarah Elizabeth, second daughter of George Munnell Sheld, Esq., of Strood, at Cheltenham, on the 11th inst., F. Parry, Esq., late of the 17th Regiment of Lanciers, to Elizabeth Margaret, youngest daughter of John Gilbert Boyd, Esq.—On the 11th inst. at Compton Bassett, Wilts, George Sloane Stanley, second son of William Sloane Stanley, Esq., of Paulitons, to Laura, daughter of the late William Webber, Esq., of Binfield.—On the 15th inst., at Trinity Church, Chelsea, Henry Prater, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister, to Elizabeth Maclean, eldest daughter of the late Charles Kyd Bishop, Esq., of Barbadoes, on relief of Samuel Edwards, Esq., formerly Solicitor-General of the Island.—On the 8th inst., at Bondage-sur-Mer, David Brown, Junr., Esq., Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, to Mary Anne, daughter of James Taylor, Esq., of Lloyds, London.—On the 15th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Walker Smith, Esq., of Brother-ton, Yorkshire, to Isabella Sophia, relict of the late Thomas Waterhouse Will, Esq., eldest son of Dymoke Wells, Esq., of Grebby Hall, in the county of Lincoln.

DIED. On the 13th inst., at Catwick, near Beverley, in his 75th year, the Rev. John Torre, youngest son of the late Rev. James Torre, of Nyddall, in the county of York.

On the 14th inst., at his residence, Cosgrove Priory, Northamptonshire, Admiral Sir Robert Moore, aged 75—On the 14th inst., in Albemarle-street, Frances Caroline, the wife of Sir Thomas Newby, Bart.—On the 9th inst., at the Vicarage, Dawlish, aged 72, Bridget Maria Jones, the wife of the Rev. John David Perkins, D.D., Vicar of that place, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Henry Northcote, Bart., of Pynes, in that county.—In Cadogan-place, of water on the brain, Dymphna, only daughter of Captain Ellis, R.N.—At Windsor, on Sunday last, after a lingering illness, Elinor, the wife of Sir John Chapman, aged 60 years.—On the 14th inst., at Southtown, Yarmouth, Anne, the relict of the late Rev. Edw. Valpy, D.D., aged 70.—On the 12th inst., at Montpelier House, Brighton, Mrs. Rickards.—On the 25th ult., at Bath, after an illness of four days, Miss Jane Buxton, in her 46th year.—Suddenly, at Over Norton, on the 15th inst., Henry Thomas, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Dawkins, aged eleven years.

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VOL. XV.—No. 750.

SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1835.

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NEW ITALIAN ARIETS AND DUETS, by VACCAJ and GABUSSI, published by T. BOOSEY and Co., at their Foreign Musical Library, 28, Holles-street, Oxford-street.—NEW ARIETS BY VACCAJ. 1. La Fedella. Ariet. Contralto. 2s. 6d. 2. Lo Sveziero, Canzone Campestre. 2s. 3. Il Figlio, Romanza. 2s. 4. La Madre, Romanza. 2s. 5. La Rimebranza, Ariet. 2s. 6. La Torno—La Criudella. Each 2s. 7. La Spina—L'Onza—La Pastorella. Each 1s. 6d. VACCAJ'S NEW PRACTICAL METHOD OF ITALIAN SINGING, without the use of Solfege, with Text in English and Italian. 15s.

THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY are most respectfully made acquainted that the EXTENSIVE WARE-ROOMS of Messrs. MILLS and EDWARDS will present, during the approaching season, the most effective Display of useful and elegant FURNITURE, suitable to every description of building, which has ever been exhibited at one Establishment in this metropolis. Their ECONOMICAL SYSTEM OF FURNISHING, so generally known and approved, will be continued by them, and in no instance will they permit any but their own manufacture to be sold on the premises.

THE SINGULAR SPINNING CHINTZES they are now introducing, they flatter themselves will meet with the approbation of the Public; at the same time they consider it necessary to say they are not responsible for any inferior imitations of their designs which are selling by other houses in London as the production of Mills and Edwards.—No. 134, Oxford-street, near Hanover-square.

CARPETS.—LAWSON and RILEY, Manufacturers to His Majesty and H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, have a most choice and splendid Assortment of the finest fabrics, in Royal Velvet, Edinburgh, and Scotch Qualities, with every other description of British manufacture. ORIENTAL CARPETS.—Among their collection will be some of the most rare and beautiful productions of very recherche character, and of unusual dimensions. TOURNAI CARPETS.—Being the Agents for this celebrated manufacture, they can furnish to any design or dimensions.—Warehouse, 19 and 20, Old Bond-street.

TO THE NOBILITY AND PUBLIC.—To be disposed of at a very pious, and truly magnificent Stock of Silk Merceury, Linen Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, and Furnery; also the superb and fashionable Stock of Millinery, Dresses, and Cloaks, of the ROYAL EMPORIUM, opposite the Mansion-house, of relinquishing the above departments of their business, for the purpose of converting the whole extensive Establishment into one Grand Civic Emporium of Upholstery, Carpets, and Cabinet Furniture, together with various other articles, including that now on hand of Cabinet Furniture, together with their IMMEDIATELY, and at a very low price, and at a very early hour, in order to make the necessary and special alterations during the early part of this season. The present is an unusually desirable opportunity, affording to all rich and economical purchasers generally, the selection from one of the very best descriptions of the prices of the most inferior. The Sale to commence on Monday next, the 27th instant, and following days, at ten o'clock each day. Nos. 9 and 10, Mansion House-street.

ALEX. STOUT, CDEIT, &c.—W. G. FIELD and Co. beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine BURTON, DORCHESTER BEER, and PRESTON PANS ALES, Pale Ale as prepared for India, are now on hand, and of the most superior quality, and at a very superior price, and as well as their FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS, of a very superior class.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

MR. VAUGHAN'S CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT, April 26th; to commence at Two o'clock precisely.—PART I. Overture and Anthem, "O come let us sing unto the Lord." (Handel)—Aria, Miss Clara Novello, "Deh per questo." (Mozart)—Scene from "Tranillo Love," Hark, my Darling, Miss F. Healey (pupil of Mr. Phillips) and Mr. Phillips, (Purcell)—Air, "Faithless Knave," harmonized for four voices, Mrs. W. Knvyett, Messrs. Terrail, Vaughan, and Sale, (Grottoes)—Song, Mr. Phillips, "Revenge! Timotheus cries," (Handel)—Introduction and Grand Rondo (brilliant), "Le Retour a Londres," Pianoforte, Mr. Schulz, (Hummel)—Ballad, Mrs. W. Knvyett, "Bid me not forget thy smile," (W. Knvyett)—Duo, Madame Stockhausen and Mr. Parry, Jun., "Se un istante," (Mercadante)—Cantata, Mr. Braham, "Let the dreadful engine," (Purcell)—Aria, Madlle. Grist, "Selvaggio from a Grand Mass, the Solo by Mrs. Bishop, Messrs. Terrail, Hawkins, and Beamy, (Haydn).—PART II. Overture, Oberon, (Weber)—New Song, Mrs. Bishop, "To thee, O Lord"—Flute Obligato, Mr. Nicholson, (Bishop)—Ode, "The Transient and the Eternal," interspersed with Solo, Duet, Trio, Quartet, and Chorus, (A. Romberg)—Scena, Madame Stockhausen, "Si lo sento," (Spohr)—Glee, "Return, bless'd days," (by particular desire) Messrs. Hawkins, Vaughan, Hawes, and Beamy, "Obligato, Mr. Mackintosh, and Mr. Nathan, "Angels of Life"—Bassoon Obligato, Mr. Mackintosh; (Colcott)—Terzetto, Madame Stockhausen, Mrs. Bishop, and Mrs. W. Knvyett, "Le faccio un inchino, (Cimarosa)—Grand Chorus, "Father, we adore thee," (Haydn). Leader, Mr. F. Cramer; Conductor, Mr. W. Knvyett.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of Mr. Vaughan, 89, Great Portland-street; and at the principal Music Shops.

GREAT CONCERT ROOM, KING'S THEATRE.—MR. MOSCHELES has the honour to announce that his MORNING CONCERT will take place at the above Room, on FRIDAY NEXT, May 1st, when he will have the assistance of Mlle. Giulietta Grisi, Mme. Caradori Allen, Miss Masson, Miss C. Novello, Miss K. Robson, Signor Lablache, Messrs. Parry, Jun., Machin, E. Hawkins, J. Hobbs, and Signor Rubini. In the course of the Concert will be performed, Mr. Moscheles' new MS. Overture to "Joan of Arc"; Beethoven's Grand Concerto for Piano, Violin, and Violoncello, by Messrs. Moscheles, Mori, and Lindley, with Orchestral Accompaniments; and Maurer's celebrated Concerto for Four Violins, by Messrs. Mori, Wolf, Biagrove, and Elison. Mr. Moscheles will play for the first time, his new MS. Concerto-Pathétique (first movement), a Brilliant Rondo, and an Eccequodam Fantasia. Leader, Mr. F. Cramer; Conductor, Sir G. Smart.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. Moscheles, No. 3, Chester-place, Regent's Park; at the Box-office, King's Theatre; and at the principal Music Shops. Boxes to be had of Mr. Moscheles only.

KING'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square.—Under the immediate Patronage and in the Presence of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent and the Princess VICTORIA.—Mr. J. B. SALE, Musical Instructor to H.R.H. the Princess VICTORIA, has the honour to announce that his Annual MORNING CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY, May 8th, at Two o'clock, precisely, at the above Rooms, in King's Theatre, Messrs. Parry, Jun., Machin, E. Hawkins, J. Hobbs, and Signor Rubini. In the course of the Concert will be performed, Mr. Moscheles' new MS. Overture to "Joan of Arc"; Beethoven's Grand Concerto for Piano, Violin, and Violoncello, by Messrs. Mori, Wolf, Biagrove, and Elison. Mr. Moscheles will play for the first time, his new MS. Concerto-Pathétique (first movement), a Brilliant Rondo, and an Eccequodam Fantasia. Leader, Mr. F. Cramer; Conductor, Sir G. Smart.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. Moscheles, No. 3, Chester-place, Regent's Park; at the Box-office, King's Theatre; and at the principal Music Shops.

MR. MORIS' ANNUAL EVENING CONCERT, at the CONCERT ROOM, KING'S THEATRE, on FRIDAY, May 13, 1835, at Eight o'clock. Performers—Madlle. Giulietta Grisi, Madame Caradori Allen, Madame Stockhausen, Madlle. Brambilla, Miss Bruce, Miss Lucy, and Miss Masson; Signori Rubini, Ivanhoff, Tamburini, Lablache, Curioni, Begrez, and Giubilei. Mr. Moscheles, a Fantasia on the Piano-forte; Mr. Leonard Schulz, a Fantasia on the Guitar; M. Bichonson, of the Royal Academy of Music, a Fantasia on the Flute; Mr. Mori, a new Concerto for Solo; first time of performance; a new Fantasia, entitled "Souvenir de Vienne, de Paris, et de Londres"; Maurer's Grand Concerto for Four Violins principal with Messrs. Wolf, Tolbecque, and Elison. The Grand Symphony by Sp. ar. The Power of Sound, which created so great a sensation at the first Philharmonic Concert. Grand Overture, The Isles of Fingal, by Mendelssohn Bartholdy. The Band will be on the grand scale of former years. Leaders, Messrs. F. Cramer and Mori; Conductor, Sir G. Smart.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had at Mori and Lavender, 28, New Bond-street—New Musical Subscription Library.

SINGING and the PIANOFORTE.—MR. JOSEPH DE PINNA, a native of Genoa, and of what fair-like music, has just banished the summer birds. "When rosy daylight lights," &c. &c., begs to announce his recent REMOVAL to No. 164, ALBANY-STREET, REGENT'S-PARK, where he continues to give instruction in the above branches of education and accomplishment. A long experience in qualifying Vocalists and Pianists for the Stage, the Concert-room, and as Teachers, and in instructing many amateurs amongst the Nobility and Gentry, enables Mr. de Pinna, by adapting his system of tuition to the particular views of his pupils, to ensure their progressive and permanent improvement.

MUSICAL ACADEMY, 24, Russel-place, Fitzroy-square.—MR. MORIS, of the REGENT'S-PARK, has the honour to announce that his Academy is now open for the reception of Pupils, for instruction upon the system of Musical Education so successfully introduced by Mr. Logier, joined by the celebrated Mr. Kalkbrenner; and which is now generally adopted on the Continent.

In following this system of musical instruction, Mrs. de Misses Morris feel it necessary to explain, that the principal difference between it and the method pursued by Mr. Logier, is in the principles of instruction, and that the theory of music are taught from the commencement, with practical lessons on the Piano-forte; whilst, by the former method, thorough Bass was made a separate study, after the attainment of practical knowledge.

The general adoption of this system of Musical Education is damped only by the great expense attendant on the fitting up of Academies, which require to be furnished with a number of instruments of the best description for a corresponding number of Pupils, and in separate rooms, for the purpose of instruction; and the doubt of its excellence, borne out, as it is, by the written and published opinions of Hummel, Kalkbrenner, M. Clementi, J. B. Cramer, Spohr, Wesley, Shield, and others of great eminence in the musical world. Mrs. de Misses Morris having had the honour to instruct the daughters of many of the Nobility and other persons of distinction, possess the strongest letters of approval and certificates of qualification, which can be seen at their Academy; and where their prospects, with terms, and every information, with the most satisfactory references, may be obtained. Pupils instructed at their own residences, if required; and Ladies' Schools also attended.

MR. HENRI HEIZ will arrive in London on Saturday, the 25th inst. His terms for Lessons, &c., can be obtained at Messrs. D'ALMAINE and CO.'S, 29, SOHO-SQUARE; who have just published, by the above publisher, Company, "Vivi tu," with brilliant variations; and "La Coquette," Scene du Bal; "Les Rivaux," two Acts with variations, and New Editions of all his former Works.

ADVOUSOR or NEXT PRESENTATION.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, an ADVOUSOR or NEXT PRESENTATION (with prospect of very early possession) to a LIVING, on which there is a good parsonage-house, and the income not less than 400l. per annum. No objection to a portion of the purchase money remaining upon mortgage. Full particulars to be addressed, post-paid, to A. B., at Messrs. Chapman and Hall's, Booksellers, 186, Strand.

THE REV. J. L. NEWMARCH, M.A., Vicar of Hooton Pagnell, RECEIVES into his house a limited number of PUPILS, to instruct in the Classics, Mathematics, and general Literature. Masters attend from the neighbouring town of Doncaster to teach music, drawing, &c. The most respectable references as to scholarship and ability can be given.—For terms, &c., apply to the Rev. J. L. Newmarch, Vicarage, Hooton Pagnell, near Doncaster.

PRIVATE TUTOR, whose course of instruction comprehends the Greek and Latin Classics, with versification, English Composition, English Literature, and the Mathematics, wishes to be introduced to a Gentleman whose attendance at the University has been interrupted.—Apply to the Librarian, 108, Piccadilly.

TO SINGLE LADIES, INVALIDS, &c.—An eligible opportunity now offers, in the family of a Medical Gentleman pleasantly situated in a retired town on the Cotswold Hills, on moderate terms, for a Lady, or two Sisters, desirous of a comfortable home. The advantages of carriage and horse exercise, with many other comforts, render the vacancy very desirable.—Apply to J. Bailey, Esq., Surgeon, &c., King street, Holborn.

LONDON PRICES OF TEAS IN CHESTS, or TEN POUND BAGS or BOXES.—April, 1835. Buba in Congo Chests, 2s. 10d. to 3s.; Company's, 3s. to 3s. 1d.; Congou, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; Capers, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; Green Teas, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; Flowers Pekoe, 5s. 6d.; New Orange Pekoe, 5s. 6d.; Old, 4s. Dealers should note that reports; they should visit London, and judge for themselves at this eventful crisis.—The price of Tea on the 26th inst. CHARLES HANCOCK and CO., Importers, 9, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.

SONS OF THE CLERGY.—THE REHEARSAL of the MUSIC to be performed at this Festival will take place on TUESDAY, the 5th of May, in St. Paul's Cathedral; and the ANNIVERSARY will be held on THURSDAY, the 7th of May, when a SERMON will be preached there, before H. R. the DUKE of CUMBERLAND, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops, the Lord Mayor, Sheriff, Aldermen, Clergy, and others. By the Hon. and Very Rev. GEORGE FELLOW, D.D., Dean of Norwich. Divine Service will commence at Two o'clock, and the Doors of the Cathedral will be opened on each day at One o'clock.

H. R. the DUKE of CUMBERLAND (sixth time). The Earl of Brandon (2d time). The Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry (2d time). The Lord Bishop of Hereford. The Lord Bishop of Bristol. Admiral Lord De Saumarez, G.C.B. The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P. The Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Graham, Bt. M.P. The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor. The Hon. Mr. Baron Gurney. Sir Claudius Hunter, Bt. (2d time). Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.B. Hon. Chas. Law, M.P., Rec. of London. Sir Frederick Pollock, M.P. Rev. William French, D.D. Rev. Joseph Procter, D.D. Rev. John Stesh, D.D. Robert Marnham, Esq., D.C.L. Rev. James Tate, M.A. Rev. William G. Townley, M.A. Rev. Richard Ward, M.A. James Brogden, Esq. Joseph Deafield, Esq. William J. Denton, Esq., M.P. Charles Dixon, Esq. Joseph Feilden, Esq. William Harrison, Esq. Robert Sutton, Esq.

The Performance of Music will consist of The whole of the Hallelujahs to Deum.....Handel. The Grand Communion Anthem ("Zadok the Priest").....Attwood. Cantata Domino (composed for this Charity).....Attwood. Anthem, "Lord, thou hast been our refuge," (composed expressly for this Charity).....Boyce. Conductor, Sir George Smart.—Mr. Attwood will preside at the Organ. Leader of the Band (which will consist of the Members of the Royal Society of Musicians), Mr. F. Cramer.

The Committee respectfully state, that the south-west door will be open for the admission of any Person contributing Gold, to the Galleries and Closets; and the north-west door for the admission of any Person contributing not less than Half-a-Crown, to the Choir.

Tickets for the Dinner on Thursday the 7th of May, at Six o'clock, at Merchant Tailors' Hall, Theobald's-lane, to be had of the Treasurer, Christ Harcourt, Esq., 2, Bloomsbury-place, and of Messrs. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place, and Messrs. Blandon, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. No Tickets are requisite for admission into the Cathedral.

HEALING SCHOOL SOCIETY.—THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER of this Society will take place at the Freemasons' Tavern, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of May. PRESIDENT—HENRY SIMPSON, Esq. VICE-PRESIDENT—HENRY PITMAN, Esq. STEWARDS

Thos. Shuttle, Esq. J. W. Shury, Esq. A. Middleton, Esq. E. Welch, Esq. Peter Thom, Esq. R. Platt, Esq. J. A. Cox, Esq. John Braithwaite, Esq. ALFRED NICHOLAS, Secretary.

N.B. Dinner on the Table at half-past Five o'clock precisely.

F. B. is in London, and expects to hear from L. S.A. K. HART. LITERARY ASSISTANCE WANTED, in advocating RATIONAL CHRISTIANITY. For the present, an hour or two daily, for a short period only; but it may lead to more permanent occupation.—Address C. D., Advocate, Post Office, Hampstead.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and those concerned in the Letting of FARMS.—A YOUNG MAN of active habits, who has lived on, and inspected some of the most extensive and best cultivated Estates and Parks in the Kingdom, and spent a considerable portion of his time and property in endeavouring to become conversant with every branch of modern husbandry, wishes to obtain a SITUATION as FARMING-STEWARD. The advertiser has a perfect knowledge of the western and approved management of every description of Soils; Breeding, Selling, Rearing, and Potting of Stock; Cultivation of forest and ornamental Trees, &c. &c. Should the above fall in procuring the advertiser a situation, he will be willing to treat with any Gentleman for a Farm of from 300 to 500 acres, a proportionate part of which must be pasture, and the remainder adapted for the cultivation of Swedish Turnips, Barley, Clover, and Wheat.—N.B. No objection to undertake the management of a Farm for the proportion of a commission with reasonable success. The most respectable testimonials as to character and capability may be obtained. Apply, if by letter post paid, to A. B., Mr. Pool's, 6, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London.

MR. LITTLEWORT, Surgeon-Dentist, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED from Ludgate-hill, to No. 12, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, where he continues to perform every operation on the Teeth and Gums; also to undertake those cases of Artificial Teeth and Palates in which other members of the Profession have failed.—At home from Ten till Five.

TO BE SOLD, a Bay MARE, to ride or drive. She is 15½ hands high—safe and fast in all her paces, and is well calculated for a four-wheeled coach, or full-sized gig. Price Forty Guineas.—Inquire of Mr. Blackwell, Coachandler, Camberwell.

CHIMNEY PIECE.—TO BE SOLD for less than a Tenth of its first Cost, a handsome MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECE, old-fashioned, and fit for a large room. At Milligan's, Marble Mason, Portland Road, nearly facing Devonshire-street, Marylebone.

NOBLE MANSION, with or without Land, one hour and a half's drive from the Metropolis, to be LET for the Season. It is calculated for the reception of a Family of distinction, and is seated in a finely wooded Deer Park, of several hundred Acres.—Apply to Messrs. Brooks and Heigler, Surveyors and Land Agents, 28, Old Bond-street.

HYDE-PARK and KENSINGTON-GARDENS.—To be LET on LEASE, by Mr. REID, a very delightful and substantially-built RESIDENCE, adapted for the accommodation of a Noblemen or Family of distinction; most beautifully situated, commanding a full view of Hyde Park, the Serpentine River, and Kensington Gardens; the apartments spacious, lofty, and well arranged, with an additional story to the house, and every domestic convenience; wash-house, laundry, coach-house, and stable. N.B. A Few to be sold in Albemarle Chapel.—To be viewed by tickets, which, with particulars, may be had of Mr. Reid, successor to the late Mr. John Robins, No. 170, Regent-street.

CAPITAL SPACIOUS PREMISES at the West End of the Metropolis, with an extensive range and considerable depth, to be LET on LEASE, by Mr. REID, for a Term of Years, as may be agreed, a capital and very commodious RESIDENCE, situated in a very conspicuous part of the West-end of the Metropolis, occupying a very considerable frontage, and running back 150 feet, communicating with another street. The Residence is very commodiously planned, replete with conveniences, large open yard, warehouses, stables, coach-house, and arched vaults; the Premises are well adapted for a Banker, Public Institution, or any concern where extent of room is required.—Particulars of Mr. Reid, successor to the late Mr. John Robins, No. 170, Regent-street.

NEAR the REGENT'S PARK, and in the vicinity of the DENCE, on which a very considerable sum has been expended within these few years, of a Family of distinction, and is seated in a finely wooded Deer Park, of several hundred Acres.—Apply to Messrs. Brooks and Heigler, Surveyors and Land Agents, 28, Old Bond-street.

STEAM NAVIGATION between the TOWN of STOCKTON and LONDON.—The Stockton and London Union Steam Navigation Company's first class Steam Packet, JAMES WATT, James Carrell, Commander, will resume her station for the season, and depart, from J. Wilkinson and Co.'s and C. Martin's Wharfs, Stockton, for the St. Katherine's Dock Steam Packet Wharf, London, on TUESDAY, 26th instant; and will continue to leave STOCKTON every TUESDAY, day-tide, one hour before high water, and St. Katherine's Steam Packet Wharf, London, every FRIDAY evening, commencing on Tuesday, 26th inst., calling off Whitby in going and returning. Passage—State Cabin, 2l. 2s. 6d.; Fore Cabin, 1l. 7s. 6d., including Provisions and Steward's Fees. For Freight or Passage, apply at John Wilkinson and Co.'s, or C. Martin's Wharf, Stockton-on-Tees, and in London, at the General Steam Packet Wharf, St. Katherine's Dock.

DAY'S SHORT-NAP BEAVER HATS, 2ls., resemble superior fine cloth; a new, elegant, and most gentlemanly Hat; consisting of a combination of good qualities hitherto unknown in the manufacture of Beaver Hats; they need only to be seen to be universally worn. Price 21s. Servants' best Hats, 16s.—251, Regent-street, west side, two doors from Oxford-street. N.B. Be particular in the number, 251.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

W. THOMSON, Cross-lane, St. Mary at Hill, wine-merchant—J. S. JONES, Ram-gate, dealer in fancy articles.

BANKRUPTS.

F. ROBERT and C. MARRIS, Haverham, school-keepers. Atts. Cropper and Co., Beaulieu-street—W. SAYERS, Hoxham, Sussex, baker. Atts. Dwyer and Co., Beaulieu-buildings, Chancery-lane—W. HARRIS, Fareham, Southampton, cattle salesman. Atts. Bishop, Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane; Hannan, Shaftesbury—R. ORD, Bishopthorpe, Yorkshire, dealer. Atts. Cape, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn; Champion, York—T. SMALLWOOD, Birmingham, grocer. Atts. Alexander and Co., Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London; W. WILLIAMS, Pontypridd, Montgomeryshire, shopkeeper. Atts. Williams, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn; Davis, Abingdon-street, T. RAYNER, Manchester, victualler. Atts. Booth, Manchester; Johnson and Co., Temple, London.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

G. WARD and E. WARD, Chancery-lane, builders—J. NOBLE, Newcastle upon-Tyne, merchant—J. PENRICE and M. ANDREW, Old Change, Manchester warehouseman—W. CHEETHAM, Austrian Friars, Old Broad-street, gunpowder merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

R. W. SAVAGE, Great Rider-street, St. James's, dealer. Att. Parker, Fish-street-hill—T. L. TERRY, Cornhill, vintner. Att. Gould, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Within—D. T. VE, Weybridge, cattle and sheep steerman. Atts. Smith and Co., Southampton-street, Bloomsbury—T. BROWNE, Northampton, tin-plate worker. Atts. King, Tokenhouse-yard; Markham, Northampton—W. HOGARTH, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, builder. Atts. Gibson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; S. G. S. Swain and Co., Friesland-place, Old Leury, London—T. BACKHOUSE, Wakefield, Yorkshire, plumber. Atts. Preston, Tokenhouse-yard, London; Witham, Wakefield.

The House of Commons met on Monday, when the Marquess of Chandos gave notice that on the 18th of May he would call the attention of the House to the distress of the agriculturists.—A short conversation took place on the question of adjournment, which Mr. F. BARRING proposed should be to the 12th of May.—Colonel SIBTHORP objected to the length of the adjournment, and the faces of the Ministers, which he believed to be the index of their minds.—Mr. SINCLAIR, after alluding to the Ionic column which composed the new Ministry, prophesied a speedy dissolution of their power.—Mr. SAUNDERS gave notice for a future day "That no person who should be appointed to an ecclesiastical dignity should be considered to have any vested interest in it which would entitle him to compensation in case it should subsequently be suppressed."—Sir R. WORTSLEY stated that on the Hon. and Learned Member's making that motion he should move that the oath he had taken should be read. (Great Cheering.)—The House then adjourned to Tuesday the 12th of May.

THE SPHYGMOMETER.—LANCET versus LANCET.

In the LANCET, 27th of September, 1854, this instrument is thus spoken of in pages 22 and 27:—"The Sphygmometer promises materially to advance medicine as an exact science—a tooling, unfortunately, a mass of doctrines, consisting, for the most part, of mere opinions and hypotheses."—"We have bestowed considerable space on the description of Dr. Harrison's instrument, because we think highly of the results which it promises to medicine, and because we can speak of its utility from experience."—"We trust to see it soon in the hands of every physician, and from the spirit of observation which prevails so extensively in the rising generation of practitioners, we venture to predict that 'a correct theory of the pulse' will be one of its first fruits."—P. H. G.

"MY LIFE."—A book from such a pen as that of the author of the *Stories of Waterloo* is always welcome. No writer of the present day possesses a greater power over his readers, whether to move them by scenes of deep pathos, or to excite them by his unflinching gaiety and the buoyancy of his humour. Indeed Mr. Maxwell has happily said that of placing his reader on the same easy footing as *My Life* may in some measure be called the autobiography of the author, and perhaps few lives present greater variety than that of Mr. Maxwell. His present volumes will rank beside that soul stirring work, *Wild Sports of the West*; it equally abounds with quaint anecdotes, racy touches of character, and graphic power of description, especially as regards Irish life.

COWPER'S COMPLETE WORKS.—A complete edition of this exemplary Christian poet, with his life, letters, and "private correspondence," edited by the Rev. Mr. Grimshawe, is now in course of publication, in monthly volumes, by Messrs. Saunders and Odey. Vols. 1 and 2 are now before us, and may fairly compete with the most elegant of this class of fashionable literature both in external appearance and beauty of typography and illustration—the latter from original drawings (made expressly for the work) by the Findens. To say that the editor is competent to the task he has undertaken, is but to use warm praise: no better could have been selected, whether we judge from his religious character, or his high literary reputation. We have only to add, that the getting up of the work is highly creditable to the artists engaged, and the literary world are greatly indebted to the spirited publishers for giving the works of one of the most popular poets of England, in an elegant and portable size, and at a price which will render it attainable by all classes of readers.—*Courier Herald*.

THE HON. MRS. NORRIS'S NOVEL.—We are requested to state that the Hon. Mrs. Norton's novel, *The Wife and Woman's Reward*, will be published on Wednesday next by Messrs. Saunders and Odey, Conduit-street, Hanover-square. Agents—for Ireland, J. Cumming, Dublin; for Scotland, Bell and Bradute, Edinburgh.

MRS. SHELLEY'S NEW NOVEL, "LOOKER."—We cannot, observes the *Morning Post*, better embody our opinion of this new work by the Author of "Frankenstein," than by saying, that it seems to us a softened reflection of the elevated and ennobling philosophy of one of the most original thinkers and eloquent writers of his own, or indeed of any day—the author of the "Thoughts on Man," whose burning eloquence Mrs. Shelley would seem to have inherited, and with whose pure and generous philosophy, her pages are deeply imbued. The delineation of the varieties of female character, their origin, and their influence, is exquisitely drawn; and more than one of the portraits is equal, in expression and in finish, to any which we have ever seen.—*Edinburgh Review*.

M. DE LAMARTINE'S *Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, Syria, &c.*, now on the eve of publication, will comprise a narrative of the recent travels of this distinguished writer in the countries wherein the great and solemn events occurred which form the foundation of our religion.

The character of Lamartine, as a man of pious enthusiasm, as well as of highly cultivated temperament, peculiarly fitted him for exploring and describing those sacred regions, every part of which is consecrated to the Christian. De Lamartine visited the Holy City in the spirit of a pilgrim.

LORD BOLINGBROKE.—With the exception of a brief memoir by Goldsmith, no account, we believe, has yet been given of the life of St. John (the celebrated friend of Pope and rival of Harley), Earl of Oxford. It is a defect in modern literature that no adequate biography of so distinguished a statesman, philosopher, and man of the world, should exist. The announcement of a new and circumstantial memoir will, therefore, be hailed with welcome. The period at which Lord Bolingbroke lived was one of the most eventful in modern history; so that, independently of the interest arising from the main subject of the work, its pages will present numerous sketches of the famous contemporaries of St. John.

LEIPZIG FAIR.—The general book catalogue for Easter fair, 1826, gives the names of the principal German publishers, and the number of works published by each. The catalogue contains 4,193 articles, of which 3,767 are ready for delivery; the number of publishers is 487, which makes on an average eight for each; but the great houses have published from twenty to seventy works each.

BIRMINGHAM LOYAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.—This society, lately established in Birmingham, is daily receiving additions to its numbers, and already includes the names of most of the respectable and influential gentlemen of the borough; among others, we are informed that the names of the Right Hon. Lord Colthorpe and the Hon. Frederick Colthorpe have been lately added to the list of its Vice-Presidents. As the society seeks mainly to promote a union of good fellowship among men of Conservative principles, without any distinction of classes, and without making any amount of subscription necessary to membership, it is confidently expected that the benefit of the society, and the advantages to be derived from becoming members, will be earnestly sought after and highly appreciated among their Conservative friends of the working and lower classes.—*Birmingham Advertiser*.

THEATRICALS.

DRURY-LANE.—The *Easter piece* at this house was a new domestic drama, called *The Noble Forger*, an adaptation of a piece produced in Paris about two years ago. The following is a sketch of the story and its incidents:—*Brassstoun* (Mr. Warde) and *Cressfield* (Mr. Denville) are the two forgers. *Cressfield* has been the seducer of his brother soldier in a moment of despair, induced by poverty, and exercises over him a most tyrannical power. *Brassstoun* has a daughter, *Diana* (Miss E. Tree), whom he tenderly loves, and has been persuaded to affiance to *Cressfield*, but evokes his promise on her strong opposition to the choice of her father and her declared attachment to *Edward Glebeband* (Mr. Vining), a young farmer. Exasperated at this *Cressfield* determines upon revenge, and gives information to the police officers of *Glebeband* and his companion, *Hatty Ducket*, (Mr. Harley), having in their possession, and being guilty of uttering forged notes, which notes he had contrived, by means of gambling accomplices, should be their winnings at a country fair. They are tried on the charge and acquitted. *Cressfield* then offers the alternative to *Brassstoun* of becoming the victim by *Cressfield's* turning King's evidence, or accepting him as a son-in-law. This is resolutely refused, and *Cressfield* departs to give information. While absent, *Brassstoun* gathers resolution, and consumes in a furnace prepared for the purpose the implements of his guilt, and the fatal packets of forged bank-notes. He has not completed his task when *Cressfield* returns, and demands entrance, which is delayed until every vestige is apparently destroyed. The officers are then admitted. They commence their search by tearing down the fire attached to the furnace, and leave the room. The moment they are gone *Cressfield* perceives a remnant of a note unconsumed, and makes himself master of it. *Brassstoun* directly locks the doors, throws the keys into the furnace, and entreats for the surrender of this evidence of his criminality. This is denied, unless he will consent to receive his accuser as his son-in-law. He refuses, and produces a pair of swords, and again demands the relic of the note, attempts to snatch it, and the duel he has provoked ensues, which ends in each being mortally wounded. The remains of the note in the contest are caught by *Brassstoun*, and *Edward Glebeband* enters, accompanied by the officers, in time to take it from the dying man, who dies comparatively happy in the belief that his daughter will be married to the man she loves, her name untainted by the guilt of her father. The different characters in this drama were ably represented—particularly the one assigned to Miss E. Tree—and the incidents appeared to excite a more than ordinary degree of interest. Its repetition was announced amid considerable applause.

COVENT GARDEN.—The novelty here was a melo-drama, made up of improbabilities, or rather impossibilities, called *Carminhan, or the Drowned Crew*. The piece takes its name from a person who had been once commander of a piratical vessel, who had indulged in every crime, and as a termination to his career of robbery and murder, sank the vessel, together with himself and the whole crew, at the Nikkur Hoik on the coast of the Hebrides. It is evident that this drama was intended solely as a vehicle for scenery, and in that respect it was successful. Several of the scenes are very striking, particularly one representing the rising of the waters, which discloses the wreck of the ancient ship, with all her crew and her cargo of wealth. There is also a splendid view of a bay and a fishing village, which possesses much merit.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—The spirited proprietor of this theatre commenced his season on Monday with three new pieces—a new opera in two acts, the *libretto* from the pen of Miss Milford, and the music composed by Mr. Packer, of the Royal Academy, under the title of *Sadak and Kalsarab, or the Waters of Oblivion*; a new farcetta, called *My Fellow Clerk*; and a new and original drama, written by Mr. Serle, entitled *The Shadow on the Wall*. As regards the opera there appears to be some diversity of opinion—the majority of the theatrical critics pronounce it to have been a failure, but they are not so unanimous as to the cause. One asserts that "every effort was made by the principal performers—that the choruses were efficient, and the scenery and decorations were splendid;" while another declares that "the whole execution was extremely imperfect, the choruses most disgraceful, and the leading actors in bad voice;" both, however, agree, and justly so, that the music, although exhibiting some skill and judgment in the instrumental parts, was throughout heavy and deficient in melody. It has since been much improved by curtailment.—The second piece—*My Fellow Clerk*—is a very pleasant affair; and *The Shadow on the Wall*, which contains some capital music, and in which Keeley and his wife exhibited to great advantage, was warmly applauded. This is a very clever production, and we do not fail to become extremely popular.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE, having undergone a complete renovation, commenced the season on Monday with one of those splendid spectacles in the production of which Mr. Ducrow has long stood unrivalled. The leading incidents of the piece now produced are taken from the legends of *Cæsar de Lion*, and are well adapted to equestrian representation. It abounds throughout with all that can give magnificence and effect to this species of entertainment, and the wonderful precision with which the various evolutions are managed, cannot fail to excite admiration. Scenes in the circle followed, and here the remarkable exploits of Ducrow himself, and some wonderful feats of strength exhibited by an anonymous person styling himself Hercules, appeared to astonish and delight both young and old. A new melo-drama concluded the entertainments, and judging from the first night's performances, there can be no doubt that Astley's will have, as usual, a successful season.

Mrs. Nisbett has re-opened the QUEEN'S THEATRE with a very strong and effective company. The performance of the first night commenced with an operetta called *Gabrielle*; or the *Inconceivable*, which excited some merriment. A *Roland for an Oliver* followed, in which Mrs. Honey appeared as *Maria Darlington*, which character she executed very effectively. Next came a burletta called *Time Tigers*, which was succeeded by another, entitled *Female Volunteers*. In the former, Mrs. Nisbett, Mrs. Chapman, and the Misses Mandiant exhibited to great advantage; both were well received. The farce of the *Water Party*, which concluded the performance, excited a good deal of laughter.

SANLIER'S WELLS, during the recess, has undergone some alterations and improvements with a view of adding to the convenience and comfort of the audience; the internal part of the house has been tastefully decorated, and the scenery is of a decidedly improved character. The drop curtain and scene by Bengough are beautifully coloured, and in excellent taste; in fact, the whole affairs of the theatre wears a novelty and freshness that reflect great credit on the management. The piece selected for the re-opening, called *The Temple of Death*, is full of startling situations and events, and cannot fail to please the admirers of the romantic and horrible. This was succeeded by a very droll sketch, the hero of which, Mr. Vale, set forth his sorrows in a manner so ludicrously pathetic as to excite roars of laughter. A new comic pantomime, in which were exhibited some good scenery and clever tricks, concluded the entertainments.

Mr. Vaughan's annual Concert, it will be seen, takes place on Wednesday next. It is under the patronage of the Directors of the Concerts of Ancient Music, and presents a strong concentration of talent, including amongst the vocalists, Madame Caradori Allan, Madame Stockhausen, Braham, and Phillips. The composition, which have been selected for this concert, are from the works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Purcell, Hummel, Weber, &c., and cannot fail to attract a full audience.—Mori, Moscheles, Crmer, and J. B. Sale have also announced their annual concerts, each of whom offers a rich treat to the lovers of music.

Several exhibitions are now open which are well worthy the inspection of the curious. The New Water Colour Society have a rich display of paintings at Exeter Hall; and Mr. Thoms and Mr. Wyatt are each exhibiting some splendid specimens of sculpture in Old Bond-street. The Gallery of Practical Science, in Adelaide-street, has been enriched by the addition of many curious and elegant productions of art. The Colosseum has undergone many improvements since last season, and some new and splendid scenery has just been added to the other attractions of this exhibition, which must be seen to be appreciated. Mr. Cary's Hydro-oxygen Microscope is open daily in the Gallery, and Mr. Holland has a similar exhibition in New Bond-street; these are truly scientific and interesting, and will afford much amusement.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN MANCHESTER.—On Tuesday night the premises of Messrs. Smith, Hill, and Co., Old Millgate, Manchester, were broken into and robbed of property which was locked up in an iron safe in the counting-house. There were five hundred sovereigns, and 10l. and 5l. Bank of England and Manchester, notes, amounting in the whole to about 1,500*l.* It is suspected that the robbery was committed by what are called "family men." The mail from London to Worcester is to be accelerated, so that the letters will arrive at the latter city an hour earlier and may be sent off an hour later. A short time since Lord Folke transmitted a memorial to Lord Melbourne on the subject, and measures were immediately taken to accomplish the desirable object.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR-OFFICE, April 24.

4th Drag. Guards—Lieut. C. R. Archer, to be Capt. by pur. vice Fane, prom.; Cornet F. Meynell to be Lieut. by pur. vice Archer; C. Parke Ibbetson, Genl. D. de Cornet by pur. vice Meynell. 5th Drag. Guards—Assist. Surg. J. Munro, M.D. from 7th Foot, to be Assist. Surg. vice Foster, prom. 1st Dragoons—Brev. Maj. R. S. Wilkinson, from h.p. Royal Marines, to be Paymaster, vice Hans Allen, who reverts to the h.p. of the 13th Art. 1st Lt. Dragoon—Lieut. J. Child to be Capt. by pur. vice Pursey, ret.; Cornet B. Morant to be Lieut. by pur. vice Child; T. Bernard, Genl. to be Cornet by pur. vice Morant. 14th Lt. Dragoon—C. E. Doherty, Genl. to be Cornet by pur. vice Leeson, ret. 15th Lt. Dragoon—F. Sutton, Genl. to be Cornet by pur. vice Doherty, whose appointment has not taken place. Coldstream Foot Guards—E. C. W. M. Milman, Genl. to be Ensign and Lieut. by pur. vice Monk, ret. Scots Fusilier Guards—Lieut. the Hon. G. A. F. Liddell to be Lieut. and Capt. by pur. vice Rowley, ret.; 8th Bn. Genl. to be Ensign and Lieut. by pur. vice Liddell, 1st Foot—Ens. F. Nicholson to be Lieut. without pur. vice Bathurst, ret.; J. E. Sharp, Genl. to be Ensign by pur. vice Nicholson. 21st—Lieut. R. G. Williams to be Capt. by pur. vice Schwart, ret.; Sec. Lieut. A. Blair to be First Lieut. by pur. vice Williams; W. Donville, Genl. to be Sec. Lieut. by pur. vice Blair. 45th—R. T. Maunsell, Genl. to be Ensign by pur. vice Eskrine, ret. 60th—Lieut. Col. the Hon. H. R. Molyneux, from 67th, to be Lieut. Col. vice Bullock, exch. 10th—Lieut. Col. T. Bunbury, from 60th, to be Ensign by pur. vice Currie, prom. 1st Foot—Lieut. Col. T. Bunbury, from 60th, to be Lt. Col. vice Molyneux, exch. 87th—Lieut. J. Du Vernet to be Capt. by pur. vice Hay, ret.; Sec. Lieut. W. Radcliff, to be First Lieut. by pur. vice Du Vernet; A. Murray, Genl. to be Sec. Lieut. by pur. vice Radcliff. 89th—Lieut. R. T. Healy to be Capt. by pur. vice Jones, ret.; Ens. F. R. Palmer to be Lieut. by pur. vice Healy; A. Pigeot, Genl. to be Ensign by pur. vice Palmer. 92d—Capt. H. Mackay, from 1st Foot, to be Major, vice B. Bell, ret. 1st Foot—Ens. G. C. Lockhart to be Lieut. by pur. vice Murray, ret.; P. Hill, Genl. to be Ensign by pur. vice Lecky, unattached—Capt. H. Fane, from 4th Drag. Gds. to be Major by pur. vice Ens. J. Currie, from 66th Foot, to be Lieut. by pur. Hospital Staff—Surg. G. Mann, from h.p. 93d Foot, to be Surg. to the Forces, vice H. Frankling, ret.; Assist. Surg. J. Foster, M.D. from 5th Drag. Gds. to be Surg. to the Forces—To be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces—J. Sinclair, Genl. vice Blakeney, app. to the 57th Foot; J. Watkins, Genl. vice R. Bell, ret. M. Dunsford, Genl. to be Ensign; Campbell, on h.p. unatt. to be Town Major at St. Helena. Memorandum. Christian names of Ensign Lieut. and 90th Foot, are Charles Vaughan; Major W. Morris, upon h.p. unatt. and Pugh, H. Fry, upon h.p. 100th Foot. Have been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of unattached commissions, they being about to become settlers in the colonies.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Captains—A. L. Corry, to the *Barham*; W. St. John Midway, to the *Magicienne*. Commanders—W. Richardson, to the *Clio*; H. Nurse, to the *Pen*; C. F. Frankland, to the *Captain*; R. Fair, to the *Champion*. Lieutenants—F. H. K. Corbet, F. Shelley, and J. H. Windham, to the *Barham*; Hon. H. P. Carey, and J. R. Lilburn, to the *Magicienne*; H. Manson, to the *Pen*; E. H. Kenner, and R. E. Bullen, to the *Excellent*; J. Foote, to the *Sapphire*; A. Bate, to the *Tweed*; T. Chaloner, to the *Dublin*; E. Kortwright, to the *San Josef*; F. Harte, and T. R. Reid, to the *Champion*; M. Tritton, on the out-portion of Greenwich Hospital, to be Lieut. of that establishment, vice Taylor, deceased. Masters—J. Davies, to the *Barham*; B. W. Robinson, to the *Magicienne*; T. Morgan, to the *Clio*. Surgeons—W. Honey, to the *Barham*; W. Price, to the *Excellent*; H. Price, to the *Tweed*. Purveyors—H. B. Long, to the *Barham*; R. Frouson, to the *Magicienne*; W. Cotwell, to the *Clio*; J. Maddocks, to the *Excellent*; W. B. Barham, to the *Champion*; T. Harris, to the *Sparhawk*. Assistant-Surgeons—G. Mottley, to the *Plover*, to be Surgeon; A. K. Holland, of the *Blazer*, to be Surgeon; R. B. Hinds, to Plymouth Hospital; T. Nation, to the *Star*; J. Shaw, to the *Caron*. Acting Master—J. C. Colborne, to the *Sapphire*. Second Masters—Burdwood, to the *Barham*; G. R. Nicholson, to the *Magicienne*; S. Wynn, to be Master; Cox, H. Boston, to the *Barham*; R. Pique, to the *Magicienne*; the *Fairy*, Ord, to the *Caron*. Masters—A. Jeffreys, to the *Sapphire*; Cashman, to the *Jackdaw*. Boatswains—J. Eddy, Warden of Deptford Dockyard, to Sheerness yard, vice Singleton, deceased; W. Schawe, of the *Prince Regent* yacht, to be Warden of Deptford, vice Eddy. Clerks—B. Downing, to the *Tweed*; Mikin, in charge of the *Caron*.

ROYAL MARINES.—First Lieutenant—G. Hunt, to the *Sapphire*. Second Lieutenant—A. J. Moleworth, to the *Tweed*.

The Court-martial assembled at Chatham for the trial of Captain Creswell, 48th Regiment, found him guilty of the first charge—viz., of calling Captain Mathew a mean fellow, and telling him he took presents of a sergeant; and also of the second charge, viz., of telling Mrs. Mathew to go and court the drummer; and acquitted him of the third charge—viz., of striking Mrs. Mathew and using certain expressions towards her therein charged. And the Court as a punishment, sentenced Captain Creswell to be placed at the bottom of the list of Captains of his corps. But the King, in consideration of Captain Creswell's services, has granted him his full pardon, and reinstated him with the full benefit of his commission.—*Malden Gazette*.

POPERY.

(From the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*.)

To-day is the anniversary of the day on which the people of this country are made to feel through their pockets—aye, and through their souls—the insolvency of a dominant Church and the rapacity of a sinecure Clergy. The anniversary of Christian glory is the anniversary in Ireland of sectarian strife and clerical plunder. The holy season which in every other Christian country is a season of joy, and peace, and happiness, is in Ireland, by the operation of the Church and law established, made a season of feud and unseemly contention; and here the Minister of the Gospel, after celebrating the mystery of Christ's crucifixion and resurrection, descends from the communion table to the vestry and holds a turbulent court for unrighteous exaction. Fortunately an excellent act of the Whig Ministry and the Reformed Parliament, a great fountain of grievous evil has been dried up. The infamous vestry system is abolished, but there are still other taxes of the Church militant to be contemplated on this day and to-morrow, the day after, and Thursday, in the several Protestant Churches of this city, to which we wish to awaken the recollection of the community, for the purpose of securing the attendance in the Churches of their respective parishes of the cess-payers, in order to prevent plunder as far as the law will allow, as well as to express abhorrence of a system which wars with Christian charity and makes peace and good-will exiles from Ireland.

METROPOLITAN CHURCH.—We are not in the habit of noticing the performance of the choir of this Church; however, upon the present occasion, we must deviate from what is our usual practice, and advert to the extraordinary effect which the combined talent of its members produced on yesterday, in the execution of CHERUBINI'S sublime Mass, as performed at the coronation of CHARLES the Tenth, and recently arranged from the full score by Mr. HAYDN CORRI. It was the first time this magnificent piece of music was ever performed publicly in this country; and we confess we listened to the whole composition with peculiar interest, associated as it so intimately is with the destinies of empires and the majesty of kings. The vicissitudes of human affairs, filled up, in our minds, the pauses of the parts, and while we contemplated the fleeting pangenity of that august scene we could not but reflect on the exiled monarch to whom— "Is lost the pride of awful state."

SPREAD OF CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND.—At the beginning of the present century (1800) there were not more than forty Catholic Churches throughout England. There are now, in 1836, more than five hundred; some of them built on a large scale—quint Cathedrals—and it is also true that these edifices are multiplying every month.

HANMERSTED CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday last the members of the above association held their second meeting at the Hollybush Tavern; the Rev. S. White, D.D., in the Chair. Resolutions to the following effect were proposed and seconded by Messrs. Hardisty, Pownall, Pattison, Pearce, and the Rev. Mr. Bartholomew:—"1st. That they were ready to assist in redressing all actual grievances, but would uphold the Constitution, and resist all measures that tended to the overthrow of the Protestant Church, or sever it from the State; oppose any act that would endanger the Crown, weaken the influence of the House of Lords, or invade the control the privileges of the House of Commons.—2dly. They avowed Conservative principles, which tended to preserve social order; and having arrived at a crisis which threatened the destruction of the British Constitution, they invited all persons, of whatever denomination, to join them, &c."—These were put and carried unanimously, and ordered to be advertised in the daily papers.—The Chairman felt assured the meeting would agree with him in the opinion that the former resolutions did not embrace more than was actually required, and that every friend to his country should be active and vigilant, if he wished to preserve the shackles of ages, which was based upon a foundation that had stood the shock of ages, and which he hoped was not now doomed to be uprooted.—The following resolutions were then put and carried:—"1st. That a Sub-Committee be appointed to select qualified persons who have disfranchised themselves by neglecting to register, and see that the same do not occur at the next registration.—2dly. That a Sub-Committee be also appointed to watch over the proceedings of the Government, as regarded the appropriation of the revenues of the Irish Church, and report the same."—Of this Society Lord Stormont is President; there are at present five Vice-Presidents, but several others will be elected.—The Reformers have been doing their utmost to establish a Reform Club; but their efforts have entirely failed. A College for ladies has been established in Lexington, Kentucky, which is to confer degrees.—M. P. L., Mistress of Polite Literature; M. M., Mistress of Music; M. I., Mistress of Instruction.

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THIS GOSS-SHINING and BRILLIANT BLACKING is prepared by ROBERT WARRIN, 30, STRAND, London; and sold in every town in the Kingdom. Inquire 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.

The Letter of an ENGLISHWOMAN next week.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

HIS MAJESTY came to town on Thursday, attended by Sir HERBERT TAYLOR.

At two o'clock the King held a Court. Lord Wharnclyffe had an audience of his Majesty, and resigned the Privy Seal.

Lord Lyndhurst had an audience of the King, and resigned the Great Seal.

The Great Seal being in possession of his Majesty, three Commissions, appointing Sir Charles Pepys, Knight, Master of the Rolls; Sir Launcelot Shadwell, Knight, Vice-Chancellor of England; and Sir John Bernard Bosanquet, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, were presented to the Sovereign by Lord Lyndhurst, and were signed by his Majesty. The Great Seal and the Commissions were then delivered to the Clerk of the Privy Council, the Hon. Wm. Bathurst, who had the Great Seal put to the Commissions in an adjoining room by two Officers from the Court of Chancery who were in attendance, viz., the Deputy Chaff Wax and the Deputy Sealers.

The Clerk of the Crown, Mr. Jackson, then presented kneeling the three Commissions to his Majesty, when they were resealed in his Majesty's presence.

The King then held a Privy Council, which was attended by Viscount Melbourne, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Duncannon, Viscount Palmerston, the Right Hon. Charles Grant, Lord Auckland, Lord Holland, Viscount Howick, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis Wellesley, the Earl of Alford, the Earl of Erroll, and the Earl of Gosford.

His Majesty, in Council, was pleased to deliver his commissions to the Master of the Rolls, the Vice-Chancellor, and Sir J. B. Bosanquet; the Master of the Rolls also received the Purse containing the Great Seal. The Commissioners were afterwards sworn into the office of Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal.

His Majesty was pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to the Right Hon. Viscount Duncannon; the oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal was then administered to him, and his Lordship took his place at the Board.

His Majesty in Council was pleased to declare the Right Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

The Hon. William Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting.

His Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Seals of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster to the Right Hon. Lord Holland, the oath of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was, by his Majesty's command, administered to his Lordship by Mr. Danvers, Clerk of the Council and Registrar to the Duchy Court.

The Earl of Courtoun had an audience of the King, and resigned his Gold Stick of Office as Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Viscount Castlereagh had an audience, and resigned his Wand and Gold Key of Office as Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

The Hon. Mr. Corry resigned his Wand of Office as Comptroller of the Household.

Viscount Sydney had an audience, and resigned his Gold Key of Office as one of the Lords of the Bedchamber.

The Duke of Argyll had an audience to kiss hands on his appointment of Lord Steward of the King's Household. His Grace received his Wand of Office from his Majesty.

The Marquis Wellesley had an audience, on his appointment of Lord Chamberlain to the King. His Majesty delivered the Wand and Gold Key of Office to his Lordship.

The Earl of Erroll kissed hands on being appointed Master of the King's Buckhounds.

The Earl of Albemarle kissed hands on being appointed Master of the Horse to the King.

The Earl of Gosford had an audience, kissed hands on being appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and received his gold Stick of Office from the King.

The Knights of Orders of Knighthood at the Court wore their respective Collars, it being the anniversary of St. George, a Collar Day.

His Majesty gave audiences to Lord Elphinstone, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Palmerston, and the Marquis of Lansdowne.

The Earl of Morton and Sir Wathen Waller were the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The Earl of Denbigh and the Right Hon. Charles Watkins Williams Wynn had audiences on Wednesday of the King. Mr. Wynn presented the Seals of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster.

THE KING left town in the afternoon for Windsor. We regret to say, that His MAJESTY did not appear in his usual spirits.

THE KING holds a Levee next Wednesday, and her MAJESTY a Drawing Room on Thursday.

MR. SHEIL on Monday gave notice in the House of Commons, that on the first day after the recess that the House went into Committee of Supply, he should move that "NO PERSON WHO SHOULD BE APPOINTED TO AN ECCLESIASTICAL DIGNITY SHOULD BE CONSIDERED TO HAVE ANY VESTED INTEREST IN IT WHICH SHOULD ENTITLE HIM TO COMPENSATION IN CASE IT SHOULD BE SUBSEQUENTLY SUPPRESSED."

The following is the oath which Mr. SHEIL took upon his admission into the House of Commons, and which oath Sir ROBERT INGLIS has announced his intention to have read whenever Mr. SHEIL brings forward his motion:—

The Oath taken by all Roman Catholic Peers, or Roman Catholic Members of the House of Commons, on taking their seats in Parliament:—

"I do swear that I will defend to the utmost of my power the settlement of property within the realm as established by the laws; and I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly adjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment as settled by law within the realm; and I do solemnly swear that I never will exercise any privilege to which I am or may become entitled, to disturb or weaken the Protestant Religion or Protestant Government in the United Kingdom; and I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of this oath, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatever. So help me God."

The above oath is in the 7th chap. and 2d section of the 10th Geo.

IV. in Acts of Parliament, and is the only security offered to Protestantism by the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill.

THE Ministerial arrangements being now completed, we submit a list of the Lords and Gentlemen to whom our destinies are ostensibly confided.

THE CABINET.

- First Lord of the Treasury ... Lord MELBOURNE.
President of the Council ... Lord LANSDOWNE.
First Lord of the Admiralty ... Lord AUCKLAND.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster ... Lord HOLLAND.
Woods and Forests, and Privy Seal ... Lord DUNCANNON.
Home Secretary ... Lord J. RUSSELL.
Foreign Secretary ... Lord PALMERSTON.
Colonial Secretary ... MR. CHARLES GRANT.
Board of Control ... SIR J. HOWHOUSE.
Secretary at War ... Lord HOWICK.
Board of Trade ... MR. POULETT THOMSON.
Chancellor of the Exchequer ... MR. SPRING RICE.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

- Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ... Earl MULGRAVE.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland ... Lord PLUNKET.
Chief Secretary for Ireland ... Viscount MORPETH.
Postmaster-General ... MARQUESS CONYNGHAM.
Lord Chamberlain ... MARQUESS WELLESLEY.
Lord Steward ... Duke of ARGYLL.
Master of the Horse ... Earl of ALBEMARLE.
Paymaster-General and Treasurer of the Navy ... SIR H. PARNELL.

- Lords of the Treasury ... MR. LABOUCHERE.
... Lord SEYMOUR.
... MR. STEUART.
... MR. ORR.
... Lord DALMEY.
... SIR WILLIAM PARKER.
... Hon. Captain ELLIOT.
... SIR T. TROUBRIDGE, Bart.
... MR. BARING.
... MR. STANLEY.

- Joint Secretaries of the Treasury ... MR. CHARLES WOOD.
Secretaries of the Admiralty ... MR. ROBERT GORDON.
Secretaries of the Board of Control ... MR. VERNON SMITH.
Judge Advocate-General ... MR. R. C. FERGUSON.
Clerk of the Ordnance ... Colonel LEITH HAY.
Surveyor-General of Ordnance ... SIR RUFANE DONKIN.
Under Secretary Home Department ... Hon. FOX MAULE.
Under Secretary of the Colonies ... SIR GEORGE GREY.
Attorney-General ... SIR J. CAMPBELL.
Solicitor-General ... MR. ROLFE.
Lord Advocate for Scotland ... MR. MURRAY.
Solicitor-General for Scotland ... MR. CUNNINGHAME.
Attorney-General for Ireland ... MR. PERRIN.
Solicitor-General for Ireland ... MR. O'LOUGHLIN.

MR. YOUNG is Lord MELBOURNE'S Private Secretary. MR. CHARLES GORE is Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S Private Secretary. MR. GEORGE ARBUTHNOT is the Private Secretary of Mr. F. J. STANLEY, at the Treasury. The Great Seal is in Commission, the Commissioners being the MASTER OF THE ROLLS, the VICE-CHANCELLOR, and Mr. JUSTICE BOSANQUET.

AMONGST the delicacies of diplomacy, none seems to have created a greater sensation than the proposition already made to DONNA MARIA, who has not much more than three weeks been a widow, to marry again "as soon as convenient;" and, of all people in the world selected for her immediate acceptance, they have chosen the brother of her late mate, or "mité." SHAKSPEARE has some very apposite observations upon a somewhat similar case, which we forbear to quote, but which—as our immortal bard is pretty well known in Portugal—we recommend to the notice of the loyal subjects of the de jure Monarch of that kingdom. There are reports in town of a serious insurrection in Lisbon, but they do not appear to be authenticated.

THE Great Seal is in Commission, preparatory to the separation of the Judicial from the Ministerial functions of the Lord Chancellor, or, in other words, preparatory to making, for the sake of patronage, two offices instead of one.

The proposition for this change originally came, as our readers know, from Lord BROUGHAM, who duly appreciated the advantages which would accrue to himself by getting out of a Court in which he was daily exhibiting his utter incompetency as a Judge, and placing himself on the Woolsack as President and Director of the proceedings of the most august assembly in Europe, for which he had so frequently manifested his unquestionable qualifications. The dignity and sobriety of his manner, the placability of his character and disposition, his avowed respect for the Peerage, and, in short, a hundred other peculiarities, point him out as the only man fit to assume that high and important office. But whether his Lordship is yet to be gratified by the separation of the offices of Speaker of the House of Lords from that of Chancellor, it matters at present little—we refer only to the great inconvenience which putting the Seal into Commission cannot fail to produce.

As we wish to cite authorities which must be considered free from any taint of Conservatism, we will merely submit the remarks made by Mr. BICKERSTETH on Friday; Mr. BICKERSTETH having, as it is said, already evinced his opinion of the permanency of the present Government by declining the Chancellorship.

ROLLS' COURT.—Friday, April 24.

His Honour upon taking his seat this morning stated, that in consequence of the additional duties which he had to perform as one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, he had made an arrangement which he trusted would be satisfactory to the Bar, and by which the time devoted to the business of this Court would not be diminished. The course his Honour intended to adopt, was to sit one day in a week with his Brother Commissioners in the Court of Chancery, and the manner in which he proposed to make up that time to this Court was, to sit five days six hours each, instead of six days five hours each. He should sit in the Court of Chancery one week on the Monday, and the next week on the Saturday.

Mr. BICKERSTETH felt obliged to his Honour for the information he had given to the Bar, who were at all times anxious to contribute every exertion in their power to further the public business; but with submission to the Court he thought, and in that he believed every Member of the Bar concurred, that the course proposed to be adopted was not calculated to remove the accumulated arrears of business, which, notwithstanding the great exertions of his Honour, had taken place in the Court. It was evident, in consequence of what had taken place, some part of the business of the Court must be delayed; and that portion of it which could best bear it was the appeal business. With respect to sitting an hour extra each day, everybody must be aware that the time employed by Counsel out of Court was much greater than the time devoted to it by them to the interest of their clients, they having to make themselves masters of their case. The same observation also applied to the Judge, who required time to arrange his decisions. Such being the case, it was evident the extra hour could be better applied out of Court than in it. The Learned Counsel trusted that the points he had suggested would be taken into consideration by the Court, with a view of making a new arrangement.

Thus, because no Whig or Radical will undertake the Chancellorship, one of the Courts of Equity is, in point of fact, abolished on the days when the other two act, and the Court of Chancery for the present altogether closed against appeals.

It appears to us that our prognostications of the ill-success of Lord ELLIOT'S mission are likely to be realized. Knowing, as we do, the high principle and magnanimity of King

CHARLES the FIFTH, we feel quite assured that nothing which England could offer, in the way of mediation, would be acceptable. It will be seen that Lord ELLIOT is to have an interview with his MAJESTY, who, by way of supporting his regal character, intends requesting his Lordship to witness a review of his army. This looks very like a corroboration of all our anticipations.

It appears that both parties have shown every mark of respect and attention to Lord ELLIOT, who, besides the claims which his public character give him to such distinctions, has gained, by his personal conduct during his mission, universal praise and popularity.

The removal or resignation of the barbarian, MINA, has been confirmed.

As a proof of the place and pre-eminence which Mr. O'CONNELL assumes and holds at present, we need only observe that when Mr. BARING, in moving for a new writ in the room of Mr. PERRING, called him Serjeant, Mr. O'CONNELL left the Treasury bench, where he was sitting, and directed the clerk not to call the Learned Gentleman a Serjeant, which he was not, but MICHAEL PERRING, Esq., which he is.

WE never allow ourselves to think too favourably of elections, but from what we hear of the re-action, which is unquestionably universal, we really believe that the defeat of some of the first-rate Ministers is pretty nearly certain—amongst others, that patriotic Lord, who is

"—great, because he is so small," stands an exceedingly fair chance of being driven from South Devon into the shady blest retreat of Tavistock, to illustrate in his own person the merits and advantages of his own Reform Bill, or into the fastnesses of Whitechapel and Stepney, whence—the venerable Mr. BYNG being created a Peer on purpose to make the vacancy—he will be wafted into the House of Commons by the sweet voices of the Jews and jobbers of the eastern suburbs of the metropolis, as Member for Middlesex.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL has written an address longer than himself, to his late constituents, most especially applying himself to that particular class of voters which, he thinks, believes itself under incalculable obligations to his Lordship for his Parliamentary exertions in their behalf—we mean the Dissenters; and we have heard that not only the most urgent solicitations have been made to the Wesleyan Methodists of Devonshire to support their great champion, but that, as we last week mentioned, the influence of the leaders of that connexion has been exerted to secure their assistance.

We subjoin a very sensible letter, which has been addressed to the editor of the Western Luminary, which we advise all our west country friends to read:—

TO THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS IN SOUTH DEVON.

"Gentlemen,—The religious people of London, astounded at the Popish tendency of the new Administration, and determined to merge all private differences in defence of that pure and sound form of doctrine which their fathers have for so many ages believed and handed down, look to their brethren in Devonshire with intense interest and anxiety. They consider them placed in the van of that great contest which is so rapidly approaching—they look to them as standing in the Thermopylæ of Protestant ascendancy. Hence, they are surprised most especially at a weak invention of the enemy, which has lately appeared in party print, and which has been copied by the London press. The miserable scion in question would have it believed that the Wesleyan Ministers in London are anxious for the return of Lord JOHN RUSSELL. What! desirous of seeing the slanderer of their system, the paltry caviller at their dearest privileges, their Representative? Out upon the man who entertains such a notion. If they did not despise the degenerate scion of the house of Bedford, a stronger—a far stronger—feeling would prevail. Let me tell the sound-hearted Protestants of Devonshire that the Wesleyan Ministers in London were completely satisfied with Sir ROBERT PEEL'S Ministry, and the mild and ameliorative reforms he so judiciously planned. The retention of the Marquess of Sligo in Jamaica, the only point upon which they were likely to fear, completely satisfied their minds. They would ten times rather see Mr. PARKER, a moderate Conservative, seated for Devonshire, than the sworn ally of the Papists, the barterer of Protestantism for the triumph of a faction.

"Brother Wesleyans, if JOHN WESLEY were alive, whom we so love and so reverence as our Father in God, would he recommend you to vote for Lord JOHN? I am sure he would point to his paltry and malignant slanders against the Methodists, he would point to his league with Popery, to his fictitious designs, and earnestly request you, as I do now, to poll for Mr. PARKER. He would say, 'Follow the noble example of the Methodists at Bedford a few years ago; let the Noble Lord see that you will not be insulted with impunity; and turn him out.' Fully relying on the result of the election, I am, Gentlemen,

A VOICE FROM THE WESLEYANS IN LONDON.

"London, April 16, 1835."

This is a sound appeal, based upon the principles and declarations of the founder of the Wesleyan sect himself; but we have even a stronger appeal to make to the sense and feelings of its members. Lord JOHN RUSSELL not only is a public enemy to the Wesleyans, because he is the public advocate of Popery, but he is a private and personal enemy to them. He has recorded his feelings and opinions—"mine enemy has written a book." It is not to his play-book of Don Carlos we allude, but to what he fancies—although it is nearly forgotten—a passport to immortality, in the shape of Memoirs of the History of Europe. In that work, at the 581st page of the second volume, this courier of the Wesleyan Methodists—this solicitous contriver of measures for their advantage, says:—"The Wesleyans multiply miracles beyond the regular and limited practice of the Romish Church. If a Methodist preacher wins a dinner, a suit of clothes, or a few pence to pay a turnpike, he puts up a prayer, and his wants are miraculously supplied. Thus between Jorjery and fanaticism, sober and genuine Christianity is utterly lost!"

This is the deliberately-written, printed, and published opinion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL of the merits and sincerity of the Wesleyan Methodists. But this is not all; at the 579th page of the same volume, his Lordship—the friend of the Dissenters—says, "Another defect of Methodism is, that, by the confession of WESLEY himself, it borders close on doctrines destructive of all morality."

It might be going too far to doubt the sincerity of the Lord-ling's professions, if we were merely to rail, and to suspect and to question what his feelings towards so numerous and so respectable a body as those to whom these remarks are specially addressed really are; but there can be no doubt, no question, no delicacy, in putting before them the opinions which his Lordship has written, recorded, and circulated to the fullest possible extent of his limited abilities. FORGERY, FANATICISM, and IMMORALITY, are, according to his Lordship, the attributes of those, about whose rights and welfare he announces himself to be so very particularly anxious.

South Devonshire will do its duty, but we must also do ours, and therefore we call upon all persons connected, intimately or remotely, with that happy and flourishing district, to show their abhorrence of false pretensions, to support which the Constitution of the country is to be sacrificed. The influence of O'CONNELL and the Papists in Parliament

"See the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, and trims; and pamphlet of Dr. SANDWICH, against Lord JOHN."

may yet be successfully counteracted and overcome by the firmness of the Protestants out of Parliament. Let the People return a sufficient number of representatives to outweigh the power of the Popish faction, and all may yet be well—and best of all will it be, in furtherance of that plan, to reject by a vast majority, the man, who has ventured first to break in upon the integrity of Church property and devote the tribute of Protestantism to the education of Papists.

A CIRCUMSTANCE has occurred—at least so the Parliamentary reports in the newspapers tell us—which appears likely to lead to some important results, and the settlement of a question, at this period rather interesting: we mean, how far the House of Peers is privileged against libel, calumny, and invective; and to what extent it is empowered to assert and maintain the rights and privileges it actually possesses.

It may be recollected, that this day fortnight we took leave to submit to our readers, sundry portions and passages from the letters and speeches of Mr. O'CONNELL, one of which, contained in a letter of his to Lord DUNCANNON—now, as he was at the time it was written, a Cabinet Minister—reflecting in the following terms upon the House of Lords:—

“The reform of that House is essentially necessary to the establishment and security of popular freedom. I most anxiously desire to assist you in that peaceable struggle by which the House of Peers is, I trust, shortly to yield to common sense, and be converted by law into an elective senate subject to the necessary control of public opinion.”

These words, written deliberately, and addressed to one of the KING'S Ministers, professing to “assist him” to overturn one branch of the Constitution, are certainly of a nature most important and most extraordinary, considering the high opinion which Lord DUNCANNON always previously expressed of Mr. O'CONNELL, as well as an opinion of the absolute necessity for conciliating him, and making his talents and influence available to the Government.

In the House of Lords on Saturday—too late to be noticed by us last week—Lord ALVANLEY, justly careful of the character of the House of Lords, and unwilling that its overthrow or the utter change of its constitution should be alluded to by the man to whose tender mercies the Constitution itself is surrendered, alluded to the words which we have just quoted; when a scene took place in that august assembly, like nothing which has been seen in it since the Noble and Learned ISAAC TOMKINS, Baron JENKINS and VAUX, so ably, so temperately, and with so much dignity, presided over its labours.

We give the report of what passed, exactly as we find it in the newspapers. Lord ALVANLEY referred to the passage in Mr. O'CONNELL'S letter, which we have extracted, and then said:—

These are not words of an ambiguous character. Such language, coming from such a quarter, was not to be considered as mere words of course. Mr. O'Connell had pledged himself as deeply as any public man could possibly pledge himself to subvert the constitution of that House, and after such a declaration as he had read, he called upon the Noble Viscount opposite to give that information which he was bound to afford by his character and his station, as a gentleman, a Peer, and a Minister of the Crown. He asked the Noble Viscount, then, on what terms he had negotiated with Mr. O'Connell, and how far he stood committed to that Hon. and Learned Gentleman, who most solemnly declared, that he would never rest till he had effected the repeal of the Union? He called on the Noble Viscount as a Peer of the realm, and as a Member of that House, to state distinctly how far he agreed with the Hon. and Learned Gentleman in his project for reducing this branch of the legislature to so humble a position as that of a mere elective assembly?

Lord BROUGHAM immediately rose, and with the utmost vehemence of manner said, “I rise to order. I can see no reason that calls on my Noble Friend to answer.”

Lord ALVANLEY.—“I merely rose to put a question to the Noble Viscount.” (Cheers.)

Lord BROUGHAM (with great warmth).—“And that is the very reason why I rose to notice it. It is—”

Here there was much noise and confusion. Loud cries of “Order, order!” were heard on every side.

Lord KEAYSON, evidently much excited, rose and said, “I rise to call the Noble and Learned Lord to order. My Noble Friend (Lord Alvanley) did not address himself to the Noble and Learned Lord. He did not put his question to him. I appeal to all your Lordships, whether the Noble and Learned Lord, by the course he has taken, is not himself out of order?”

Lord BROUGHAM said (with great warmth and energy of manner), that most unquestionably he had risen to order, and according to the strictest forms of the House, he was correct in speaking to order. How did the Noble Baron (Keayson) know that he did not mean to ground a motion upon the disorderly course taken by the Noble Lord? He had interrupted that Noble Lord to call him to order, but when he got up he understood the Noble Lord to say that he had done. He then, of course, refrained from calling him to order, but he craved permission of his Noble Friend near him to allow him to advise his Noble Friend not to give an answer to the question of the Noble Lord, which for irregularity was unprecedented in either House of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) The measures of the Government would show what course his Noble Friend had adopted. (Hear, hear.) Did any one ever before hear of a Minister being called upon to tell whom the King meant to appoint to office, or what arrangements were in progress with a certain individual, and whether that individual had been gained over to the Government? His Noble Friend would take his own course, but he humbly and respectfully advised him not to sanction such questions by giving them an answer. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Wicklow (with much warmth).—“My Noble Friend (Lord Alvanley) who asked the question was not out of order. He did nothing more than give reasons for asking that question; and I say that the Noble and Learned Lord's conduct in rising to order, in the extraordinary and unprecedented manner he has done, is most disorderly.” (Hear, hear.)

Viscount MELBOURNE said, that perhaps the Noble Lord was not greatly out of order in putting the question, but at the same time he thought the Noble Lord might have couched it in plainer terms, and not accompanied it with a long speech which was very unusual. The Noble Lord asked how far he (Viscount Melbourne) coincided in opinion with Mr. O'Connell? Why, not at all. (Cheers.) He did not think it possible that any question could be more distinctly answered. The Noble Lord had also asked him whether he now entertained the same opinions that he held on a former occasion, which he apprehended, referred to the time when the Coercion Act was under consideration? He answered, the Noble Lord that he certainly did entertain the same opinions, and that he persevered in them. (Cheers.) The Noble Lord then demanded of him, whether he had taken any means to secure the assistance of Mr. O'Connell, and, if so, upon what terms? He did not know whether he should have the assistance of Mr. O'Connell or not; but he could state most distinctly that he had taken no steps to secure it.—(Cheers.)—and he should most particularly state, that he had entered into no terms whatever, nor had he said anything from which any inference could be drawn in order to secure that individual's support. (Hear, hear.) To the Noble Lord's question, therefore, he gave the most decided negative; and if the Noble Lord had been told anything to the contrary, he had been told that which was false and without foundation. There was nothing in the direct statement of the Noble Lord, or that could be drawn by implication from what the Noble Lord had said, that was supported by facts. (Cheers.)

Lord ALVANLEY.—“If I have been out of order, I am happy at the circumstance, because I have, in consequence, received a most satisfactory answer from the Noble Lord. Therefore, I do not regret that I put the question, and I cannot conceive that I deserved the rebuke of the Noble and Learned Lord.” (Cheers.)

Now, we shall not stop here to discuss this great and important point with Lord MELBOURNE: we merely state, that Mr. O'CONNELL, indignant at what the Noble Viscount said upon this occasion, and greatly offended by the manner in

which his Lordship repudiated him and publicly disavowed his principles and any connection with him, goes about repeating what he had previously said in the Dublin Election Committee-room on the preceding Saturday, exhibiting to any sceptical friends the appointments of Messrs. PERRIN and O'LOUGHLIN, the nomination of Lord MURGRAVE, and the exultation of Lord WELLESLEY (whose Popish connection gives him the strongest claim upon the Agitator's affections) in order to perform *Polonus* at Court, as so many proofs of his power and influence. The removal of Sir William GOSSETT he foretells; and predicts the appointment of Lord ANGLESEY to the Horse Guards, merely because his Lordship was the first and foremost to cry “AGITATE, AGITATE, AGITATE,” to the Irish people; while O'CONNELL, CURTIS, PLUNKET, BLAKE and Co., formed the Castle Conclave.

These proofs, added to the information which he took especial care to promulgate of his “having transacted business with Mr. FRANCIS BARING, at the Treasury, before he left town for Ireland,” are for his end and object sufficient; and however much we may be disposed to believe Lord MELBOURNE, to whom we have ever looked as a man of honour, we cannot but fear that in these days of subtlety and nice distinctions—not mental reservations, for these are denied upon oath—his Lordship may be disposed to consider negotiations made by proxy, not, in point of fact, negotiations such as he is bound to admit. We think we could unravel some part of the mystery. As it now stands, it is quite clear that one of two persons has spoken what is not the truth. However, time will show; the influence must appear, and we leave the discussion of that point for other days. What we now come to, are the conduct and language of Mr. O'CONNELL in the House of Commons—as reported in the newspapers—consequent upon Lord ALVANLEY'S constitutional allusion to a deliberately-written passage in a published letter, which, in other days, would have sent a man to the Tower, if he were worthy of such restraint, or to Newgate if he were not. Again we have recourse to the reporters.

Mr. O'CONNELL, replying to some observation of Colonel SIBTHORP'S, on Monday, in the House of Commons, is reported—in reference to what we have described as having occurred in the House of Lords—to have said:—

“It was pleasant to have things discussed in good temper, and with the politeness which characterised the gallant Colonel. Elsewhere they might be treated in a different style, and with perfect impunity too. Elsewhere men degraded by the resolution of that House as unfit to hold office, might presume to talk of the Irish representatives in a manner highly unbecoming any man, and exceedingly indecent on the part of the Member of an august assembly—an indecency that would be insufferable if it were not ridiculous. (Hear, hear, from several Irish Members.) There was no creature, half idiot, half maniac, it would seem, elsewhere, that did not think himself entitled to use language there which he knew he would not be allowed to use in other places. The blunted buffoon too, who had talked of them as he did, might learn the distinction between independent men and those whose votes were not worth purchasing, even if they were in the market.”

The right of Mr. O'CONNELL, who lives upon pence wrung from the wretched and besotted population of his “ruined” country, to the character of independence, we will not just now question; but we do think, if the House of Lords means to resist the “peaceable struggle” in which Mr. O'CONNELL proposes to join with the LORD PRIVY SEAL, in order to alter its character and attributes, it should begin by asserting the privileges which it unquestionably possesses. With Mr. O'CONNELL'S known determination not to afford satisfaction for insults, his language as relates to the Noble Lords who fall under the vulgar censure of his tongue, can only serve as a test of the good sense, temperance, and propriety which he has long been known to possess; but since Mr. O'CONNELL is not to be made amenable to offended honour and insulted courage, it surely becomes the imperative duty of the House of Lords to prove to him, that whatever he may think of his power with His MAJESTY'S Ministers, he is not beyond the reach of the law. If there is to be a collision between the two Houses of Parliament, it cannot happen in a better cause than in a vindication of their character and dignity; and certainly, if Noble Lords, in the exercise of their constitutional and undeniable rights, are to be liable to such abuse and invective as the reporters have put into Mr. O'CONNELL'S mouth upon the present occasion, we, and all the rest of England, have very much mistaken and misunderstood the self-protecting power which has hitherto been held to be inherent in that august assembly.

WHAT we have elsewhere said as to the issue of the conflict between France and America about the money, seems to coincide with the opinion of M. THIERS.

The *Temps* says:—

“The official exultation in the success of the American treaty has not been without alloy. M. HEMANN takes seriously General VALAZIE'S amendment, and the whole Council openly blame M. DE BROGLIE for having acceded to it. It is affirmed that the Minister of Finance has declared that as the payment of the United States' claim must, by fits, be carried to the Budget during five years, that necessity will revive the discussion in each of the five years of the question whether sufficient satisfaction has been afforded. M. HEMANN, therefore, insists upon some serious step being obtained from General JACKSON. The President of the Council knows not what he can require, his steps, but what can the prospect of twenty-five millions not effect? M. THIERS declares that he cannot believe there can be any susceptibility of honour on the part of the President of the United States after such a result.”

The same Conservative spirit which has so unequivocally displayed itself in South Devon, has, we rejoice to know, made itself manifest in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Meetings have been held in all the principal towns; and the earnestness and ardour with which the electors are pressing forward in support of Mr. STUART WORTLEY, are in the highest degree honourable to themselves and gratifying to the country.

The only claim that Lord MORPETH had upon the suffrages of West Yorkshire, was that of genuine Whiggery—of Conservative Whiggery—of such Whiggery as that of Lord STANLEY and Sir JAMES GRAHAM. He does not possess an inch of ground in the district—he is personally unpopular—and therefore, when, for the sake of office, his Lordship abandons the high ground, of which the circumstances of his birth gave him possession, and truckles to the worst prejudices of Radicalism, and even goes the length of apologizing for being a Lord—a circumstance which he whimsically states to have occurred by accident—the compact between the electors and his Lordship is broken.

At Wakefield, a numerous and highly-influential meeting was held on Thursday, GEORGE LANE FOX, Esq., in the Chair, at which several resolutions were passed unanimously, the two first of which will sufficiently announce the feelings of the electors, and the steps which they are prepared to take for the discomfiture of their late Member, who, as if to make his conduct more remarkable, has, in his adhesion to the O'CONNELL Ministry, accepted that particular office of all

others which will afford him the most unequivocal opportunities of helping the Agitator in his mischievous career, and of accelerating the downfall of the destined Protestant Church. The resolutions to which we allude are these:—

“1. That the Parliamentary conduct of Lord MORPETH, since his last election, has been so factious and illiberal towards His Majesty's late Government, so unsatisfactory to his constituents, and of so dangerous a tendency towards the Protestant Establishment in England as well as in Ireland, that it has become a matter of imperative duty on the part of the electors of the West Riding to call forward a Gentleman who will more faithfully represent their feelings and wishes—who will more carefully protect the best interests of the Riding—and duly guard the valuable institutions of the empire from the avowed or disguised attacks of their various enemies.

“2. That in the opinion of this meeting, the Hon. JOHN STUART WORTLEY, from his known principles of character, and his experience in and devotion to public business, is a most fit and desirable person to represent the various interests of the West Riding in Parliament, and that he therefore be requested by this meeting to offer himself immediately to the electors for the seat at present vacant by the official appointment of Lord MORPETH to the situation of Secretary to Ireland, and which appointment appears to this meeting to render it utterly impossible for Lord MORPETH to give sufficient attention to the varied and important interests of his late constituents.”

After some other resolutions embodying the details of future proceedings in support of the Constitution had been carried, Mr. STUART WORTLEY entered the room, and pledged himself to comply with the wishes of the electors. We have already said that we are never sanguine in election matters—because we know how much zeal and partizanship are apt to blind those personally engaged in such contests to the real state of the case—but by the intelligence we have received from Yorkshire, we feel justified in expecting that Lord MORPETH will have to find refuge in one of the snug boroughs which the impartial framers of the Reform Bill took care to secure for their own party.

Mr. HOLMES opposes Sir RUFANE DONKIN, at Berwick. Lord TULLAMORE had determined not to oppose Mr. ROLFE, a barrister, who has been appointed Solicitor-General; but his Lordship will be put in nomination by his friends even against his will. Lord VILLIERS stands against Sir THOMAS TROWBRIDGE, at Sandwich. We conclude that Mr. SPRING RICE will not be allowed to walk over the course at Cambridge. Mr. CHARLES GRANT does not contest Inverness-shire, but is to be pitch-forked under the title of Lord GLENELG, that being the name of a house and grounds which he purchased some time since of Mr. BRUCE. Lord PALMERSTON is also to be elevated, and, as it is said, has resolved to follow the example of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, by marrying the amiable daughter of a late wealthy grocer—

PALMY is a youthful Whig,
And PALMY is a dandy,
And PALMY loves a pretty girl,
As sweet as sugar-candy.
—at least, so runs the common report.

The *Freeman's Journal*, a Radical Dublin paper, has the following:—

“THE CHANCELLOR.—Lord PLUNKET having arrived in town, will, we believe, resume his seat as Chancellor to-morrow, and be, either on that day or the next, sworn in as Lord Justice until the arrival of the Earl of MELGURAY. Sir E. SUGDEN will, we should suppose, take leave of the Irish Bar to-day. Having, on a former occasion, when he resigned the Great Seal, given our opinion of his conduct since he came to Ireland, we shall now merely observe that to all we then said in his favour we adhere. A better Chief Judge in Equity never presided in a Court of Chancery, and never will sit there, nor one who gave such unqualified satisfaction to the Bar, the solicitors, and the public; and we have not been able to trace an instance in which he allowed his political opinions or his party views to interfere with the due administration of the laws. It is said that he intends returning to the English Bar.”

This looks as if Mr. O'CONNELL would not object to Sir EDWARD SUGDEN as the successor to the judicial functions of the English Chancellorship. Stranger things have happened—and, but that we do not believe the Whigs capable of preferring the welfare of the State and the wise administration of its laws to their own small party feeling, we should almost think it probable.

WE have elsewhere noticed, as we think it our duty, the extraordinary conduct of Mr. O'CONNELL with regard to the House of Peers. It is evident that the great Agitator smarts severely under the allusions to his recently past declarations, because it just now suits him to lend his aid to those whom he has publicly denounced, and who, having publicly denounced him, consider it absolutely necessary to borrow his assistance. It seems, therefore, just and proper to continue the quotations from the various letters which, in last September and October, he addressed to his friend Lord DUNCANNON, in order to show his real opinion of the KING'S present Ministers, whom he has now deigned to support, and to convince those who are still sceptical, either that he is deluding and laughing at them, or that they have made such a complete recantation of all their former errors as has established them in his gracious favour.

We have already shown that at that period, Mr. O'CONNELL declared Lord WELLESLEY a dotard, Lord MELBOURNE utterly incapable, Lord JOHN RUSSELL the possessor of all Lord GREY'S hatred for Ireland, and Lord JANSLOWNE as twaddling with a similar dislike: Lord BROUGHAM he called a imbued Tory, and Mr. LITTLETON, a man too cunning to have any political principle. Let us go on with his catalogue *raisonnée* of his present Honourable and Right Honourable Friends, and our readers will perhaps be able of themselves to determine upon the sincerity of his friendship for the present Ministry, and upon their high-mindedness in putting them selves at his disposal.

Mr. O'CONNELL begins thus:—

CHAPTER THE FIRST.
Containing a brief Catalogue of some of the Follies, Faults, and Crimes, perpetrated on the People of Ireland by the Whigs since they came into office.

First.—The first folly begins with the beginning. “When Earl GREY was made Prime Minister, the only persons he consulted, as contrasted with the Government of Ireland, were Lords PLUNKET and ANGLESEY.”
“Lord GREY did not deserve his station unless he was aware that there never lived a public man in Ireland so devoid of popularity as Lord PLUNKET. He had obtained, rather than earned, the hatred of all parties. There was something about him which made it impossible to place confidence in him—a Presbyterian in his days of poverty, a Protestant as he grew into wealth; the advocate, and yet deemed the deadly foe, of the Catholics. His whole mind seemed concentrated in self. His cold repulsive manner, the sardonic sneer which ever played about his lips, marked him as a man without a friend—friendships he had none. The most efficient advocate the British empire ever produced, he had no reputation as a lawyer, and gave anything but satisfaction as a Judge.”

“As to Lord ANGLESEY—poor man—a compound of the most ridiculous weakness, with some splendid and useful theories. After his appointment, I had a dialogue of two hours' length with him (if that may be called a dialogue where

the talk was almost exclusively his), but in which I ventured to predict to him, that he would not be six months in Ireland before he became the most unpopular Lord Lieutenant the country ever saw. Alas! he took care to verify the prediction within one fortnight after his arrival in Dublin."

"GREGORY was dismissed—but who was substituted for him? Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT. This does not require one word of comment. Everything else was left as it was—GOSSETT was placed at the head of the department, for such he really is: and now, I ask, what has the country gained by the change?—I ask you, my Lord, what difference there is between GREGORY and GOSSETT?—the popular party know of none, or if they believe in any, it is merely because they deem GOSSETT the more Conservative of the two."

"The present Ministry, if they choose to judge and decide for themselves, must at once dismiss every one of those who differ from them in political principles."

"They know little of human nature, and less of the nature of Irishmen, who do not understand how deep an impression, how lasting a recollection has been burned into our souls by the tyranny of the Whigs in the execution of the 'proclamation law'—there never was anything which in its effect so increased the number of sober, steady-thinking Repealers. Ireland felt the Whig despotism to its heart's core."

"We abided, in respectful hope and expectation, your time to begin to act with common sense and common honesty towards the Irish people. Alas, alas! with what drivelling fatuity, with what disgraceful folly, have you deluded and deceived us."

Speaking of the Clerical branches of the BERESFORD family, Mr. O'CONNELL says:—"Why should not these BERESFORDS yell loud and long—they are creatures of the system which you ought to terminate, and which they assist you to terminate, if you were politically honest. Yes, they assist you, by exposing how heartless, how cruel, how tyrannical, how detestable that system is—and yet, and yet the people of Ireland in vain ask you when you began to show any hostility to that system?"

The evidence which the "Widow's Mite" has recently afforded of his feelings upon this particular point, is, no doubt, extremely satisfactory to Mr. O'CONNELL, as far as it goes; he already hears "the loud and long yells of Protestantism;" but we must say that the testimony which the Learned Gentleman offers to the public and private, political and personal characters of his MAJESTY'S Ministers, is quite worthy of attention and admiration. For ourselves, we only wait to see whether Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT is removed from his office, to ascertain the full extent of Mr. O'CONNELL'S present power.

LORD MONTFORT.

HAVING given insertion first to Major BYRNE'S letter respecting Lord MONTFORT, we readily afforded a place to his Lordship's statements in reply, and the documents which accompanied them. We are aware that the personal disputes of two individuals are not matters of general interest, but when we consider the nature and character of the papers which we last week inserted at the request of the Noble Lord, we feel it due to Major BYRNE to permit him to be heard through the same medium. We therefore submit a letter which we have received from that gentleman, and a series of questions which he has appended to it. The language of Major BYRNE'S letter is strong—his questions imply much; but the course Lord MONTFORT has adopted justifies, if not all Major BYRNE'S violence, at least our admission of his communication into our columns:—

TO JOHN BULL.

Townsend House, Southall, April 20, 1835.

SIR,—No one can feel more than myself the very unenviable position of obtruding, or of being dragged into, and forced on public notice. There are, however, cases, and the present is such a one, where silence might be viewed in a suspicious light, and might lead to inferences infinitely more calculated to injure me, than the wicked attempt made by Lord MONTFORT in his *artful* letter to you, accompanied as it has been by a report which appeared in a paper some fifteen years ago, thus raking up, with a view to my prejudice, and to direct public attention from himself, an unhappy transaction long since buried in oblivion, and in which the public of that day, equally with my numerous military and other friends, on the case being fairly laid before them (which it was through the medium of the Press), evinced, by their sympathies and generous conduct towards me, their full sense of feeling, that I had been far more sinned against than sinning. I send, Sir, for your perusal one of the papers of that day, also a copy of the Memorial I sent to the Secretary of State, through Sir RICHARD BURNIE, who was then Chief Magistrate of Police; also that gentleman's letter to me on the occasion, together with copies of others from several of the many who wrote me, and which accompanied my Memorial to Lord SIDMOUTH. It is not my wish, nor could I expect it, were it unreasonable as to this Memorial; but it, you should give insertion in your columns to this Memorial; but it, and the accompanying papers, shall be left at the office of Wm. TUCKER, Esq., 15, Jernyn-street, for the perusal of any such as may feel an interest or curiosity in the matter. You will perhaps, however, in kindness and good feeling, notice it in my profuse you may think fit to make to this letter. It will clearly show, that the prosecution against me, founded on an Act of Parliament, which at a period of great excitement was hastily introduced by the late Mr. PENNYCOK, and passed into law, charged me with having negotiated, as a military agent, for the purchase of a commission in the cavalry for a sum beyond that specified by His Majesty's regulations, in expectation of gain and reward; also, that a conviction was obtained on the *untrue* evidence of an individual, who was at the time (as has been since then made manifest) of unsound mind.

In the former letter I had the honour of addressing you, I had in view the wish of removing impressions which the report given in the *Times* paper of 24th ult. were calculated to create. I therefore confined myself to the matter, and to proving the fact (which I believe I did most clearly), that I was who, unfortunately for me, had cause to say, "that to my cost" I acknowledged an intimacy to have once subsisted between Lord MONTFORT and me. I therefore gave a copy of his letter dated 24th February, since which time I not only had the folly to make him further advances, but I repeat it, I never received from him but two sovereigns, and a bill for 32l. 10s., over due since 1832. I admit that when I wrote for the two sovereigns, I asked for them as though I were requesting a loan, having had occasion on that day to discharge servants, and being short by so much of the account I needed to pay them. But why was my note so worded? It now becomes necessary to give the fact publicly:—Because it was understood between us, that I should wait for the reimbursement of my advance till he had received the wages of his interest as a Peer of the realm, for obtaining the rank and dignity of a Baronet, to be conferred on a very old friend and brother officer of mine. He assured me that he had given in his name to the Duke of Wellington, and that if he failed through the Duke, he could always depend on his friend Grey! I never asked Lord MONTFORT to accept a bill for my accommodation, nor did I ever borrow but one hundred pounds—alluded to in his letter to you—which was asked for a week, and repaid in three days. The letter addressed by me to Messrs. DRAWBRIDGE and POWELL, in January, 1833, was in reply to an application for payment of some costs they claimed for professional services in a matter which I had contemplated defending, but which, to settle, Lord MONTFORT (without any application or wish expressed by me to that effect) had borrowed, as he said, partly from the person in his keeping, and partly from Colonel TYLER, since deceased. I considered the intention at the time friendly; in my letter, therefore, to Messrs. D. and P., I no doubt expressed the words attributed to me. I consider they were, at the time, the most natural to use, for I could not have introduced the female's name (for rather the name she bears, BRONLEY), without entering into uncalculated details; for the 30l., (when received by Messrs. D. and

P., was handed to the latter gentleman by Lord MONTFORT. Besides, who could ever have foreseen or anticipated the possibility of any kind being raised enough to attempt to convert a letter of the same into a proof of his being my creditor? This, however, would appear to be no new trick with his Lordship, and I am not the first on whom he has practised the like. A Mr. BURN, formerly in the army (the 10th Hussars) lent this Right Honourable Peer 100l. in a coach, corner of Alsop's-buildings, in the New-road. Being short of money one day, he wrote to Lord MONTFORT for 10l. as a loan, feeling (as he has since declared in the presence of Colonel HAY of the late 18th Hussars), a delicacy in reminding his Lordship of the 100l., and which he at the time presumed inability alone had prevented his repaying; when afterwards, however, Mr. BURN did apply in direct terms for the said 100l., Lord MONTFORT produced the note applying for the loan of the 100l., as his proof that he could not be the debtor of a man, who by his own showing, his note had asked only a little time before, 10l. to be lent him. This is Lord MONTFORT'S "new way of paying old debts!" Colonel HAY and Mr. BURN are both living to prove the fact! I purpose concluding this letter with certain questions; they will, I fear, Sir, take up much space; but as I doubt not you will view them (especially the last) as involving matter of public interest, and of considerable importance, and well worthy of being sifted, I trust you will insert them in your valuable columns.

Among the many falsehoods contained in Lord MONTFORT'S letter to you, he says, "that had the statement transmitted by him to you for publication come to his knowledge in time, he would have shunned me on first introduction. Now, hear the facts! I was stationed in the Eastern District in 1811, on my return with my regiment (the 16th Infantry of the Line) from the West Indies. It was then I first knew this gallant Lord, who was then Major in the Surrey Militia. Our intimacy commenced in 1822, when the matter alluded to in the statement was fresh on public recollection, and touching which we frequently spoke. It was on discontinuing my visits that Lord MONTFORT commenced, as is known by all Southall, his system of annoyance and insults, which led to the thrashing he received; and let me add, that it was not two months prior to my indicting the chastisement I did, that he expressed to one of the principal inn-keepers of Southall his regrets at the cessation of intimacy between us, assuring him that he bore me no enmity, and that he would be most glad were a reconciliation brought round! The person to whom Lord MONTFORT thus expressed himself is here, and so is he to whom he repeated his Lordship's words, well knowing that they would find their way to my ear. I must now conclude, by requesting that equally as you were induced to give insertion last Sunday, from a feeling of justice to Lord MONTFORT, of statements which accompanied his letter, and which were wholly irrelevant, and quite unconnected with (certainly no answer to) the explanation I had given in your paper of the 12th, respecting the report given by the *Times* of the proceedings at Brentford Sessions, you will in your next Number give publication to this letter and my questions. I shall then cease to trouble you, and will leave to the public to decide (to use Lord MONTFORT'S own words) what faith is to be placed in the high-sounding pledges of the word of a gentleman and a man of honour, when assumed by a person of his Lordship's stamp!

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
WM. BYRNE.

QUESTIONS.

1st.—Did Lord MONTFORT receive, at my residence in Piccadilly, in March, 1832, the sum of 75l., and also the further sum of 130l., on Friday, the 7th of December, of the same year, which he stated he needed to pay his rent, over-due at Drayton Green, and have I ever since that period received back one shilling from him, save and except the two sovereigns asserted to have been lent me?

So much for his Lordship's veracity, when he asserts, as a gentleman and a man of honour, that the pecuniary transactions between him and me were only four in number!

2nd.—Did I not, when he had received the two sums above-named, earnestly request and impress on him the fitness of paying the proprietor of the Café de l'Europe for dinners, wines, &c., which he had ordered to be sent to lodgings he for a short time resided at in Charles-street, Haymarket (having obtained credit at the Café by using my name as his introduction), as I had been presented with applications, written and verbal, by the people at the Café, who could not get their money from him?

3rd.—Did Lord MONTFORT visit and pass the day with me at Uxbridge, when I was there stationed as Major in command of my regiment; and did not he, as there was no vacant company in it to which I could have wished to have had a very particular friend of mine appointed, undertake to recommend that friend to Colonel WOOD, or to Colonel CLITHEROW, of Boston House; and when Colonel CLITHEROW did grant the commission asked for, how much did Lord MONTFORT require to be allowed to him from the money he owed me, in return for his interest with Colonel Clitherow?

4th.—Did Lord MONTFORT purchase a piping bullfinch from a poor German, facing the Church in Princes-street, and giving his bill payable for the same, at my then residence in London; and did he pay or provide for such bill when due?

5th.—Did Lord MONTFORT, in a similar manner, and without my sanction, give a bill for clothes to a tailor, in Albemarle-street, making it payable at my residence, and representing me as his agent, which I never was; and did he pay or provide for such bill when due; or has it ever been paid?

5th.—Did Lord MONTFORT ever pay Mr. CLARKE, the silversmith, for plate, &c., ordered at the latter's, and where he obtained credit, as at the Café de l'Europe, by making use of my name?

Finally.—Did Lord MONTFORT pay his addresses, under an assumed name, and representing himself as the son of a city merchant, to a young person filling at the time some situation, we'll say nursery governess to the daughters of a noble Marquess, this young person being of prepossessing manners and great personal attractions? Did his Lordship, by perseverance and great attention, succeed in gaining this young person's affections? Did he, finding her a woman of strict moral character and great piety (his wife, Lady MONTFORT, being then, as she still is, living), propose marriage, but adding, that till he could break the matter to his father, whose displeasure he dreaded, it must be secret? Did his Lordship accordingly, removing to apartments in the vicinity of the New Road, wickedly marry this young person; and did she not, on finding her husband to be a Peer of the realm, and a married man, die broken-hearted?

The public should have an answer to this last question.

Having given place to these communications, we feel it due to Major BYRNE to say, with reference to his trial and conviction, of which we last week gave the report as we received it from Lord MONTFORT, that we have seen a Memorial from Major BYRNE to Lord SIDMOUTH, then Secretary of State for the Home Department, which may also be seen by anybody interested, at the residence of the gentleman mentioned in Major BYRNE'S letter. To this Memorial are appended several letters, from which the following are extracts:—

Extract of a letter from Colonel Talbot.

Dear Sir,—I regret most exceedingly the termination of your business, and very sincerely sympathize in the sufferings of your mind upon the occasion. That you have been most infamously treated cannot be questioned; and as every military man will feel as I do on the occasion, your character, at least in their judgment, will in no way suffer by the extraordinary turn the matter has taken. I shall not fail to call to see you; and am, very faithfully, dear Sir, yours most truly,
A. TALBOT, K.T.S., C.D., Lieut. Col., Royal Artillery.

Extract of a letter from Col. Mayne.

My dear BYRNE,—I had just driven over to see you, when I will explain why I cannot myself do as you wish; but I will not be backward in getting your desires complied with by others. On my way, I will take up Mr. HUNT, at Leicester-place, who I shall fully satisfy as to your honour, and guarantee as to becoming bail in this unhappy affair. I fully side with our friend TALBOT in thinking that you should insist upon a becoming apology from that LORDSHIP, and giving publicity to it, for the purpose of counteracting the ill effect which his improper conduct might occasion your character. Very faithfully yours,
W. MAYNE.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Colonel Irby, Life Guards.

My dear BYRNE,—I regretted much being absent from London when you were called up for judgment, as it would have afforded me the greatest satisfaction to bear testimony, from a long and intimate

acquaintance with you, to your worthiness of character and disposition. Indeed, no one could speak more feelingly, and with better reason, on the subject than myself, who have, on so many occasions, stood your debtor for obligations conferred.

Believe me, I regret most truly your misfortune, and would do anything to relieve you. Keep up your spirits, and doubt not the continued good opinion of all who know you.

Ever faithfully, my dear BYRNE, your truly obliged,
H. E. IRBY.

From Colonel Campbell.

My dear Sir,—I heard with pain of the harsh sentence passed against you; there can be only one opinion upon it. I trust that when in your power the cause of your present imprisonment will not escape unpunished for the horrid crime of perjury. I shall always, when in my power, be happy to serve you, being truly, my dear Sir, yours,
J. CAMPBELL,
Col. 2d Royal Vet. Battalion.

Several other letters from Military Officers are appended to the Memorial, as well as one from Sir RICHARD BURNIE, One, from Captain TALBOT, of the Grenadier Guards, must conclude our extracts:—

Wexford, 25th Dec. 1830.

My dear BYRNE,—I have but this moment heard of the termination of your business, and cannot express how much I feel for your situation. However severe the sentence of the Court may be, and the vile aspersions of a malignant set, which must deeply hurt the pride of an honourable man, still, my dear fellow, there is one consolation which I feel confident you do and ever will possess—the good opinion and friendship of your military and real friends, who must be the best judges of your worth.

With best regards to Mrs. BYRNE, who I hope is well, and with every good wish for yourself and family, believe me ever yours, sincerely,
J. TALBOT,
Grenadier Guards.

Since writing the above, we have received the following letter from Lord MONTFORT, and having now worked out our established principle of *audi alteram partem*, we must beg to take leave of the subject altogether.

Southall Park, April 21, 1835.

SIR,—I feel obliged to you for the insertion of my letter on Sunday, and more particularly for your having accompanied it with the documents I sent with it, which I really, from their length, could hardly have expected you to do.

Upon looking at my statement, I find that I have left out one rather material point, namely, a sum of 30l. lent by me to BYRNE, on 9th November, 1832. Col. TYLER and myself had become his bail in an action brought against him by Mr. JORDAN, a saddler, near St. James's Church, Piccadilly, for lodgings. The debt and costs amounted to about 40l. which, had we not lent him, he must have gone that night to prison. The Colonel lent him 10l., and I the 30l., given to Mr. POWELL, who, for Mr. TYLER, conducted BYRNE'S defence, &c. to that action, in presence of BYRNE and his solicitors, at Messrs. POWELL and DRAWBRIDGE'S chambers, Clement's Inn, by a check on COCKBURN'S, with which Mr. POWELL paid the above debt and costs; and this is the very 30l. he in his letter to me in October, 1832, promises to pay to me in the January following, &c.

I should remark, that since the middle of January, 1833, I have had no communication whatever with him, except through my attorney's endeavouring to obtain payment of that 30l., which I have failed to do; and this is the real ground, my making that endeavour, which induced him to make upon me that cowardly and ruffianly assault upon an unarmed man, upwards of sixty, and just recovering from the gout, having on at the time a cloth shoe on that account.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MONTFORT.

P.S. I think it but justice to the female attacked and abused by BYRNE, to say, that it is true she formed an alliance with me about fifteen years ago, and was in humble life, about eighteen years of age. This dereliction from the path of virtue I am not going to palliate, but so far from her being a nuisance by her conduct, I can confidently refer to all the respectable inhabitants here, as, from the excellent Clergyman himself, as to her retiring, unobtrusive habits, and propriety of conduct in every other respect, during the connection she has formed with me. I have letters now before me, both from BYRNE and his wife, speaking in the highest terms of her, and BYRNE himself has frequently dined at my table with her—nay, on one occasion she actually accompanied me to dine at his house in Pall-mall. With respect to the rest of his infamous statements, I shall leave you and the public to judge what credit is due to the uncorroborated statements of such a man.

I am, Sir, yours, obliged,
MONTFORT.

The *fauxfronade* of LOUIS PHILIPPE and his nation with respect to America is at an end. The Chamber of Deputies, by the very great and unexpected majority of 289 against 137, voted on Saturday the payment of the whole of the American indemnity. It was carried, however, with an amendment, proposed by General VALAZE, that the payments are not to be made until the French Government receives satisfactory explanation, relative to the language held by the President in his message.—This will soon be settled, JONATHAN has frightened the Monarch out of his money, and having secured that, may, with perfect security, assure him that the pistol which he presented to his head was not loaded.

Nearly all the new appointments have been completed, but the removal of Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT, the Irish Under-Secretary, insisted upon by Mr. O'CONNELL, and demurred to by Lord MELBOURNE, creates a temporary difficulty. Mr. O'CONNELL demands Sir WILLIAM'S dismissal as a *sine qua non*—Lord MELBOURNE hesitates. The Agitator is otherwise in an ill-humour. He asserts everywhere publicly, that though in words not open to contradiction, as there had been no direct communication, Lord MELBOURNE'S speech of Saturday was in substance a tissue of untruths, inasmuch as the Noble Premier had indirectly communicated with him (Mr. O'CONNELL) upon every promotion, receiving his *fiat* or *veto* as final upon every proposed appointment.—*Standard*.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.—(From the *Public Ledger*).—Tories, 270; Shunleyites and Waverers, 58; Whigs, 170; Liberals, 110; O'Connellites, 50; Total, 658. The administration being one of pure Whiggism, it follows that it is necessarily dependent on some of the other parties for majorities, and it very luckily happens, that no combination or coalition (excepting with the Tories, which we may set aside as impossible) can, independently of the Liberals, give the Whigs a predominance in the House? Thus, we trust we have, in this clearing fact, a set-off against the ominous circumstances, which we can state on the best authority, that no communication whatever had passed between the formers of the Administration and any one of the 110 Liberals up to a late hour on Wednesday.

Sir ROBERT PEEL'S Administration was the shortest known in England, at least 1760, the date of the accession of George the Third. It lasted only 118 days; the other short ones during that period were that of Lord Shelburne in 1782, which lasted five days longer—that of Mr. CANNING, the duration of which was 135—and that of the Earl of RIFON, which was 152 days. The duration of Lord MELBOURNE'S first Administration was 186 days.—What number of days his Lordship's second Administration will last depends upon Mr. O'CONNELL.

The *Warder* has the following:—
SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Aye, and bad signs too. It furnishes a fearful but instructive index to the measures to be pursued by the Faction striving for power, when we learn that Marquess WELLESLEY shook, in the publicity of the House of Commons, the hand of the incendiary, denounced in the King's Speech by the Ministry of which the Noble Marquess formed a part; and when the same common disturber and enemy of his country, his enemy and defamer of his King's honour at national faith, and the rejoicer at "the calamities of England," is seen walking arm and arm through the streets of London (as has been the case for the last week) with Lord PUNKEE, His Lordship was also a member of the Government which denounced, through the mouth of the Sovereign, the exciter to sedition and the agitator to a Repeal of the Union. What an abandonment of all prin-

ratio decorum and political consistency! This species of profligacy cannot be corrected by ordinary means—the severe and signal indications of PROVIDENCE alone must do it.

We have elsewhere quoted an account of the increase of Popery, not in Ireland but in England. We find in that excellent constitutional paper, the *Kentish Observer*, the following article. Whether original or not we cannot say, because although no reference is made to the source from whence it is derived, it is printed in the type usually adopted for extracts:—

Every traveller of observation cannot fail to observe the increase of Popish chapels throughout all parts of England during the last ten years, to most of which schools are attached, into which the children of the neighbouring poor are seduced by the treacherous offer of gratuitous education, the result of which is the almost imperceptible introduction to their infant minds of the pernicious practices of Popish idolatry; to such a pitch are the exertions of "The Society of Jesus," or Jesuits carried, for they are the chief agents in this crusade against the Protestant faith, that chapels and schools have been planted where not one Papist was previously to be found, yet a congregation seems to spring up as if by magic. Of the present generation there are very few persons who have a clear idea of the difference between the Protestant and Popish Church, and a lamentable indifference to the progress of the latter is everywhere manifest. As to the meaning of the word Jesuit, even in our Houses of Parliament what ignorance is exhibited, except among the band which sits there by the nomination of the society. Matters now, however, are come to such a pass, that it will require the aid of every man, priest or layman, to stop the gap which has been opened by Whig liberality. Every man, be he Churchman or Dissenter, should be up and moving; there is no time to be lost. The motto of Rome is—"He that is not with me is against me." It is not the Church of England or Ireland—it is Protestantism itself that is in danger—our civil and religious liberty. The following extract from the Papal bull, dated the 13th of March, 1825, might be extracted in opening the eyes of the Protestant community at this critical moment:—"The fathers of the Lateran Council have very wisely declared, that we ought not to consider as an oath, but rather as a perjury every promise that has been made to the detriment of the Church and against the rules of its traditions." This bull was directed against Freemasons and Carbonari societies; but it perfectly applies to the conduct and votes of our Popish Members of Parliament.

The following is not an unsuitable adjunct to these observations:—Miss DONERTY, late of Caher, took the veil of the Presentation Order at Carrick-on-Suir on Sunday; and next day Miss MULLALEY and Miss FITZPATRICK. On Tuesday, Miss LALOR took the veil in the Presentation Convent, Clonmel. Miss SARAH STUART, daughter of the Lieutenant JAMES STUART, late 3d Veteran Battalion, has taken the veil in the Convent of Roscrea.—*Clonmel Advertiser*.

A rumour being in circulation that Lord CLEMENTS is to be appointed to an official station under the Administration forced upon the KING by Mr. O'CONNELL and his Tail, the electors of the county of Leitrim should be on the alert, as in that case his Lordship must vacate his seat; and we are informed there can be no doubt of a Conservative candidate starting to prevent his re-election.—*Evening Mail*.

The KING will hold a Levee on Wednesday next, and on Thursday the QUEEN will hold a Drawing-room. The cards of ladies intending to be presented to her MAJESTY, with the names of those ladies by whom they are presented, must be sent to the office of the Lord Chamberlain to the QUEEN before two o'clock on Tuesday.

The Hampshire paper says that Lord PALMERSTON is about to be married to the daughter of a grocer of the name of THWAITES. It is only natural that her father should have left her a plum.

No less than nine of the new Ministerial appointments are representatives of Scotch constituencies.—This fact may in some measure account for there being no opposition to the return of Sir JOHN CAMPBELL for Edinburgh.

Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL transacted business at the Treasury with Mr. FRANCIS BARRING, the new Secretary, on Wednesday, shortly after the arrival of that gentleman to take possession of his office.

The loyal address of the nobility, gentry, clergy, yeomanry, landholders, traders, and residents in the western division of the county of Kent, to the KING, expressive of their cordial attachment to his MAJESTY's Royal person, and devoted zeal for the maintenance of the Protestant Constitution in Church and State, having received upwards of 3,500 signatures, has been handed to the Marquess CAMDEN for presentation to his MAJESTY, pursuant to the resolution of the meeting.

The Charleston papers state that the brig *Enterprise*, which sailed from Alexandria (U. S.) last January for Charleston, with a cargo of slaves, and put into Bermuda in distress, where the slaves were liberated, arrived at Charleston on the 15th ult. The *Charleston Courier* states that they were insured in that city for 20,000 dollars, and thus speaks of the Bermuda authorities:—"This unwarrantable conduct of the officers of the British Government in interfering with and forcibly taking possession of the property of American citizens—this piracy under cover of the law—this high-handed insult to the flag of the United States, calls for the action of our Government; and we confidently trust that prompt measures will be taken to redress the wrongs and avenge the insult which has thus a second time been offered to this country."

A German paper, under the head of Berlin, April 11, says:—The dissolution of the Tory Ministry involves the Northern Cabinet in great perplexity. The Conservative powers anticipated the final pacification of Europe; they had sent Ambassadors to London in hopes of settling everything with the WELLINGTON-PEEL Administration. The Whigs, on recovering office, will resume their uncertain course in Foreign policy. It is said that advices from Poland have been received, which have induced the Russian authorities to increase their vigilance. The machinations which tend to agitate Poland once more, and which cannot escape the knowledge of the Russian Government, can but have the result of accomplishing the destruction of Polish nationality.

The King of SWEDEN has refused his sanction, for the third time, to a resolution of the Plenary Assembly of the States, that the proceedings before the inferior tribunals should be open to the public.

A most ridiculous report is going the round of the papers that Mr. EDWARD LYTTON BULWER is shortly to be created a Baronet. The story of Mr. CHARLES GRANT's Peerage, equally absurd, is, however, true.

Prince ESTERHAZY, it appears, has abandoned the intention of settling in this country; and, in consequence, all the extensive alterations and improvements at Chandos House are given up. The Prince intends remaining until the autumn; and his Princess is expected in a few days to take a last farewell of her fashionable friends.

The *Liverpool Standard* says:—A considerable degree of amusement was created yesterday afternoon at the Exchange News-room, by the appearance of an address "to the Noble Lord, who has acquired such celebrity by his skill in unpeeling coaches," and in "appropriating" a surplus from an infirmarian about one hundred and fifty names were collected, but the chance a Tory, or an employe of the *Standard*, should happen to be taking notes for the edification of the public. On the approach to the table of a gentleman supposed to be one of our establishment the guardians of this sacred scroll. Are the addressers of Lord not ours.

We learn from Constantinople that the Sultan's eldest daughter, whose marriage with HALIL-RIFAZ has been announced, has just given birth to a child, who has been named ABUL HAMEED, and raised to the dignity of Vizier. It is the first instance in the Ottoman

empire of a male child belonging to one of the first functionaries of the State not having been smothered. This striking evidence of the progress of civilization has made a favourable impression. The Sultan, immediately after the *accouchement*, went and congratulated his daughter.

There has been a contest at Kensington for the office of churchwarden, which ended in the defeat of the Radicals. Archdeacon PORT (vicar of the parish, in the chair) named Mr. CHESTERTON as his churchwarden. Mr. STARK then rose and proposed Mr. MOSS as the other churchwarden. He felt this Gentleman was a fit and proper person to fill the office. Mr. FARLOW seconded the proposal. Mr. HOLT, the Barrister, proposed Mr. JUDSON. At five o'clock the poll closed, when the numbers were for—Mr. JUDSON, 540 votes—265 persons; Mr. MOSS, 353 votes—253 persons. Majority in favour of Mr. JUDSON, 187 votes—12 persons. The Conservatives have therefore obtained a most decided victory, the Liberals being benten in persons and votes, who had anticipated a victory, and ordered a dinner to celebrate their triumph.

The vestry room of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields exhibited, on Monday and Tuesday, a scene of the most disgraceful confusion and uproar, occasioned by the Radicals having experienced a defeat. The Rev. Mr. DUKEFIELD being too unwell to take the chair, each party proposed their chairman, when the show of hands was in favour of Conservatives, and Mr. DEBELLE took the chair amid the acclamations of the meeting. This was so novel a thing that the opposite party appeared to be scarcely conscious of the fact, and hardly knew their position in the room. A few speeches were made of the usual cast. Polling then commenced, and continued with no abatement on the part of the Conservatives; but the Liberals were completely exhausted, and ultimately defeated.

In the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, the moderate party has succeeded; for the insolence and violence of the Radicals everywhere excite disgust; and in the large parish of St. Pancras their temporary ascendancy has been during the last half year rapidly on the decline. It only requires respectable and loyal inhabitants to come forward and exert themselves to extinguish these noisy and troublesome factions altogether.

The Hon. Lady AGNES MEADOWS met with a serious accident on Wednesday. As her Ladyship was riding on horse-back along George-street, Portman-square, accompanied by Colonel JOLYFFE, her horse took fright, and galloped off at a furious rate as far as the Edgware-road, when Lady MEADOWS, who was nearly fainting from excessive terror, threw herself out of the saddle, and fell heavily on the stones. Her Ladyship was instantly carried to a surgeon's, when it was found that her skull was fractured, and her left wrist broken. Her Ladyship was afterwards removed in a carriage to her residence.

Captain C. H. JOHNSTONE, brother of the Hon. Member for the county of Dumfriess, suddenly dropped down on Tuesday, in the shop of Mr. WATT, ironmonger, of that town, and expired in an instant. He had gone to the town for the purpose of attending the card assembly, appointed for that night, and but a few minutes before the fatal event was in apparent good health and spirits. The deceased gentleman, who was in the prime of life, has left a lady and four or five young children, and what renders his sudden death still more distressing, his now widowed lady is on the eve of her confinement.

The advices from Lower Canada have created much anxiety among the merchants and others interested in the affairs of that part of the British dominions. It appears that the House of Assembly had agreed to some very strong resolutions, with respect to the Governor-in-Chief's reply, in answer to a request for 18,000l. to be granted for the contingent expenses of the House. Throughout the province Constitutional Associations were forming.

According to accounts from Alexandria of the 23d ult., out of 19,000 persons who, up to that time, had been attacked by the plague, 10,000 had died.

THE COMET.—A letter from Vienna announces that M. LETTROW, Director of the observatory in that city, has received from the celebrated English astronomer HERSCHELL, now residing at the Cape of Good Hope, the remarkable intelligence that HALLEY'S comet, of which so much has been said, and which is positively expected in August this year, will not be visible, because it has long since changed the direction of its course, and now revolves in a different orbit. A report by our astronomers on this important subject is expected very shortly, and will be published.—*Dutch Paper*.

A gipsy, said to be a nephew and successor to the late King BOSWELL, and who was to have undergone the august ceremony of being crowned this week, was on Monday last apprehended at his royal encampment on Sherwood Forest, and committed to the county goal, Nottingham, on the charge of stealing a horse from Newark. A panic seized the royal followers at the loss of their chief—the camp was struck, and a retreat, which for its secrecy and quickness might have been conducted by the celebrated Spanish chieftain ZUMALACARRREGUI, took place.

NEWSPAPERS.—The Branch Post Offices at the corner of Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross, and Vere-street, Oxford-street, will for the future be open until half-past five for newspapers, instead of only until five o'clock.

The Emperor of RUSSIA has lately issued a decree of a novel kind in one respect, for it will probably provoke a smile. It forbids the entrance into his dominion of any foreigner of the lower order who shall not have about him at least ten rix dollars in ready money.

Upwards of one million two hundred thousand volumes of the works of Sir WALTER SCOTT have been printed and published in Edinburgh.

Among the sporting performances of fishers in the Tweed, with the rod, which have lately been noticed, may be classed the result of an hour's fishing in the Teviot, obtained by a Nobleman who, without neglecting any of the numerous and important duties of his high station, so manages as to have some time for healthful exercise and recreation. On Monday evening last the Duke of Buccleuch, after the day's hunt, killed within an hour, in the pool close by Monteviot, three salmon, two perch, and a pike of 14lbs., with a single-gut line. Besides those secured his Grace ran several other salmon and another large pike; and one of the most remarkable points of this fishing adventure was the recovery of a hook and line in his mouth of a kelt of eight pounds weight, which again took the hook shortly after having broken away from the first take. As a suitable termination of such sport, his Grace at night speared twelve fish in the same pool of the Teviot.—*Scotch Paper*.

The LORD MAYOR gave his grand Easter dinner on Monday at the Mansion House. The company amounted to upwards of 300; amongst whom were the Bishops of London, Oxford, Llandaff, and Ohio, Sir Wm. Follett, the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, &c. &c.—The first toast given by the Lord Mayor was "Church and King," after which followed "The Princess Victoria and the rest of the Royal Family," and "The Army and Navy of the United Kingdom." When the Lord Mayor proposed "His Majesty's Ministers," the toast was received with hissing and hootings,

and a variety of discordant sounds. The healths of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, were received with loud and long-continued cheering.—On the toast of "Sir William Follett and the English Bar" being given, Sir William in returning thanks for the honour done to him and the Bar, said that he hoped the profession would maintain the independence and the institutions of the country, with as much zeal now, as they had exercised in other times of difficulty and trouble.—(Great Cheers.)—It is rather extraordinary that at this dinner there appeared such unanimity in drinking the healths of the great leaders of the late Administration, when it is taken into consideration that there were 102 tickets sent in over which the Lord Mayor had not the slightest control. On occasions of this kind a number of cards are usually sent by the Chief Magistrate to each of his brother Aldermen.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. EDWARD ARNEY, M.A., Chaplain to the Right Hon. Viscount Falkland, to the Vicarage of Shalfleet, in the Isle of Wight. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. JOHN WAINMAN, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and Curate of Trinity Church, Hildesham, has been appointed Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Hipperholme, vacant by the death of the Rev. Richard Hudson, M.A.

OBITUARY.

At Emmanuel Lodge, Cambridge, in the 77th year of his age, the Rev. Robert Towerson Cory, D.D., Master of Emmanuel College, in that University. He proceeded to the degree of B.A. 1780, M.A. 1783, and was elected Master of his College in the year 1797.

At St. Sidwell's, after a protracted illness, the Rev. George Sercombe Luke, B.A., aged 40. He was a gentleman of high classic attainments, and will be deeply regretted by a large circle of literary friends.

At Paris, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Goodwin, LL.D. At Minsted, in the New Forest, the Rev. J. C. Compton, Rector of Minsted and Lyndhurst.

At his residence in Grafton street, the Rev. William Garnier, of Rookesbury, in the county of Southampton.

ORDINATIONS.

On Saturday the Lord Bishop of Exeter ordained in the Chapel of his Palace:—Deacons: G. Mackie, B.A., Pembroke college Camb.; W. P. Pitman, B.A., G. W. Langmaid, B.A., Exeter college, Oxford; N. Tindal, B.A., Trinity college, Camb.; J. P. Keigwin, B.A., Wadham college, Oxford.—Priests: J. Cottle, B.A., Catherine hall, Camb.; J. Clarke, B.A., Exeter college, Oxford.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester proposes to hold his next general Ordination on Sunday, the 6th day of July.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SPITAL SERMON.—Monday the boys of Christ's Hospital walked from their school in procession, each Master being at the head of the school over which he presides, the boys in the mathematical school carrying their various instruments, accompanied by the Masters and Stewards, to the Royal Exchange, from whence they proceeded to the Mansion-House, where they were joined by the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayores, the Sheriffs, Aldermen, Recorder, Chamberlain, Town Clerk, the Governors of Christ's, St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Bridewell, and Bethlehem Hospitals, and various City officers, with their ladies. From thence the cavalcade proceeded to Christ Church, where a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Oxford on the Resurrection, and an anthem sung by the children.

The Roman Catholics are inclosing with a stone wall the large piece of land which they have purchased near St. Leonard's. It has an imposing appearance. The report is that they are going to build a College; but it is not positively known. There can be no doubt, however, that it is intended for a very large establishment.

WILLIAM PINNEY, Esq., M.P., for the borough of Lyme Regis, has liberally subscribed the sum of 100l. in aid of the re-building the parish Church of Charmouth. Divine service is at present performed in that place, in the commodious parochial school-room.

The paragraph which we copied, last week, from the columns of a contemporary, stating that the Rev. Mr. Lockwood had read himself in, the preceding Monday, as the new Prebendary, was incorrect. The mistake arose, probably, from the Rev. Mr. Foster having read himself in on that day, as one of the Six Preachers.—*Kentish Observer*.

A Fancy Fair, which was held at Bath, in aid of the fund for re-building St. Michael's Church, produced the extraordinary sum of eight hundred and fifty pounds, of which one hundred and five pounds were taken in sixpences at the doors.

We hear that the Rev. Mr. ANDERSON, whose eloquent Assize sermon was so much admired, is to have the Vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. H. H. MILMAN. We give this as a general rumour, without vouching for its correctness.—*Berkshire Chronicle*.

The Archbishop of CASHIER, at his approaching triennial visitation, means to remit the usual fees to his Clergy, in consequence of their distressed circumstances for the last two or three years, and the non-payment of their ordinary income. The late Bishop of Limerick set this benevolent example.—*Dublin Mail*.

RUGBY SCHOOL.—The following is a list of the successful candidates for the prizes, with the subjects:—Latin prose, "Bellum civile Mariannum," Mr. Lake, head prize; Latin verse, "Pharicia," Mr. Lake, head prize; English prose, "The English Language," Mr. Clough, head prize; English verse, "The close of the Eighteenth Century," Mr. Clough, head prize; Greek Iambics, "The Murder of Thomas a Becket," Mr. Arnold, head prize; fifth form, English Essay, "The Sources of Pleasure," Mr. Jackson, head prize. The exercises of Messrs. J. Gell, and Simkinson were also much commended.

The Proctorship of the Collegiate Church of Brecon having lately become vacant by the death of the Rev. J. W. BEADON, the Bishop of St. DAVID'S has expressed his intention of suspending any appointment to it until some plan shall have been decided upon with reference to these sincere offices.

It is peculiarly gratifying to us to have in our power to record an instance of public spirit in behalf of the Church, in the improvements and alterations recently made in the parish Church of Doverdale, Wiltshire. The whole of the interior has been repewed and painted, a gallery has been erected for the accommodation of the neighbouring poor, with a new pulpit, reading desk, floor, altar-rail, table, &c. All this has been done at the sole charge of the patroness, and non-resident landlords, the parish not having been called upon to bear any part whatever in the expense. A tablet placed in the Church, records the following donations towards the work:—Mrs. T. Oldham (Patroness), 50l.; Mrs. O. Oldham, 20l.; Right Hon. W. S. Bouverie, 25l.; Rev. G. Larden (Rector), 25l.; Mrs. Larden (for carpets), 8l.; George Marsden, Esq., 10l.; J. S. Pakington, Esq., 20l.; S. Pratt, Esq., 20l.; Dr. Pratt, 7l. 10s.

A handsome silver inkstand has lately been presented to the Rev. J. R. OLDHAM, M.A., by the parishioners of Dudderhill, in the county of Worcester, as a mark of their esteem for the zealous and very efficient discharge of his pastoral duties during the period he was Curate of that parish.

The Archdeacon of the diocese of Winchester has appointed his annual Visitation to be held at the following places:—Wickham, Tuesday, 28th of April; Winchester, Thursday, 30th; Andover, Monday 11th of May; Haslingstoke, Tuesday, 12th; Alton, Thursday, 14th; Newport (Isle of Wight), Tuesday, 19th; Southampton, Thursday, 21st.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.—The number of these institutions is 19, two only of which, those of Berlin and Bonn, were founded in the present century; there were three established in the 14th century, Heidelberg, Prague, and Vienna; six in the next century, two in that which succeeded, and three each in the 17th and 18th centuries. The earliest founded was of the Protestant religion, the last for both Protestants and Catholics. Of the whole number there are 11 Protestant, 5 Catholic, and three mixed. The greatest number of professors is at Vienna, where there are 79; the least at Erlangen and Kiel, each having 29. The greatest attendance of students is at Vienna and Berlin—nearly 2,000 at each; the least at Rostock, 110; the number of professors at which are 34—very nearly one master to three students; and at Kiel, where there are 29 professors, and only 130 students. The universities next best attended by students (so those named as having the greatest number are Prague, Leipsic, Breslau, Halle, and Heidelberg, each of which has more than a thousand students.

A few days since some thieves contrived to remove the first stone of a new Church at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, which had just been laid by Lady WOSLEY HOLMES, and to carry off the coins which had been deposited under it.

STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING.

The tendency of the Consol Market is upward, and the quotation has advanced since our last report to 92 3/4 for the Consols for Account, which was the closing price this afternoon. Long Annuities are 16 1/2-16.

In the Foreign Market, Spanish and Portuguese Bonds have been on the advance, the former having been done at 79 1/2, and closing at 79 1/2, and the Portuguese Bonds have reached par, and left off at 91 1/2. Very heavy wagers were pending upon their reaching 100 during the present Account. The sales of Transatlantic Bonds have been very heavy during the last day or two, and this has caused a considerable depreciation in price. Columbian Bonds are 49 1/2; Chilean, 53 1/2; Mexican, 48 1/2. In the Northern Bonds the Market is tolerably firm, with an advance of price; Belgian Bonds are 104 1/2; Russian Bonds are 105 1/2; Dutch Five per Cents. are 101 1/2, and the Two and a Half per Cents. are 58 1/2.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday, a debate took place upon the emancipation of the slaves, to which the demand of an extraordinary credit of 900,000 francs for the department of the French Marine and Colonies gave rise. The President of the Council declined answering an interrogatory put to him, whether the French Cabinet had taken, or intended to take, measures for the suppression of slavery in the colonies. The debate was adjourned.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 7th of April announce the departure for Poland of a number of General Officers, Privy Counsellors, and financial agents. Reinforcements were still forwarding to the army of Asia, and several Officers of engineers, said to have been called for by Mahmud, the new Shah of Persia, had been ordered to that destination. Russia intends to form regiments of Mussulman Cossacks, and thus add from 20,000 to 25,000 good horsemen to its already large cavalry force.

A mail from Mexico arrived yesterday, brought by the Opossum packet, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 11th ult., and from Havannah on the 24th. She brings 510,000 dollars in freight. The following is an extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's, at Vera Cruz, dated the 14th of March:—"On the night of the 24th ult., the soldiers in the Castle of San Juan Ulica mutinied, and, joined by the prisoners whom they released, arrested the Governor. Early on the following morning, they attacked the town, but were repulsed. They continued in a state of mutiny until the 9th, when their provisions running short, and being without hope of succour, they surrendered to the Government Commander."

The Lords Commissioners sat yesterday morning in the Court of Chancery. On their Lordships taking their seats, the customary oaths were administered to them. The Vice Chancellor then withdrew into his own Court, and the Master of the Rolls and Mr. Justice Bosanquet proceeded to dispose of re-hearings and motions by date. The following paragraph is being paraded through the newspapers:—"Lord Fitzwilliam, on account of the distressed state of agriculture, has declined taking the rents now due from his tenants at Great Gidding, a cold and desolate parish." This is making a virtue of necessity—his Lordship seeing that no rent was to be had. Is it true that as a further proof of his Lordship's kind feeling towards his tenants in that neighbourhood he has presented several of them with a half-crown ticket each for the Stilton political dinner to-day.—Cambridge Chronicle.

KENSINGTON CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday, a large and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of this parish took place in the school-room, for the purpose of forming the above association. Mr. Hutchins, the late churchwarden, was in the chair, who stated to the meeting the object for which they had met. He was sure the gentlemen present felt with him, as did the whole country, that these were times full of events, and that it was necessary for gentlemen to combine in a good cause; for, when the safety of the constitution was threatened, he was satisfied few good men would shrink from standing forward in its support. Mr. Charles Battye, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Holt, and several other gentlemen took a part in the discussion, which ended in appointing five gentlemen as a sub-committee, to draw up resolutions, and frame the rules of the society, which will be submitted to them at their next meeting. We understand this spirit, which appears almost universal, is about to extend itself to Chelsea.

A highly numerous and respectable meeting of Conservatives was held on Friday night at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, for the purpose of forming a Conservative Association for the borough of Lambeth, Mr. Urquhart in the chair. Several excellent speeches were delivered, and the resolutions to carry the objects of the society into execution were passed unanimously, and received with the loudest testimonies of approbation. Such an exhilarating scene as that exhibited last night, where unity of sentiment and determination of purpose pervaded the whole room, was never before witnessed. At the conclusion of the proceedings, numbers flocked to the table, and enrolled themselves as members; among whom we observed several highly respectable Magistrates of the county of Surrey.

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GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, For the Week ending April 18. Per Imperial qr. Average of last Six Weeks.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price per qr., Price per bushel, Price per ton. Rows include Wheat, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, and Corn.

STOCKS. Mon. Tu. Wed. Thur. Friday. Sat.

Table with 7 columns: Stock Name, Mon., Tu., Wed., Thur., Friday, Sat. Rows include Bank Stock, 3 per cent. Red., 3 per cent. Consols., 3 1/2 per cent. 1818, New 3 1/2 per cent. Reduced, New 4 per cent. of 1826, Bank Long Annuities, India Bonds, Exchequer Bills, Consols for Account.

Erratum.—In an advertisement in last week's Paper, commencing "To the Public," for "Stewards' Imperial Eye Water, read "Howard's," &c.

BIRTHS. At Camberwell, Mrs. Arnot, of a son—On the 22d inst., at Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the lady of Bruce Pears, Esq., jun., of a daughter—On the 21st inst., in Queen Anne-street, Mrs. Stephenson Lucas, of a son—On the 20th inst., at St. John's-wood, Mrs. F. Lewis, of a son—On the 21st inst., at Halliford, the lady of Philip Charles Sheppard, Esq., of a daughter—On the 22d inst., at Germaine-place, Blackheath, the lady of Lawford Richardson, Esq., of a daughter—On the 16th inst., at Tullock Castle (N.B.), the Hon. Mrs. Davison, of a daughter—On the 23d inst., at Northchurch, Herts, the wife of Asley P. Cooper, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED. On the 23d inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Charles Fenton Whitings, Esq., to Isabella Charlotte Lady Congreve, widow of the late Major-General Sir William Congreve, Bart., &c. &c.—On the 23d inst., Edward, eldest son of James Western Esq., of Great James-street, to Frances, eldest daughter of John Adolphus Young, Esq., of Great Ormond-street, and Hare Hatch, Berks; and Harriet, eldest son of John Boodle, Esq., of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, to Margaret, third daughter of the said John Adolphus Young—On the 22d inst., at Wandsworth, the Rev. Henry Molyneux, Professor of Natural Philosophy in King's College, to Harriet, daughter of William Nottage, of Wandsworth-common, Esq.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on the 21st inst., Captain William Henry Shippard, to Elizabeth Lydia, daughter of the late Captain Joseph Peters—On the 21st inst., at All Saints Church, Southampton, the Rev. Wm. Farley Will-kinson, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to Jane, only daughter of the late Thomas Russell, Esq.—At the Parish Church of St. Mary, Hants, on the 14th inst., the Rev. Anthony M. B. Esq., to the late Regt. of Foot, to Susanna Sophia, third daughter of Lieut. Colonel Raitt, late Deputy Adjutant-General of the Mediterranean—On the 23d inst., at Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. B. John Harrison, Rector of Beaumont-cum-Mose, Essex, to Emily, second daughter of Richard Hall, Esq., of Portland-place, and Tottenham, Hants.—On the 22d inst., at Swansea, John Wyndham Bruce, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of John Bruce Bruce, Esq., of Duffryn Aberdare, Glamorganshire, to Mary Anne, second daughter of Colonel Cameron, of Dany-Craig, in the same county.

DIED. On the 19th inst., Caroline Augusta, the infant daughter of R. W. Knapton, Esq., of Burton-rescend, aged one year.—At Dalmahoy, near Edinburgh, on the 17th inst., John Thomas Hope, Esq., eldest son of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hope—At Cheltenham, on the 15th inst., Anna, wife of the Rev. Richard Dick-son, and sister of Sir William Chatterton, Bart., and Colonel Chatterton, who died at Millford House, near Lynton, in the 62d year of his age. John Hyde, Esq.—In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, James, the only son of the Right Hon. Baron Parke, aged 20 months—At Dumfries, on the 14th inst., suddenly, and on the prime of life, Captain Charles Hope Johnstone, R.N., greatly regretted—On the 17th inst., at his residence in Upper Gower-street, William Manning, Esq., in the 72d year of his age—On the 21st inst., at his residence, Highgate-place, aged 74 years, the late Wm. Ord, Esq., of Temple-har—On the 22d inst., in Manchester, the Rev. Henry Fisher, Professor of Natural Philosophy in King's College, to Harriet, daughter of William Nottage, of Wandsworth-common, Esq.—At St. Andrew's-place, Regent's-park, James Maule, Esq., aged 77—On the 20th inst., at Ipswich, aged 52, Louisa, wife of the Rev. J. T. Nottage, Rector of St. Giles and St. Clements—On the 22d inst., John Le Grice, Esq., at Bury St. Edmunds, in the 91st year of his age—At Apsley, Bedfordshire, on the 21st inst., George's 67th year of his age, John Patrick Moore, Esq.—At his residence in Highgate-place, Canterbury, on the 17th inst., Miss Anna Maria Lukyn, aged 83 years, who was the Rev. Henry Fisher, Professor of Natural Philosophy in King's College, to Harriet, daughter of William Nottage, of Wandsworth-common, Esq.—On the 10th inst., at the Priory, Chichester, Joseph Baker, Esq., in the 81st year of his age. At her house at Kempsey, Worcestershire, on the 19th inst., Elizabeth Warner, the last surviving daughter of the late Captain Thomas Warner, of the Hon. East India Company's Service—On the 18th inst., the Hon. Mrs. Fackwell, who died at Drayton House, in Northamptonshire—On the 27th of March last, at Antibes, on her way to Nice, the Hon. Mrs. Anthony Hope, late Rector of the parish of St. Mildred, in the City of Canterbury, and Vicar of Reculver, in Kent—On the 10th inst., at the Priory, Chichester, Joseph Baker, Esq., in the 81st year of his age. At her house at Kempsey, Worcestershire, on the 19th inst., Elizabeth Warner, the last surviving daughter of the late Captain Thomas Warner, of the Hon. East India Company's Service—On the 18th inst., the Hon. Mrs. Fackwell, who died at Drayton House, in Northamptonshire—On the 27th of March last, at Antibes, on her way to Nice, the Hon. 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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Whitehall, April 24.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., the Right Hon. John Sullivan, and Sir Charles Cockerill, Bart., His Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of India: the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle, Master of the Horse to His Majesty;—Lieut. Colonel the Hon. George Anson, the Office of Stewardship of the Ordnance of the said United Kingdom;—Henry Labouchere, Esq., to be Master and Workman of His Majesty's Mint.

—April 27.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing Sir Henry Parnell, Bart., to be Paymaster-General of His Majesty's Forces, and Treasurer of the Ordnance.

—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Right Hon. John William Baron Duncannon, Com. now called Viscount Duncannon; Major General Sir Benjamin Charles Stephenson, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; and Alexander Milne, Esq., to be Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Public Buildings.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY. H. KNOX, Park-street, Marylebone, merchant. BANKRUPTS. J. CROSBY, Nottingham, dyer. Atts. Sharpe and Co., Old Jewry—A. WEBSTER, St. Michael's-hill, Cornhill, victualler. Atts. Watson, Lincoln's Inn-fields. J. WILLIS, High-street, Poplar, victualler. Atts. Henderson and Co., Leman-street, Goodman's-fields—C. R. BELL, Leeds, cloth merchant. Atts. Sneyd and Co., 20, Abchurch-lane, London. Atts. B. FLOTTOR, Radford, Nottinghamshire, lace maker. Atts. Capes, Gray's Inn, London. Wadworth, Nottingham—T. F. CHAPMAN, Littleham and Exmouth, hotel keeper. Atts. Clowes and Co., Temple, London; Leitman, Exeter—T. DANIELL, late of Michaelchurch-court, Herefordshire, copper smelter. Atts. Simmons and Co., Truro; Newton, Gray's Inn, London—M. DUNN, Preston, Lancashire, Banker. Atts. Bankers, London. HAYDOCK, Preston—T. RICHARDSON, Norwich, coal merchant. Atts. Staff, Norwich; White and Co., Frederick's-place, Old Jewry—W. BODIN, Chesham, Manchester. Atts. Rowley, Manchester; Cuvelland and Co., Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Master of the Horse's Office, April 30.—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William George Earl of Errol to be Master of His Majesty's Book-hounds, vice the Earl of Chesterfield, resigned.

Whitehall, April 30.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Marquis of Conyngham to be His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

Crown-Office, May 1.—Members returned to serve in this present Parliament.—Borough of Cambridge.—The Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice. Borough of Totness.—Right Hon. R. A. Seymour, commonly called Lord Seymour. Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.—Right Hon. R. Dundas, K. B. Town of Drogheda.—A. C. O'Dwyer, Esq., Borough of Newport, H. O. Rd., Esq.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY. W. B. GUNNING, Egham, Surrey, bricklayer—J. HANKES, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, corn dealer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED. T. and W. LAYFIELD, Silver-street, St. James's, tailors.

W. CHEETHAM, Austin-fines, rumpozer merchant. Atts. Kirkman and Rutherford, Cannon-street—C. M. ULLITHORNE, Red Lion-square, broker. Atts. Richardson and Pike, Golden-square—J. CALDWELL, New Crane, Shadwell, licensed victualler. Atts. Gole, Lime-street, Leadenhall-street—F. HEN-NELL, Ait-street, St. James's, tailor. Atts. Bell, Vine-street, Regent-street—J. RAMAS, Brighton, clothes dealer. Atts. Abrahams and Robson, Clifford's Inn—J. RAMON, West Smithfield, Hat, Attas, Brighton and Briggs, Falcon-square—J. PENRICE, a d M. ANDREW, Old Change, City, warehousemen. Atts. Bell and Co., Bow Church-yard—S. LOCK and H. BIN-NEY, Bazaar-street, dyers. Atts. A. Nind and Cotterill, Throgmorton-street—T. KIRKBY, sen., Harbour Flatt, Westmorland, and T. KIRKBY, jun., Smeithouse Mills, Yorkshire, flax dressers. Atts. Johnson and Wetherall, Temple, and Taylor, Kingsborough-street—J. and E. BROWN, Bath, stationers. Atts. Velazco, Crosby-square-street; and Hellings, Bath—T. JAMES, Llanymarch, Breconshire, flannel manufacturer. Atts. Vaughan and Co., Brecon; and Bicknell and Co., Lincoln's Inn.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The affair of the American Indemnity Bill excites much attention at Paris, and seems to have produced some discord in the Cabinet. Mr. Livingston, the American Ambassador, considers the condition of M. Velaze, of not making any payment till satisfaction was given by the President for the offensiveness of his Message, as more degrading than a flat refusal to pay at all—for one would be a simple justice, while the other is an insult. M. Thiers blames the facility with which the Duke de Broglie suffered the amendment of M. Velaze to pass, and in these views he is supported by M. Guizot and M. Dufaure, on the other hand, has with him M. Humann, the Finance Minister, who adheres to the letter of the amendment, and refuses to part with a single sou until the required satisfaction is tendered. The *Courrier Francais* says that Mr. Livingston, loudly asserts that neither the present President of America nor his successor, whoever he may be, will consent to retract or explain the Message of President Jackson; that Congress will not interfere with his prerogative or influence his resolution; and that, moreover, his (Mr. Livingston's) return to America would in all likelihood be followed by the passing of a non-intercourse Bill with regard to France.

The Paris papers of Wednesday are chiefly filled with remarks on the impending trials, but give an account of one of the most appalling murders that has ever occurred even in Paris: the evidence of professional persons who examined the remains of the victim, a female, forty years of age, declared their belief that she had been sawed asunder whilst living!

The two metropolitan theatres are expected to close about the 18th of the present month, when a new but short season will immediately commence. A French paper informs us that Mr. Bunn is now in Paris. He has engaged Madame Malibran (who will appear in London in *Mademoiselle Falcou's* character in *La Juive*), and also proposes to carry off in addition several of the first-rate *sujets* of the grand opera. This indefatigable manager returns with the score of *Antony's* last piece, *Le Cheval de Bronze*.

Vauxhall this week comes earlier into the field than heretofore, having already announced its intended opening on the 11th of May. During the recess the proprietors of the "Royal property" have not been idle, but have prepared a novelty on an extensive scale, which it is expected will prove both striking and attractive.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—A new piece, under the title of *The Young Reifer*, has been produced at this fashionable little house, and went off with much spirit, especially that part of it which was entrusted to Mrs. Nisbett.—The management of this theatre have made the liberal offer of 600l. to the immitable Liston, for the term of three months, with a view to that celebrated actor's again appearing in all his most favourite characters. John Reeve is also engaged, and will make his appearance to-morrow as *Jasper Tonckwood*, in the popular farce of *Hush Money*.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—The Anniversary Festival of this valuable institution was celebrated on Wednesday at the Thatched House Tavern, when, in consequence of the indisposition of the intended Chairman, Lord F. Leveson Egerton, the Chair was filled by Dr. James Tattersall, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, who, in an able and impressive manner advocated the claims of this charity on the support of the public generally. Since its establishment in 1816, he remarked, nearly 40,000 persons, afflicted with deafness and other diseases of the ear, had been cured or relieved, including several cases of deafness and dumbness. He next paid a warm tribute of praise to Mr. Curtis, the founder and Surgeon of the Dispensary, and concluded by proposing that gentleman's health, who, in returning thanks, stated how great was the satisfaction he felt in having been able to alleviate the sufferings of so many of his fellow-creatures in this country, and through the adoption of his mode of treatment in the Continent, of having there also contributed to the advancement of medical science.—Amongst the donations we noticed the King, 10l.; the Duchess of Kent, 10l.; the King of the Belgians, 10l. 10s.; the Duke of Buccleuch, 20l.; Lord F. Egerton, 5s.; Lord Rulle, 5l., &c.

MILITIA.—An Order in Council has been issued, "suspending the calling out of the militia in Great Britain and Ireland, for the purpose of exercising and training, in the present year." As no ballot has taken place since 1831, when the militia were last called out, consequently the five years for which the men were then enrolled to serve (pursuant to the Act) will have expired, and, therefore, before this force can be again called out, a general ballot must take place all over the United Kingdom; and this may be expected to take place during the next spring, as there has been no instance, since the peace, of more than five years having elapsed without filling up the regiments of this truly constitutional arm of the service to the full complement of men, and afterwards calling them out for training. A singular and important discovery to antiquaries has been made in the parish of Inawell, near Stamford, of a large subterranean cavern, supported in the centre by a stone pillar. On Saturday the labourers of Mr. Edward Pawlett were ploughing in one of his fields, when the soil sank into the earth, by which the discovery was made. A preliminary investigation having taken place, it was found to be an oblong square, extending in length to between 30 and 40 yards, and in breadth to about eight feet. The sides were of stone, the ceiling is flat, and on one end are two doorways bricked up.

ADDRESS OF THE BAR TO SIR R. PEEL.

"My dear Sir Robert—I have the pleasure of transmitting to you an address from the Bar, signed by upwards of 400 gentlemen, resident in London, including, as you will perceive, a large proportion of the most distinguished members of all the ranks in the profession.

"On this occasion I will merely say that the eminent talents, judgment, and prudence, which you have displayed in conducting the Government, as the First Minister of the Crown, and, above all, your firmness in maintaining the principles essential to the security of the Established Church, have called forth this marked expression of their sentiments from that learned and independent body.

"You will, I have no doubt, receive it as a sincere tribute of respect which they consider (especially at the present moment) as due to your public character and services.

"I remain, my dear Sir Robert, most faithfully yours,

"CHARLES WETHERELL.

"Lincoln's Inn, April 27, 1835."

"TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL.

"We, the undersigned, members of the English Bar, beg leave to express to you our sincere admiration of the wisdom, temper, and firmness which you have displayed in the administration of His Majesty's Government.

"We deeply regret the necessity which has compelled your retirement from office, and anxiously hope that the country will not long be deprived of those services which we believe to be essential to its prosperity and security.

"The absence from London of many of our number, on professional business, has alone prevented us from offering to you at an earlier period, this expression of our sentiments."

"Whitehall Gardens, April 28, 1835.

"My dear Sir Charles—Allow me to return through you, the honoured instrument of communication, through which the address of the Bar has reached me, the cordial and respectful acknowledgments of my gratitude for the high honour which it confers.

"If I had retired from office, with the painful consciousness that I had failed in the defence of the trust assigned to me, through any want of devotion to the service of the King, through impatience under defeat, or the apprehension of any difficulty or danger, not connected with public interests, the return to private life, accompanied with such a retrospect, would have been a grievous disappointment to me.

"But, when I am assured by the distinguished men who are parties to this address, who have been spectators of the contest in which I have been engaged, and are eminently qualified to form a judgment on the motives and conduct of all who have taken a part in it, that, notwithstanding failure, I have established a claim on their approbation and confidence, I retire with a reward, so far as personal ambition is concerned, higher than any other to which success could have entitled me.

"I trust that the tenure of power by the late Administration, short as it was in duration, has not been without great public advantage, by satisfying a large and most respectable portion of the community that it is possible to combine, with the maintenance of ancient institutions, with the respect for established rights, with the independent exercise of a free judgment by all constitutional authorities, that it is possible to combine with these, the redress of real grievances, the correction of acknowledged abuses, the pure administration of public patronage, and a wise economy in the control of the public expenditure.

"If we have contributed to establish and confirm such a conviction in the public mind, we shall not have laboured in vain, for we shall have provided the strongest of all securities against reckless innovation, and against changes in our laws and institutions, that may be calculated rather to serve the temporary interests of political parties than to conduce to the enlarged and permanent ends of good government.

"Believe me, my dear Sir Charles,

"Most faithfully yours,

"Sir Charles Wetherell." "ROBERT PEEL."

Of all the faults which have been ascribed to the Bishops and the Clergy, meddling in politics seems to have been considered, by the Radicals, the most deadly sin. Only conceive the following speech having been made at a dinner at Sutton last Friday:—

Mr. M. TENNITT said he wished to introduce the name of a distinguished individual whom they had all long known, who had always been at his post in support of independence, and had ever shown himself ready to join in liberating the freeholders from the thralldom of the House of Sandwich, from the influence of the Ramsey district, and the efforts of the Corporation—he meant Dr. MALTRY, Bishop of Chichester. (Loud applause.) Although that gentleman was now removed from his former associates, still, from some conversation which he (Mr. T.) had a few days since with the Bishop's son, he was sure he still took a great interest in the politics of Huntingdonshire, and would have great pleasure in giving his assistance and influence in fighting their battles. (Cheers.) He therefore begged to give the health of the Bishop of CHICHESTER.

Amongst the many exhibitions of this season we must not forget to point attention to an extremely interesting one now open at the Cosmorama Rooms, in Regent-street. It is a miniature model of Abbotford-house, court-yards, out-houses and gardens, done in stucco by a poor self-taught artist, of that neighbourhood, whose performance has been highly applauded in the country where almost every one can judge of its fidelity. The effect is extremely beautiful; and those who have, as well as those who have not, visited the residence of Sir WALTER SCOTT, will be equally delighted with an inspection of this ingenious *fac-simile*.

A letter from Exeter, dated Monday, says, "within the last twenty-four hours we have undergone a positively awful vicissitude of climate here. At eleven o'clock yesterday morning the sun was excessively hot and the weather in every respect that of summer. Within the short space of two hours we had a sharp fall of snow and hail, and towards evening the cold was piercingly severe. Such weather on the 26th of April in the South of Devonshire it is needless to say is quite unusual. The ground presents all the aspect of summer—the atmosphere contains all the severity of winter."

Dr. GEORGE GREGORY read a paper at the Royal College of Physicians on Monday, on the mutual relation between small-pox and cow-pox. He considered the vaccine lymph to have lost much of its virtue from having passed through the system of too many persons: he was led to this conclusion from the circumstance of small-pox being at present so prevalent. It is now 35 years since matter was extracted from the cow, and he thought it necessary, for vaccination to have a proper effect, that fresh matter should be procured from its original source.

Thursday, one of a numerous series of sales of tea took place, consisting of the recent arrivals from Canton, and was attended fully by those interested in the trade. About 10,000 chests were offered during the day, which met with a pretty brisk demand, but prices about 2d per lb. less than the quotations realised at the last sales. Nearly 1,200 chests were withdrawn, some dispute having arisen as to whether the duty levied on them should be that on congou or bohea. For the private trade teas the declarations for next month amount to about 90,000 chests more, and in June next, the quarterly sale of the East India Company's teas to the extent of 4,000,000 lbs. will commence.

Soon after the breaking up of the Court of Common Council on Thursday, Mr. GALLOWAY signed upon the Lord Mayor, and presented to him a requisition signed by upwards of 70 Common Councilmen. The following is a copy:—"We, the undersigned members of the Court of Common Council of this City, do hereby respectfully request your Lordship will call an early Court to consider of the propriety of presenting an Address to His Majesty on the resignation of his late and the appointment of his present Ministers." The Lord Mayor appointed Tuesday for the consideration of the subject, and directed that that question should take precedence of all other business.

LITERARY NOTICES.

COMPLETE EDITION OF COWPER by the Rev. Mr. GRIMSHAWE.—"The most beautiful edition of this favourite poet that has yet been given to the public. It is to be finished in a series of eight volumes, and will be the first complete edition of Cowper, as a great deal of his Private Correspondence is still copyright. This edition was compiled by the Rev. Dr. Johnson, the affectionate and devoted kinsman of Cowper—the youthful "dear Johnny" of his Correspondence, and the friend who afterwards so tenderly watched over his last illness and closed his eyes. The death of this gentleman had devolved the task of editor upon his brother-in-law, the Rev. T. S. Grimshawe, who having the exclusive power of publishing the whole Correspondence of Cowper—a collection of the most beautiful and interesting letters ever given to the world—proposes to print them entire, and in chronological order. This power, we conceive the chief merit of this edition, as nothing in any other can atone for the want of these Letters. Without entering into the question of Cowper's literary rank, we may at once determine that he is the most popular of English poets; and that while female readers form so large a majority, he must remain so. We therefore rejoice in every new edition of the *Household Poet of England*, and in this one especially, as with the cheapness so remarkable in these days, it combines accuracy and great beauty in its embellishments."—*Tait's Magazine*.

THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.—The May number of this our favourite periodical is one of unusual attraction. In these "piping times of peace," it is really gratifying to find our officers so delightfully occupied with their pens, and relating the perilous adventures, by "flood and field," in which they themselves have borne so distinguished a part. To the general reader such narratives possess a charm and a fascination peculiarly their own. The new number includes, among its principal contents, two papers connected with Northern Discovery,—the one entitled *Polar Scenes*, and the other *Northern Research*, both of which must prove welcome to all who take an interest in the voyages of Captains Ross, Franklin, Parry, or Beecher;—four from Calcutta to Bombay;—the *Diary of a Liberator*;—a Narrative of the Operations of Dom Pedro in Portugal;—The Order Book, or Naval Sketches, a highly characteristic portrait of Life afloat;—The Barbary Corsairs;—Scenes in Colombia, an important Paper on the Military Service of India, &c.

GILBERT GUYEV.—The continuation of this most amusing story, by Theodore Hook, appears in the May number of the *New Monthly Magazine*, which includes, among other attractions, "Political Dictation," giving a lively picture of the embarrassments attendant on the system of "pledges;"—"Our Exile in England," being Autobiographical Sketches of some of the most distinguished of the Spanish Refugees;—"Scenery and a Scene," a Love Adventure in the New World;—"An Adventure on Irish Highways," by Mrs. S. C. Hall;—"An Adventure on the Green Mountains," a most stirring and romantic narrative;—Records of a Stage Veteran;—Predecessors of Matthews—The Three Drury-lane Theatres—Original Professions of Performers—W. Farren's *Shylock*—Elliston—Mrs. Siddons, &c.;—Libels upon the Lovely;—The Last New Murderer, &c.

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF GARRICK.—Having read through these entertaining volumes, we can now appreciate and understand a saying, which we have often heard, viz., "As deep as Garrick." His was not a superficial craft like Joseph Buntin's, who was always boasting himself to be a man of the world, but without pretence he had the world at his fingers' ends. In these volumes we have the world, as it were, doing homage to his genius—the world of fashion—the world of wit—the professional and the unprofessional world. There are three ways by which the world may be won and ruled, and rendered subservient to a man's interest, by genius, by conduct, by business. Garrick was a man of genius, man of conduct, and a man of business, and we may add, that he was a philosopher in all but talking about it. We see by this work (of which a new and cheap edition has just appeared) how dexterously he rendered his taste subservient to his interests.

MR. BULWER'S NEW WORK.—We are requested to state that Mr. Bulwer's new work, *The Student*, will be published to-morrow (Monday); also, that the Hon. Mrs. Norton's novel, *The Wife and Woman's Reward*, is now ready, and may be had of the publishers, Messrs. Saunders and Oley, Conduit-street, at the libraries, and of the booksellers in town and country.

M. de Lamartine's *Pilgrimage to the Holy Land*, will be published immediately. This enthusiastic traveller and poet explored, in the true spirit of a Christian pilgrim, every part of the hallowed spots of Palestine. He traversed the valley of Jehosaphat, ascended the Mount of Olives, wandered by the shores of the Dead Sea, and on the awful plain were stood the doomed cities; he lingered in the sacred garden of Gethsemane, and visited the spot where our Saviour wept over Jerusalem. Of these and many other holy localities the eloquent author has recorded his impressions, and given to his contemporaries a work which will often be recurred to by the reader of the inspired writings.

MISS MITFORD'S NEW WORK.—Upon the publication of her last volume of *Our Village*, it was suggested to this successful author, that since she had taken leave of rural life, she should visit the next county town, and present us with sketches of the inhabitants—a class of the community in which may be traced the peculiarities, the prejudices, and the excellences of the national character. Upon this hint it appears Miss Mitford has composed her new work, entitled *Belford Regis*, which is announced for immediate publication. No more faithful delineator of English domestic life exists than this charming writer.

ANNE GRAY.—We observe that the delightful novel which has appeared under the auspices of the author of "Granny" (*Anne Grey*) has already reached a second edition. The tale is certainly beautifully written; there is enough of feeling and nature, enough of interest, enough of true and delicate delineation of character, to charm the most fastidious of readers. The talented authoress may be fairly congratulated on its complete success.

MRS. SHELLEY'S NEW NOVEL, "LORDS."—There is a depth and sweep of thought in this work, a knowledge of human kind in its manifold relations with this earth, and a boldness and directness in penetrating to the recesses, and displaying the motives and workings of the heart, its feelings and passions—not in woman only, but in man also—which we certainly should have imagined to be far beyond the scope and power of a lady. Yet is there at the same time nothing in these volumes which a lady might not have known, and felt, and written; nor can there be the slightest doubt that they are the production of a feminine mind, albeit one of robust culture and extraordinary vigour. The story treats of the hopes and fears, the joys and sorrows, the delights and dangers, the blessings and evils, of the fierce and tender passion. A healthy moral pervades the whole of the work. *Lords* is indeed one of the best novels it has been of late years our fortune to read.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

THE NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "STORIES OF WATERLOO," ENTITLED "MY LIFE."—The public has not tasted, for the last quarter of a century at least, a more delicious morsel of fictitious autobiography than this. It is, indeed, a true picture of life—smiles and tears, calms and tempests, following as closely on each other as the sunshine does the shade on the hills in harvest. To us these volumes contain more varied charms than are to be found in many of the best works of fiction in the language. Scenes of the wildest recklessness, adventures ludicrous beyond conception, are ever and anon succeeded by episodes replete with all the intensity of the deepest pathos, overflowing with all the harrowing interest excited by stupendous guilt, imminent peril, and excessive suffering.—*Sun*.

Lady Blessington's new novel (*The Two Friends*) will be eagerly and profitably read, not only for the interest of its story, but for its excitement that good works of fiction rarely fail to produce. Lady Blessington has lived in the most interesting of a far higher order. Lady Blessington has searched into human character, and has had naturally strong mind has enabled her to turn those opportunities to account. The work will be appreciated by all classes—those who read for amusement, and those who desire at the same time to acquire knowledge, and seek it where the actual is blended with the imaginative.

The following fact, says the *Derbyshire Courier*, will give some idea of the ignorant state of some of those beings who live on the wild moors which lie so extensively between Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire. The Rev. Mr. H— heard of a man in his parish who had got a charm for the toothache. Wishing to unravel the mystery, he went to the man and desired to see his charm. He said it was a verse out of *Scripture*, and laid it before Mr. H., who, looking at it, read as follows:—"Peter was sitting over against the gate of the temple, with his head on his hand. Jesus passing by and seeing him, saith unto him, 'Peter, what ail thee this?' He saith, 'Lord I have got the toothache.'" "Well," says Mr. H., "but you know you can't find any such text as this in the Bible." "No," says the man, "that's the very charm. It's 'th' bible, but you canna find it!"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret being obliged to postpone until next week the communications from Lord MONTFORD by a pressure of public matter—they shall not be overlooked.

The letters to which Vox alludes have slipped our recollection. The "Letter of an Englishwoman" is unavoidably postponed for another week.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 3.

HIS MAJESTY held a Levee on Wednesday, which was most numerously attended. The KING returned to Windsor in the evening.

We regret to state that her MAJESTY has been for some days suffering from the effects of cold, in consequence of which the Drawing-room, announced for last Thursday, has been postponed until Thursday, the 14th inst. We are, however, glad to say that the QUEEN is rapidly recovering.

WE have heard, with very great regret, that Sir ROBERT PEEL, Lord LYNDBURST, and Mr. GOULBURN have it in contemplation to withdraw themselves from the Church Commission—and make way for their successors in the different offices which they held in the late Government, who, with an additional number of Bishops and lay members are to be added to the Commissioners remaining.

We do trust and hope that this rumour is without foundation—we trust that the friends of the country will not desert the Church and hand it over to those who may be fairly classed amongst its bitterest foes. The individuals whom we have named were not appointed *ex-officio*, but by name; and their relinquishment of the duty imposed upon them, will more tend to dishearten and dispirit the members and friends of the Establishment, than any circumstance which could possibly occur.

In order to prove that none of these individuals in whom the country has faith and reliance, are not called upon by any feelings of delicacy or deference to the existing Government to abandon the charge which has been confided to them, we need only mention that the Commission for inquiring into the state of the Irish Church, issued by the Whig Government, was neither altered nor touched by Sir ROBERT PEEL, but remains to this moment as it was first constituted. We do trust, either that we have been misinformed as to the intentions we have mentioned, or that they will not be carried into effect.

WE copy the following from yesterday's Post:—
"Verily poor Lord MELBOURNE is like a young bear—with all his troubles before him! The Easter recess, which was to have been employed in framing the most important measures to be brought forward by the new Government, has, alas! been otherwise taken up. There have been six Cabinet Councils, we believe, since the formation of the new Ministry—three on the Devonshire election; and the following 'quondary' has supplied the subject of consideration for the remaining three—Mr. O'CONNELL is about to be expelled from Brookes's Club! Several of the leading Members have signed a requisition, calling for this measure, or else requiring an ample apology from the Honourable Gentleman for the language lately applied by him to Lord ALVANLEY. This requisition has been signed by the Duke of NORFOLK, the Earl of SETON, Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE, and very many others. Mr. O'CONNELL has called upon the Government to support him, and has given them, to use his own words, their choice between this course and 'public exposure.' The friends of Lord ALVANLEY are peremptory. They declare that Mr. O'CONNELL must either answer the call which the Noble Lord has made on him for the usual satisfaction, or make the most ample apology for the insulting language he has used. Mr. O'CONNELL is peremptory, and refuses either to break his vow or eat his words. Betwixt this cross fire is poor Lord MELBOURNE placed. If Mr. O'CONNELL will meet Lord ALVANLEY, Lord MELBOURNE may meet Parliament. If Mr. O'CONNELL is expelled from Brookes's, Lord MELBOURNE will be expelled from office. In this state stand matters at this moment.

"If Mr. O'CONNELL will apologise all may yet be well; and a Cabinet Council is, we understand, summoned for to-morrow, to devise means for bringing about this 'consummation so devoutly to be wished.'"

We confess we think a much higher tone should be assumed, and a much more serious course pursued, than that which the twenty-nine Noblemen and Gentlemen who have signed the requisition in question seem to have adopted. Mr. O'CONNELL's vulgar coarseness should not be considered individually, but as a matter affecting the rights and privileges of the House of Peers itself. He has told the country that he will join (and he addresses himself to a Cabinet Minister) in the "peaceable struggle" which is to overturn the House of Lords, and render it an elective Senate, subject to popular control. He takes the first opportunity to begin that struggle, and, shielded as he imagines himself from all personal responsibility, attacks two members of that august assembly because they have dared—one to investigate, and the other to remark upon, his most outrageous declaration, contained in a letter to his friend and supporter, the present Keeper of his Majesty's Privy Seal and First Commissioner of the Crown Land Revenues, Lord VISCOUNT DUNCANNON.

That Lord ALVANLEY, whose proverbial excellence of temper and kindness of disposition are, as is generally the case, associated in his character with high spirit and firmness of determination, should upon the instant have demanded satisfaction for what, in the first instance, was certainly a personal attack, is most natural; and that the members of Brookes's Club, upon the refusal of Mr. O'CONNELL to afford the satisfaction required by Lord ALVANLEY, are perfectly justified in insisting either upon an apology or a meeting as the alternative upon which Mr. O'CONNELL is to remain one of their members or not, is most true; but, in our opinion, the day is past for that discussion; Mr. O'CONNELL has already refused the meeting or the apology; he has therefore subjected himself to the penalties of expulsion, and we do not see that any opportunity to adopt "second thoughts" should be afforded him, inasmuch as a forced meeting—supposing he were forced into one—the result of which should be fatal, would amount to nothing more than the personal sacrifice of a universally beloved and esteemed nobleman, in the cause of the order to which he belongs, and to the entire subversion of which, Mr. O'CONNELL stands publicly pledged to Lord DUNCANNON.

We say, let the members of Brookes's Club expel Mr. O'CONNELL. The course he will take, if they do, they must know as well as we—he will laugh at them, ridicule them, and say that he is honoured by their rejection; but that will do neither Brookes's Club collectively, nor its members individually, the smallest harm. Mr. O'CONNELL has already proclaimed Lord MELBOURNE's incapacity; he has denounced Lord BROUGHAM as a twaddler; he has declared that Mr. LITTLETON is too cunning to have any political principle; he has proclaimed Lord GREY, Lord LANSDOWNE, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL as the malignant, and (in the second

case) the unnatural haters of Ireland; he has declared Lord PLUNKET incapable of friendships, and possessing the friendship of no one. He has even vituperated his quondam friend Lord DUNCANNON—and these are all members of Brookes's. Why should they care for Mr. O'CONNELL's slander or invective? Individually they are already sufferers in the highest degree.

But if Mr. O'CONNELL is expelled from Brookes's, he withdraws his patronage from its members in another capacity. The incapable MELBOURNE, the twaddling BROUGHAM, the cunning LITTLETON, the haters of Ireland, LANSDOWNE and RUSSELL, however potent they may be at the corner of St. James's-place, are his creatures and dependants at the bottom of Downing-street. We do not speak of ourselves—we merely repeat what Mr. O'CONNELL himself has stated in all the streets and public places of London. He said PERRIN and O'LOGHLIN should be Attorney and Solicitor-General—they are Attorney and Solicitor-General. He said Lord MULGRAVE should be Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He permitted Lord WELLESLEY, whom he had insulted as a dotard, to be the King's Lord Chamberlain; and when some one doubted whether any Government could part with Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT, whom O'CONNELL had denounced in his letter to Lord DUNCANNON, his answer was that he must go—HE IS GONE; for although Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT is not actually removed, his removal is decided upon.

These are proofs of Mr. O'CONNELL's power, which Lord MELBOURNE, the dupe of more designing men, cannot deny. Let him take the opportunity of cutting the knot at once; let him stand fairly and freely upon his own honour and his own character—through life he has ever maintained the one and the other. Why should he be made the sacrifice of a cabal—the baseness and depravity of which, his generous and confiding nature renders him incapable of appreciating. Lord MELBOURNE declares that he has had no intercourse with Mr. O'CONNELL. We believe him; but, as Mr. O'CONNELL makes no secret of his power over the Government, we must believe him too. Recollect, we have Lord MELBOURNE'S word on the one side—we have all the appointments and removals as proofs on the other.

This day, Sunday, a Cabinet—the first Sunday Cabinet ever held since the last removal of the Whig Ministry—is sitting to decide whether a duel shall be fought, or Mr. O'CONNELL expelled from a Club in St. James's-street—a worthy subject for the Sabbath-day's consultation. Let Lord MELBOURNE recollect this—Mr. O'CONNELL, if expelled, threatens "AN EXPOSURE." We are convinced that that exposure cannot, and will not, affect Lord MELBOURNE—an endeavour for the sake of his subordinates to lush the matter up, will involve his Lordship in their disgrace. Of this too, we are certain, that the matter in debate is not, and ought not now, to be one between Lord ALVANLEY and Mr. O'CONNELL; neither is it one between Mr. O'CONNELL and the members of Brookes's Club. It is a question between the HOUSE OF PEERS and the man who has avowed his intention of overthrowing it, and who has commenced the system upon which he means to act by insulting and outraging that assembly in the persons of two of its Members. We trust that this is the light in which the matter will be considered, and that Noble Lords, who look to higher things than a meeting at Chalk Farm, or the balloting box of a club-house, will, with a high feeling of regard to the rights and privileges of every class of society, and a devotional respect for the Constitution of the country, bring that question to issue before the Tribunal which alone can settle it with justice, with honour, and with dignity.

We are extremely glad to see that the Citizens of London—we do not mean the worthies of the Common Council, or the unworthies of that uncommon Council the Court of Aldermen, but the Merchants and Bankers of the City—have announced a dinner, to be given to Sir ROBERT PEEL in Merchant Tailors' Hall, on Monday, the 11th inst. It is by manifestations of feeling such as this, that the eyes of the country are to be opened to the real opinions and sentiments of the misrepresented City of London. The demand for admission to this most important civic festival has been such, that the stewards themselves have been limited to one ticket each. To be sure, the list of stewards is numerous, and we challenge attention to the names which it includes—one hundred and twenty in number—and we will venture to say, that no city in the world can produce such a power of wealth and mercantile influence as is here combined.

It is not to the dirty spouters and shouters of a Common Hall—it is not to the bleatings and blusterings of the Common Council, that the people are to look for marks of civic approbation of the conduct of a Minister. Lord GREY was feasted by the City upon the success of the Reform Bill; Sir JOHN KEY welcomed him, and Mr. HAYDON painted him. The only decent people present were the guests—and they were there only because they had lowered themselves to the level of their entertainer. Triumph such as this, must be matter of pain and sorrow to such a man as Lord GREY: his recollections we do not envy, more especially as he paid the penalty of one thousand pounds for the exposure, in the way of purchase of Mr. HAYDON'S gigantic caricature of the affair.

Lord GREY, then, was Prime Minister;—he came to this banquet surrounded by the Members of his Cabinet; there was not a man who had contributed to the cause of KEY and his CONSTITUTION that was absent—and, thanks to Mr. HAYDON'S pen and pencil, the scene and circumstance have been immortalized, but with Sir JOHN KEY as the head of the party—the friend, the Baronet of Lord GREY'S making. Who else of character, of station, of eminence in the City was present?

"Look on this picture, and on that."

Sir ROBERT PEEL, no longer a Minister—divested of the power and authority which alone made Lord GREY, Mr. ROBERT GORDON, Mr. EDWARD ELLICE, Lord BROUGHAM, Mr. CHARLES WOOD, Lord HOWICK, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, "the mistiest of the mitey," acceptable to the herd of the Corporation, of which the bell-wether had already received—Oh! "name it not in Gath"—a Baronetcy; is invited into the City, not by the father of Mr. JOHN KINGSMILL KEY, the uncertain parent of two doubtful sons—those whose names are known all over the world where English honour and credit are acknowledged and respected—who, with no feeling but that of respect and admiration for his constitutional principles, his rigid integrity, his unbending honour, and his patriotic love of country, offer him a public testimonial of their opinions and sentiments.

What place could be so aptly selected for this banquet as

the Hall of the Company which has ever been distinguished for its constitutional loyalty—the Hall in which have assembled those who, upon similar principles, have annually commemorated the birth of PITT, since the death of that illustrious Statesman. If ever man were worthy to be hailed and welcomed in an arena so honoured and so sanctified—Sir ROBERT PEEL is that man.

MR. ROLFE, the gentleman who has been appointed Solicitor-General, has been returned for Falmouth (the Government packet station) and Penryn, by a majority of 22 over Lord TULLAMORE, who was put in nomination by his friends, and who was not present at the election, but who, had his Lordship intended to stand, and been actually in the field, would unquestionably have been elected. Lord HOWICK and Sir JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE have not been opposed, and Sir RUFANE DONKIN and Sir THOMAS TROWBRIDGE have quietly returned to their seats.

In Essex, Mr. ELWES has consummated the fourth or fifth defeat of Mr. DISNEY—a patient who takes more killing (politically) than a badger. Mr. MURRAY, our Lord Advocate, has made a bad hit by playing backgammon in a steam-packet on Sunday, by way of curing sea-sickness, which the rigid electors of Maryport consider a striking proof of a fault in the learned gentleman's education and bringing up; and it is extremely probable that the evidence of a superior regard for his own convenience and amusement, to that which was due to the sacredness of the Sabbath and the decencies of religion, will lose him his seat. Sir DUDLEY CAMPBELL, whose piety is unquestionable, will not be opposed in Edinburgh.

Lord MORPETH shakes in Yorkshire; and, certainly, the defeat of his Lordship and the "Mite" would more than compensate for the success of a waggon-load of TROWBRIDGES, DONKINS, ROLFES, LABOUCHERES, and HOBHOUSES. We trust we shall have to congratulate our readers next week on the results.

We are authorised to state, that owing to a very reprehensible remissness on the part of some of the gentlemen of the Foreign Office, we last week quoted from an incorrect copy of the new version of CUPID and PSYCHE, which is now handing about the political world. Lord FORDWICH, Lord HOWICK, and Mr. VERNON SMITH, have each been spoken of as the author. The portion which we last week noticed is, we believe, from Mr. FRANCIS BARING'S copy, but incorrectly transcribed. We hasten to correct our unintentional error, which is one of great importance, inasmuch as there is no daughter in the case, and instead of making an unsuitable match as to age, the noble hero of the poem is seeking an alliance with a widow of about his own time of life. The story should run thus:—

O for the Coffee! and O for the Tea!
And O for the Widow! said PALMY:
PALMY is a youthful Whig,
PALMY is a Dandy;
And PALMY loves old Mrs. FIO
For her gold and sugar-candy.

CONSCIOUS that lengthened discussions are ill-suited to the generality of newspaper readers, it always gives us pain when we find it impossible to compress observations which we feel it our duty to make upon passing events of first-rate importance. When we state, that what we have now to say relates to the position in which the country is placed by the interference of the Popish Members of the House of Commons with the affairs of the Protestant Church, in opposition, as it is said, to the conditions and tenour of the oath administered to them on entering Parliament (and which oath was the only "security" granted under the odious Emancipation Bill to the Protestants), we may perhaps be pardoned for our prolixity.

We have already printed and reprinted the oath in question—we have already shown, that unless the oath was taken with a mental reservation, which in itself it denies and repudiates, the thirty-four Popish Members who carried Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S motion for the appropriation of Protestant Church revenues to the education of Papists, should not have voted upon the question. We are far from blaming Papists for injuring Protestantism—we are far from charging them with any crime in desiring to overturn the Established Church of England, in order by degrees to substitute that of Rome; they are bound to do so, if it be in their power—bound civilly as well as religiously, politically as well as morally; but in order to limit their zeal, and put restraint upon their activity, the oath in question was introduced as a qualification for Parliament—the question is, do they consider this oath as binding, or do they believe in the doctrine with which we have already charged them, that "intention alone constitutes the obligation," or do they conscientiously believe that to keep any oath which may affect the interests of their Church, is to commit perjury?

Let us not trust ourselves, nor quote what we have ourselves already said upon the subject, but let us refer to an authority, which seems so excellent and so unquestionable as to require nothing but citing, to convince the most sceptical that those thirty-four persons ought not to have voted upon the particular question, upon which a majority of thirty-three overthrew the Government in which the country trusted, and which, of all others, Mr. O'CONNELL, and therefore his adherents, feared and hated.

The authority which we beg to submit is that, of Mr. ENEAS M'DONNELL, who was agent to the Roman Catholics of Ireland from November, 1824, until the passing of the Emancipation Bill, in 1829.

Mr. M'DONNELL has published a pamphlet, called "The Roman Catholic Oath Considered," and we can do no better than extract from it (p. 5 and 6), the following passage:—

"I shall now proceed to consider the obligation of the oath, and of those protestations and pledges, without feeling that I offer the slightest violence to the principles or characters of others who may dissent from me. Nothing can be further removed from my mind than such a disposition. Indeed, I apprehend, on the contrary, that if there should be any jealousy or inclination to complain entertained towards me, it will be found to rest, not upon my present publication, but upon my past neglect of such publication. For I feel perfectly persuaded that a calm consideration of the facts and views which I propose to state, will induce a general, if not universal, assent to my conclusions throughout the Roman Catholic community, of every station and degree.

"The question is not as to the results that would flow from my construction of the oath, but as to the actual intent and obligations of that solemn undertaking; and, therefore, any argument founded upon a reference to the supposed inconvenience, injury, or violation, which my interpretation would attach to a Catholic representative, or to his constituents, in consequence of such limitation or restriction of his legislative functions, must be rejected as totally inapplicable and inadmissible.

"If the language of the oath be considered injurious or unnecessary, let it be abolished; if unreasonably jealous, let it be modified; if doubtful, let its intent be more precisely ascertained and established."

But as long as it continues clear in its purpose, and unmitigated in its obnoxiousness, it must of course, be observed with rigid strictness, be the consequences of such observance ever so annoying or injurious.

It is certainly not intended that the Relief Bill of 1829 should provide new facilities for Catholics to injure the Church Establishment. This will be admitted on all hands: and yet it is not equally clear, that their admission to seats in the two Houses of Parliament would have provided such facilities, if some corrective had not been also embodied in the Bill? Now, it is obvious that the ONLY corrective provided by the BILL is the OATH. Again, no man will be found so rash as to contend that, if the Minister who framed and proposed the oath in 1829 had openly stated to Parliament and the Protestant public at the time, that its object was to recognise and establish the right of the Roman Catholic Members of both Houses to legislate upon the rights and privileges of the Church Establishment, such form of oath, or any other form, accompanied by such an avowal of its object, would have been tolerated, for a moment, by the Legislature. Surely, then, if the jealousy would have been so determined at that time, it cannot be deemed reasonable or just, at the present day, to attach to that oath a significance which would, confessedly, have ensured its rejection at the time of its formation. It will be seen, by-and-by, that those restrictive obligations are not only not opposed to the avowed principles and desires of the Roman Catholic community, but are, on the contrary, in strict and manifest accordance with their unformed declarations, during a long succession of years, without one single exception, that uniformly, that I can bring to mind; therefore, the limitation cannot be deemed so unreasonable, or so unexpected, as some persons would appear to consider it; and it is not unworthy of remark, that the disproportion between the numbers of Catholics and Protestants in Ireland, and also the amount of the revenues of the Establishment, were, at least, as highly estimated when the oath was framed in 1829, as at the present day.

It is not sufficient to resist my construction of the oath upon the ground that it would deprive the Catholic representative and his constituents of the exercise of his talents and influence in the settlement or arrangement of an important subject. Such consequences may be deemed by some persons both annoying, unjust, and injurious; but what have we to do with consequences, when the question is about oaths? Moreover, the exceptions in the Bill are not limited to Members of Parliament, but are, expressly, extended to Catholic members of corporate bodies, and others of the same communion, who are excluded from the exercise of those powers annexed to their respective offices and possessions which are connected with the administration of authority in matters affecting the interests of the Church; and it may be added, that the limitation of the prerogatives of the Legislator by the Bill is not by any means so narrowed as the limitation of the prerogatives of the Crown, in the selection of its servants, judicial, military, and political.

In fact, I have always considered, and am still decided in that impression, that the oath of 1829 was framed and proposed by the Minister, and adopted and enacted by the Legislature, as a security against the hostile interposition of Catholics, particularly Catholic Members of the two Houses of Parliament, in the affairs of the Church Establishment, including especially the property of that Establishment. If we refer to the words of the Act itself, and to the statements and explanations of the Minister who introduced it, we shall find that fact placed, according to the best of my judgment, beyond a possibility of doubt.

Nothing can be clearer or more just than the view here taken by Mr. M'DONNELL, who proceeds to show, by quotations from the Parliamentary Reports, that when some Honourable Member, in the year 1829, suggested the introduction into the oath of a more specific disavowal of any intended attempt at the subversion of the Protestant Establishment, Sir ROBERT PEELE rejected such a course as needless, and Sir ROBERT INGLIS having proposed the introduction of the words "ecclesiastical as well as civil," Dr. LUSHINGTON observed:—

"No man can doubt the meaning of the words, 'I will defend, to the utmost of my power, the settlement of property within this realm.' These words (he adds) include every description of property, not only as relates to a court of law, but also in the common sense of every man whatsoever. Therefore, the words are sufficient to all intents and purposes."

Mr. M'DONNELL goes on to prove, by incontrovertible testimony, that the spirit and intention of not interfering when the subject of the privileges of the Established Church was under consideration, supposing the Papists to be admitted into Parliament, were distinctly avowed and declared by them for at least seventy years. He proves the entire truth of this assertion by quotations from addresses and answers, letters, evidence, and documents upon the subject, during that period of time. We regret that want of space prevents our submitting at least an abstract of these most convincing proofs of Mr. O'CONNELL'S justice and impartiality. For the conclusion of his "Considerations" we must find room.

"Speaking of the 'oath,' and the other conditions of the Emancipation Bill of 1829, Mr. M'DONNELL says:—

"Not a single Catholic dissented from those views, or complained of the terms of the Catholic Oath, although it was circulated, together with the debates, in every quarter of Ireland, by the public press, and I had forwarded to every Catholic Bishop in Ireland a copy of the Mirror of Parliament, containing the report of Sir ROBERT PEELE'S speech, of the 5th of March. The Relief Bill passed on the 15th of April, and I received from those Prelates the most cordial assurances of their approbation of my conduct during the whole time of my service as agent to the Catholics of Ireland, which I notice here, as not undeserving of public attention; inasmuch as it proves their coincidence to the last moment, with the views which I published, or circulated, during that period, respecting the subject now before us."

"Here, then, I close my proofs of the uniform uninterrupted accordance of the Catholic body with the interpretation of the oath, as propounded by the Minister of the Crown, who introduced it. I have entered into this chronological detail of proof, in deference not only to the public generally, but more especially to those persons of the Catholic communion, who have hitherto indicated a dissent from the positions which those proofs are intended to establish. I feel that I have a right to expect, in return, that if no proofs equally cogent, and still more, if, as I verily believe, no proof whatsoever can be adduced in support of an opposite view of this most important case, I shall be deemed entitled to expect a practical recognition of the justice of my construction of the oath; which I should seek, not so much for my personal comfort, as for the vindication and general ease of the Catholic community at large, in this United Kingdom."

"I feel a perfect, entire consciousness, that I have justified my sentiments. If, however, there still be others found to question, or right to entertain that conviction, I pray them to estimate the question as one of those, into the consideration of which we are not at liberty to admit any subordinate feelings of prejudice or predilection. Let them, before they make up their minds to a final judgment, consider, calmly and separately, the following queries:—

1st.—If those declarations of Catholics, collectively and individually, lay and ecclesiastical, commencing in the year 1757, and carried out uniformly till 1829, were not made for the purposes which I state—Query, for what purposes were they made?

2nd.—If those declarations, addresses, copies of Catholic Oaths, Catholic individuals, were not circulated for the purposes which I state—Query, for what purposes were they circulated?

3rd.—If the evidence given by Catholics, lay and ecclesiastical, the purposes which I state—Query, were not given and circulated for the purposes which I state—Query, for what purposes was it given and circulated?

4th.—If the Catholic Oaths of 1793, and 1829, were not framed for the purpose which I state—Query, for what purpose were they framed?

5th.—If the object of Government and Parliament, in 1829, had been to frame an oath in accordance with the declarations, petitions, addresses, publications, and former oaths of the Catholics of both islands—Query, must they not have framed a form of oath conformable to the views which I profess to entertain?

6th.—If the object of Government and Parliament, in 1829, had been also to frame an oath, calculated to remove the honest alarms, and calm the apprehensions of opponents, and to provide some security by form of oath, to be taken by Catholic Members of Parliament, against the hostile exercise of their privileges, as such Mem-

bers, in interfering with the rights and privileges of the Church Establishment—Query, is not it reasonable to suppose that they must have intended that the oath which they framed should be interpreted according to my construction of its obligations?

7th.—If the Catholics had required that the oath of 1829 should be so framed as to enable Catholic Members of both Houses to speak and vote in support of measures for the severance and appropriation of the Church property, or of any portion thereof—Query, is it likely that the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and the other Members of the Government at that time, would have framed and proposed to Parliament an oath that would be intended by that Government to admit of such interpretation?

8th.—If the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel had candidly stated to the King and the two Houses of Parliament, that such was the intent and object of the oath; as, no doubt, they must and would have done, if they had contemplated such a construction—Query, is it probable or credible that the King or either House of Parliament would have adopted any form of oath framed for such purpose, or have passed any Bill of Relief in which it would have been embodied?

"I own, that if I could feel justified in pressing these queries upon the attention of some of the Catholic Members of the two Houses of Parliament, I should be much tempted to intrude one step farther; and to suggest, that they might, with some advantage, review their station with a degree of consideration, not far removed from caution; lest it may, some day or other, and that, too, perhaps, not a very distant day, be made to appear, that while they fancied themselves exercising the authorities and enjoying the dignities of command, they were, after all, really filling the parts, not of masters and directors, but of followers and instruments; and that their advanced position, at the head of the legions of the movement, was not so much that of chieftains as of pioneers."

"I am disposed to guard any obstinate or ill-advised opponent to my views against holding the notion, that an acquiescence in my sentiments would connect us with the maintenance or revival in any degree of the old ascendancy. Such a statement or insinuation would be opposed to justice and to truth. The Catholic oath did not originate with Protestants; it was not Protestant, either in its conception, its birth, or its growth. It is substantially, literally, purely, emphatically, a Catholic oath; suggested by Catholics, desired by Catholics, conceded to Catholics, framed in the spirit, and almost in the terms, proposed by Catholics, and taken by Catholics. The Declaration of 1757 embodied that spirit, and suggested that oath, as we have already seen forty years before the oath was enacted by the Protestant Parliament of Ireland in 1793. The petition of 1792 also aided in the suggestion. And as to the oath of 1829, it was preceded not only by that declaration of 1757, but by every one of those pledges, declarations, petitions, and other publications voluntarily emanating from the Catholics of both countries to which I have referred; and, I am well convinced, I could truly add, by hundreds, nay, thousands of others, of similar import. The fact being, that the Protestant connexion of that oath of 1829, "hath this extent, no more," than a Protestant Parliament reduced to the form of an oath, the professions, pledges, dispositions, and declarations of the Catholics."

"I conclude, therefore, with the repetition of my early declaration, that if I were a Member of either House of Parliament, I should not feel myself at liberty to vote or speak in support of any measure having for its object the severance of any portion of the Church property from the Establishment, for any purposes whatever; and I should, of course, feel equally bound to decline being, directly or indirectly, connected with any resolution or other proposition involving, expressly or by implication, a recognition of the principle of such severance. Indeed, the more vague and indistinct such resolution or proposition might be, the more direct and resolute should be my abstinence from any participation in its support. I do not presume to direct the conduct of others, but I desire to possess myself, as I now do, of the means to prove, if necessary, at any future period, for the vindication of my own consistency and good faith, or the fame of my country, that he who had been, for some years, the agent of the Catholics of Ireland, if he did not control what he conscientiously considered to be the erroneous course of others, had, at least, raised his warning voice against a course, which, in his opinion, tends, directly and expressly, to justify, not the confidence and promises of friends, but the distrust and predictions of enemies: a fact, inglorious and galling though it be, which a perusal of the debates in the House of Commons, even for the single month of March, 1829, would most painfully but not less unquestionably, establish."

This pamphlet should be universally read. It is written by an honourable and conscientious man; and, in spite of a letter which appears in the Morning Chronicle from Mr. SHELL, defending himself for giving notice of a motion upon the subject of Church preferment, will, more clearly than anything that has yet appeared, proclaim the hollowness of the professions by which the Protestant Government was induced at last to yield the measure of Emancipation.

With respect to Mr. O'CONNELL and his "pioneer leaders," so judiciously cautioned by Mr. M'DONNELL, we think we can show, from the columns of this paper, that Mr. O'CONNELL'S opinion of, and regard for, the oath was very much the same in May, 1829, as it appears to be now; for, in his address to the county of Clare at that time, he used these words:—

"Send me to Parliament, and I will struggle hard to procure a diminution of heavy and illegal exactions, and an equitable distribution of the revenues of the Established Church between the poor on the one hand, and the most meritorious and really laborious of the Protestant Clergy on the other, by operating to the DEPRIVATION of at least part of the enormous wealth of the PAMPERED and OVERPAID pluralists and dignitaries."

It seems, therefore, that Mr. O'CONNELL was of opinion that the "security" only made his own "assurance doubly sure," for here, even before the ink was dry with which the oath was penned, we find him promising to do that, which, by the means of his creature Lord JOHN RUSSELL, he has now actually brought under discussion, and, by the aid of his Popish followers, carried, as far as the admission of the principle by Parliament goes.

We again repeat, that Mr. M'DONNELL'S pamphlet should be universally read. It is written in the honourable desire of vindicating those of his own creed from imputations of treachery and perjury, to which he clearly sees they must render themselves liable by persisting in the course which they have—as he seems to think, under dictation—consented to adopt. Most assuredly the time is come when the question must be decided, whether the Popish Members are right or wrong in their interpretation of this oath—because, if they are wrong in their construction of it, they must, by the Act which gives them seats in Parliament, abstain from voting on questions affecting the Protestant Church; and if they are right, and that they yet have the power of voting upon such questions, the Act must be so amended as to deprive them of it; for, as Mr. M'DONNELL, the Roman Catholic agent, most properly and pertinently asks, "If such was the intent and object of the oath (as now construed) IS IT PROBABLE THAT THE KING, OR EITHER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT, WOULD HAVE ADOPTED ANY FORM OF OATH FRAMED FOR SUCH A PURPOSE, OR HAVE PASSED ANY BILL OF RELIEF IN WHICH IT WOULD HAVE BEEN EMBODIED?"

THE account of the nomination of the candidates for South Devon is most gratifying; and our private letters assure us, that nothing but the grossest bribery can return Lord JOHN. We have had our attention called to certain persons against whom proceedings are likely to be taken for being guilty of that most enticing vice. The recent punishment of an individual detected only in one instance, may perhaps deter the desperately zealous; who, if we are not very much deceived,

are proceeding in a very direct manner to exhibit symptoms of that sort of indiscretion.

It behoves every constitutional Conservative to have his eyes about him. Without such dirty work the triumph is secure; and even the delicate majority of FOUR, by which the Old Lady at Holland House has declared Lord JOHN will be returned (a nice calculation with a constituency of eight or nine thousand), will be converted into a minority of a hundred times greater number.

WE are requested to state that there is a misprint in Sir ROBERT PEELE'S letter to Lord DARLINGTON, in reply to the Address of the whole of Shropshire. The beginning of the letter is printed thus:—"My dear Lord,—I request that you and Mr. CLARE will be so good," &c. It should be Mr. CLIVE, his Lordship's colleague for the representation of that loyal and constitutional county.

A meeting was held on Friday at the Freemasons' Hall, of the electors of Middlesex, for the purpose of addressing his MAJESTY on the change of Ministers. The meeting was—although the notice was extremely short—numerously and most respectably attended, and the following Address was carried by acclamation:—

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. We, the undersigned Magistrates, freeholders, and electors of the county of Middlesex, venture to approach your MAJESTY, with the unfeigned expression of our loyalty and devotion to your Royal Person, and of our unshaken attachment to those principles in defence of which your MAJESTY'S august House ascended the Throne of these realms."

"We desire to offer these assurances to your MAJESTY at the present moment, in consequence of the attempt lately made in the Commons' House of Parliament to tamper with the rights and endowments of the united Protestant Church established in these kingdoms—an attempt made in opposition to the votes of a majority of the Representatives of England; but rendered partially successful by the votes of those Members of the Commons more especially who had taken a solemn oath at their entrance into the House 'to do nothing to disturb and weaken the Protestant religion, or to disturb the settlement of property as established by the laws.'"

"Under these circumstances, not denying the power of the Legislature to amend the distribution of Protestant Ecclesiastical Funds for Protestant Ecclesiastical purposes, we crave permission to express to your MAJESTY our firm conviction that the assumption of a right on the part of Parliament to seize upon and appropriate to any other objects whatsoever any part of our religious endowments, is wholly unjustifiable, and contrary to every sound principle, whether of morals or of legislation. Nor can we doubt that the perpetration of an act of so violent and arbitrary a description would tend greatly to unsettle the foundations of all property, to shake public confidence in the laws, and to bring on those national calamities of which such measures have in all other cases proved the certain forerunners. From a just solicitude, therefore, for the public peace and tranquillity, for the stability of your MAJESTY'S Throne, and, above all, for the permanence and prosperity of that Protestant Church and religion with which we believe the welfare of your people to be indissolubly connected, we beseech your MAJESTY to withhold your Royal sanction from all such proposition."

This Address, which was seconded in a very able and eloquent speech by Mr. THOMAS WOOD, our late candidate and future representative, will lie for signature in different parts of the county, and will, we are sure, receive the support of every man of right feeling and loyal principle.

In order to exhibit the state of public sentiment as regards Sir ROBERT PEELE, we extract the following observations of Sir PETER LAURIE with reference to the dinner to Sir ROBERT PEELE on the 11th, which we have elsewhere noticed.

"Sir P. LAURIE expressed his firm conviction that the great mass of the intelligence and the respectability of the country were determined to uphold the Throne and the national institutions. Of this he would afford a strong instance when he stated that no sooner was it known that a dinner was to be given in the city of London to Sir ROBERT PEELE than every ticket was purchased with the utmost anxiety, and in fact, had Merchant Tailors' Hall been as large as Lincoln's Inn-fields, there would have been none to spare. (Hear.)"

COVENTRY.

LORD STRANGFORD, who has so ably and zealously exerted himself in Parliament in advocating the cause of the oppressed manufacturers of Coventry against the heartless and unnatural free trade system, was requested to present an address from that city to Sir ROBERT PEELE. His Lordship complied with the wish of the loyal inhabitants who, to the number of nearly 1,800, signed the tribute of respect and esteem to the late Premier.

We have now the pleasure to subjoin the answer of Sir ROBERT PEELE, which we are sure cannot fail to be in the highest degree gratifying to the people of Coventry:—

Drayton Manor, April 30th, 1835.

MY DEAR LORD,—I have received, with the utmost satisfaction, the Address from Coventry which you have been deputed to convey to me, and which reached me this morning.

I have been far more than repaid for the labours and cares of office by testimonies of public approbation like that with which the city of Coventry has presented me. They will be a great encouragement to me to persevere in the firm maintenance of principles which are essential to the stability of government and the protection of the rights and interests of all classes of the community.

I offer, in return, my cordial thanks for the honour which this Address confers upon me, and my best wishes that the manufacturing industry of Coventry, protected from all illegal and fraudulent competition, may secure to the working classes full remuneration for their skill and labour, and promote the general welfare of an ancient and loyal city. I have the honour to be, my dear Lord, most faithfully yours, (Signed) ROBERT PEELE.

The Right Hon. Viscount Strangford, G.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

IN addition to the Conservative Associations which we have before noticed, we have to enumerate those of Carlisle, Knaresborough, Northumberland, North Shields, Brighton, Southampton, Hampshire, Worcester, Yorkshire, Marylebone, and the City of London. It is most cheering to find the respectable and influential part of the population thus coming forward and speaking out in defence of all that is valuable to the country.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

THE following statement appeared in the Times of the 28th of last month:—

A few days before Mr. SHELL'S motion on the subject of Lord LONDONDERRY'S appointment as Ambassador to Russia, Lord JOHN RUSSELL met Lord LONDONDERRY at the Duke of DEVONSHIRE'S, and having been on terms of great intimacy with him at Vienna and elsewhere, he took that opportunity of telling him that he considered the attacks which had been made on him in the public papers as harsh and unfair—that a communication had been made to him by an Irish Member of an intention to bring his case before the House of Commons—that he believed he had dissuaded him from doing so, and that, at all events, he

would have nothing to do with so personal an attack. Lord Londonderry was naturally pleased at this mark of friendship, and hanked him for it. On the Friday following Mr. SHELL, however, did bring forward his motion; and on the Monday, Lord Londonderry, who had not announced to any one what his intentions were, was visited by Mr. HOLMES, who informed him that it was necessary he should make up his mind speedily, as Lord JOHN RUSSELL intended to take the business into his own hands, and ask Sir ROBERT PEELE a question on the subject that day. Lord Londonderry denied the possibility of such being the case, and told Mr. HOLMES what had occurred at Devonshire House. He then went to the House of Lords, and was scarcely on his legs to announce his resignation, when he heard that Lord JOHN RUSSELL had risen in the Commons, and put a question to Sir ROBERT PEELE as to whether his appointment was to be cancelled or not. Lord JOHN subsequently also said, "that he considered the appointment so ill-advised as to call for the observations made by other gentlemen as well as Mr. SHELL." This anecdote requires but few comments. It is lamentable to think that the rancour of party feeling should so far prevail over an otherwise honourable mind, as to tempt a man like Lord JOHN RUSSELL to make a gratuitous offer of friendship, and then fly from it, as he did, without the slightest reason for doing so. We believe that Lord Londonderry had an opportunity of speaking his mind to Lord JOHN RUSSELL at Devonshire House since the affair; and that he plainly told him, before Sir ROBERT GORDON, his opinion of his conduct.

As this statement has appeared in almost all the papers in the United Kingdom, and as no contradiction has been given to the facts it contains by any of the persons mentioned in it, we are bound to believe it genuine.

What, then, are we to think of such conduct? Is the shortness of memory under which Lord JOHN RUSSELL is labouring, the result of the Reform Bill? or, if it be not shortness of memory, would any man have adopted such a line of conduct as his Lordship has, before that measure had been consummated?

Perfectly aware of the tender mercies of Whigs, we do not think it prudent to subject ourselves to the remarks of the Law Officers of the Crown by giving Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S conduct—as here described—its proper name. We leave it to irresponsible readers to judge for themselves.

THE *British Magazine* for the present month gives the following abandonment of the project of the Cockney College, which, with its additional remarks, seem to us conclusive:—

NO. 1.

At the anniversary dinner of the Orphan Working Asylum, Lord BROUGHAM, was in the chair; and in returning thanks, after his health had been drunk, his Lordship said—"He might have expected some applause from fellow-labourers in the great cause to which he had devoted his life; but the very cordial and flattering manner in which his health had been drunk quite overpowered his warmest expectations. After some general observations upon the progress of education, his Lordship said, that no plan in which he had ever been engaged had caused him so much mortification as the failure (he might call it) of the University of London. There were several most eminent professors in every department of literature and science employed at the University; but the truth was, that the people of London were so aristocratically inclined, that they would rather starve themselves to pay 250l. to send their sons to Oxford or Cambridge, where they might associate with the sons of Lords and Bishops, than pay 10l. per annum to the University of London, where they might receive an education quite as complete and extensive. It would be very well if they would be persuaded to put the 200l. in their pockets, and send five sons to be educated in London for the remainder." (Great cheering.)—*Patriot*.

NO. II.

We could have wished that the London University were more worthy of the support it has received; but we cannot conceal from ourselves that it is, as a University, a failure. It has as yet established nothing but a huge mass of almost unemployed brickwork. It has no reputation. It had, and it has, some eminent Professors belonging to it, but their reputation seems rather to have been buried under its weight than to have been able to lift it into a share of their own renown. Its diplomas, specifying upon what authority those grants are made, are not likely, till it be improved, to be worth much. Nothing can make them, in fact, valuable but a well-founded reputation acquired by the institution which grants them.—*Courier*.

[And after these declarations, and after the Privy Council, full of persons anxious to get a charter for it, felt the impossibility of doing this in face of the evidence brought before them, the House of Commons, without any evidence, wishes to force the KING to use his prerogative, and demands a charter for what its author pronounces to be a failure!]

Our table is crowded with novelties of all sorts. The publishing season may indeed be said to have set in; and we find, amongst our favourite writers of fiction, Mrs. Norton the leader of the present squadron. We dislike painful interests; but we suppose ladies must be allowed to exercise their undoubted privilege of exciting and tormenting. *The Wife, and Woman's Reward*; or, rather, *Woman's Reward, and the Wife* (for so they come in order), are full of brilliancy and pathos. In knowledge of society, and of the feelings and passions by which it is actuated, Mrs. Norton has no rival. Whether her faithful likenesses make us admire society the more, is a question; that they make us admire her more, there can be none.

The *Heir of Mordaunt* is also a novel of considerable merit, from the pen of a niece, as we are told, of Lord CATHERINE. We are, we admit, of that order of critics who think that any elaborated detail of the plot or incidents of a work of fiction, given in a notice of its publication, is injuries in the highest degree to its effect, and most unfair towards the reader. It very much resembles in its character the old custom of heading every chapter with a *précis* of the coming events. Suppose a man, while deeply interested in a domestic romance, comes to chapter 3, and reads something like this by way of prologue:—"Henry pursues Emma to Speenhamland—sees her mother—renews his offer—is again rejected—gets upon the outside of the Bath coach—conversation with Dr. Bagsbury—falls asleep—tumbles off the coach—wheel goes over his leg—strange adventure—Emma's arrival at the castle at Marlborough—sees Henry through a glass door—falls into a fit—has water thrown in her face by the chambermaid—cock parrot picks a tortoiseshell comb out of the back of her head—faints again—Henry attempts to run to her aid, but cannot—Mrs. Morgan comes in from the garden—great astonishment—Colonel Rice arrives unexpectedly from India—mutual explanations—Henry's leg gets well suddenly—the Colonel presents Emma with thirty thousand pounds, and an enamelled watch—Mrs. Morgan gives her consent to the marriage—Henry and Emma fall into each other's arms—happy conclusion." Why, after being made acquainted with all these curious and natural occurrences in the head of the chapter, and by anticipation having arrived at the knowledge of the eventual happiness of Henry and Emma, who would be at the trouble of reading the details? We say, read a book, and judge of it—or, if you wait for commendation, take it generally. If we were now to trace the *Heir of Mordaunt* through the three volumes, in which we have been so much interested ourselves, we should destroy all the interest for those who were to follow us; we therefore say, read it—which we say sincerely.

Lieutenant-Colonel BADCOCK has published a work, which he calls

"*Rough Leaves*" from his journal in Portugal, while he was there on a mission of some sort for this country. His details of the siege of Oporto, in the course of which 16,000 individuals lost their lives, are interesting from their simplicity and unquestionable accuracy. We have heard of a work forthcoming upon a much larger scale, embracing the same subject, which is to be illustrated with some most beautiful views; however, Colonel BADCOCK has the merit of being first in the field of literature, as he seems always to have been in that of war.

As Colonel BADCOCK'S services were "neutral," he expresses no opinion upon the state of Portugal at the period of which he treats; and as he speaks of the "usurpation" of Don MIGUEL, we should be inclined to think him a "liberal" in Portuguese politics: but we must say, his facts and statements prove, beyond question, the general popularity of the *de jure* KING, who was everywhere treated with the highest respect and warmest affection, and spoken of with loyalty and enthusiasm. Why he did not get possession of Oporto will, we should think, strike everybody with amazement who reads this most agreeable brochure. Those who have no idea of the comforts of a six or eight months' bombardment from a dozen batteries, will pick up a few notions which may serve to enlighten them.

In noticing works of sterling value, which are periodically appearing, we must not overlook a *Critical, Pronouncing, and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language*, of which the fourth monthly number is before us. It is collated by Mr. JAMES KNOWLES, the nephew of THOMAS SHERIDAN the elder, author of *Lectures on Elocution*, &c., and father of Mr. SHERIDAN KNOWLES, the writer of some of our best modern plays. The present number contains a "new word"; and the manner in which that new word is explained by the author, does as much honour to his feelings as it does credit to the eminent man to whose skill and ingenuity Mr. KNOWLES is indebted for relief from a torturing disorder, and the country at large for the word itself.

Mr. MONTGOMERY MARTIN has just published the fourth volume of his elaborate *History of the British Colonies*, a work of great value and importance to the mother country. The present division of the work contains an account of the British possessions in Africa and Australasia. We have not yet had time to read it through; but we shall do so forthwith, and propose to give our readers some extracts from the most interesting parts of it.

We regret that we are unable to-day to notice more of the new publications, which—since authors are like trees, and put forth their leaves in Spring—are hourly coming out; but we promise our readers another detachment of cursory remarks next week.

His Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, arrived at Dover on Thursday se'night, from Walmer Castle, under a salute from the guns at the heights, and immediately proceeded to hold a Harbour Sessions, at which an order was made to prosecute the extensive works for some time past carried on for the improvement of the harbour's mouth to a termination, and with this view a contract was entered into with Messrs. MACKINTOSH, the engineers of Poplar, for the completion of such works.

We have to announce the death of JOHN RUSSELL Esq., son to Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL, and nephew to the Duke of BEDFORD.

The QUEEN has graciously signified her intention of honouring the annual examination of the children of the City of London National Schools with her presence, at the Mansion House, on the 27th of this month.

We can confirm the statement of the *Dublin Evening Mail*, that Mr. O'CONNELL has dismissed the Irish Under Secretary of State, Sir W. GOSSETT, Lord ANGLESEY'S Under Secretary. Lord MELBOURNE did his utmost to save Sir WILLIAM, but the head of the Government and of the Tail, was inexorable. Lieut. DRUMMOND, late Private Secretary to Lord ALTHORP, succeeds Sir WILLIAM.—*Standard*.

It is said that Lord DENHAM is to be Speaker of the House of Lords, and that Lord SHAFTESBURY alone will be joined with his Lordship in the Commission.

Lord ALVANLEY is said to have commissioned the Hon. GEORGE D. DAMER to demand an apology for the gross epithet applied to him by the Irish Dictator.

DANIEL O'CONNELL! and Dr. WADS! appear in the list of subscribers for Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S return, as subscribers of the magnificent donation of 11. sterling each.

The Duke of RICHMOND, at his last time audit, made a considerable reduction in the rents of most of his tenancy in Sussex.

The installation of the Marquess of CAMDEN, at Cambridge, will take place in the second week in July.

The double-refined sentimentalists who shudder at the absolutely necessary naval and military punishments, would do well to read the following account of the state of discipline in the "glorious days of good Queen BESS":—

A contemporary author gives the following account of the naval punishments in the reign of QUEEN ELIZABETH:—"The arms of the offender were placed across a capstan bar, and a basket of bullets, or some other weight fastened around his neck. In this position the delinquent was kept, either until he had confessed the crime of which he was accused, or till the time of his punishment had expired! The bilboes was another species of punishment—irons, or a kind of stocks that pinched the delinquent according to the degree of his crime. Malefactors were also frequently 'ducked' in the water, which was effected by a rope being placed round the waists of each, slung from the yard-arm, which raised him at one moment in the air, and in the next plunged him into the sea. Sometimes men were lowered through the water, which was termed 'keel-hauling,' and in that position a gun was fired over their heads. If one seaman killed another, he was bound to the dead man and cast overboard. If any one attempted to strike his captain, he forfeited his right arm. If any stole the goods of another he was 'ducked,' and sent ashore on the first land they met, with a loaf and can of beer. If any one stole any of the property of her MAJESTY'S ship, the man was to be hung by the heels over the side of the vessel till his brains were dashed out, and then cut down into the sea. For sleeping on watch the following punishments were inflicted:—For the first time, to be headed with bucket of water; for the second, to be suspended by the wrists, and have water poured down his sleeves; third, to be bound to the mast with irons, and have gun chambers or a basket of bullets tied to his arms; for the fourth, to be hanged at the bowsprit, with bread and beer, and a knife to cut himself into the sea, or starve. Desertion was punished by hanging. Mutiny about victuals—bilboes. All petty officers were punished by whipping."

The anniversary dinner of Rugby School was held on Wednesday, at Warwick. We extract the following remarks upon the proceedings by which this scholastic festival was distinguished, from the *Northampton Herald*:—

"It is with pain and sorrow that we refer our readers to our report of the proceedings at the Rugby meeting on Wednesday last. It is with sadness that we give an illustration of those principles which we think it the tendency of Dr. ARNOLD'S instruction and example to produce. It will be seen that, on the toast of 'the King' being proposed from the chair, BOUGHTON LEIGH, Esq., suggested, in few but proper words, that as when the Church should be destroyed there would soon cease to be a King in England, the old English toast which unites the altar and the throne should be adopted, and that, in compliance with the practice now of every day observance, 'Church and King' should be drank as a sentiment by the meeting. Now, if there is one thing more common than another in these days, and in particular at places of education conducted on the principles of the Church

of England, it is to give the toast proposed by Mr. BOUGHTON LEIGH, and never have we seen it before refused when offered. And, that this was felt to be the case at the dinner in question on the part of a great majority, we are warranted in believing, from the loud cheers with which Mr. BOUGHTON LEIGH'S proposition was received. Yet, strange to say, the most virtuous and inoffensive words that a loyal man could have uttered, were immediately denounced by a party, evidently marshalled and instructed for the purpose; and thus, the toast of 'Church and King' was not only shouted down by a packed section of the assembly, but actually rejected by Mr. F. SKIRWITH (a son of Sir GRAY SKIRWITH!) and the Rev. HENRY BIDDLEBY, two deputy stewards, as a political toast. How 'Church and King' should be regarded as a more political toast than that of 'King,' we confess ourselves unable to comprehend, still less do we see (if his sentiments were what they ought to be) why such a toast should be deemed as offensive to Dr. ARNOLD. Besides, if the toast had been even more political than that for which it was offered as a substitute, still the guilt of offering it, was after all, but shared by Mr. BOUGHTON LEIGH with all the best and most patriotic noblemen and gentlemen of the land, and ought assuredly to have been treated with mildness and not intemperate invective, if for no other reason, still for the numerous precedents which might be quoted in its favour. The truth, however, we believe to be, that, by too natural a mistake, the clamour with which the packed party had intended to support Dr. ARNOLD'S name when proposed as a toast, escaped from the bags of every son of (Eolus on the first symptom of respect for the Church. We are borne out in this conjecture, not only from the extraordinary indignation which, from no apparent cause, followed this proposition of Mr. BOUGHTON LEIGH, but from the furious reception which he met with in the same quarter, when Dr. ARNOLD'S name being offered as a toast, he simply rose from his seat and stood up to address the chairman, and whether it was to support or object to the toast—either of which according to all precedent and rules of order on such occasions he had a full right to do—what, we repeat, Mr. BOUGHTON LEIGH intended to say, no one in the room had an opportunity of knowing. The instant, however, that he rose he was met with clamorous resistance on the part of individuals sufficiently noisy and persevering to drown him to silence, so that he sat down without any person being acquainted with the reason why he had been so treated. We have since been informed that Mr. BOUGHTON LEIGH meant to express himself simply and quietly in the following words:—

"Mr. Chairman, under existing circumstances, I trust I shall be pardoned for rising to express the high admiration I, in common with other neighbours of Dr. Arnold, entertain for his private character, and the respect which in common with every one I feel for his classical attainments. I must, however, painful as is the protest, beg not to be considered as in any degree extending my approbation to those religious and church principles which have lately appeared from Dr. Arnold's pen in printed publications. Since silence might be regarded as approval, and as the question is one to which men's minds are at this time elsewhere most seriously directed, I think the departure from the usual etiquette on such social seasons a secondary consideration, when compared with the evil that might arise from a misconstruction of silence. It is needless to say that in this protest I intend no personal offence to the individual who is no doubt as sincere in his opinions as I am in my objections; or, that I regard the subject not as a political one, but as a religious matter, vitally connected with education, and with the object of this meeting. I shall drink the health of Dr. Arnold with pleasure as a private individual, but not as the instructor of Rugby school."

"Now, we ask, what possible objection any man, that places religion and education above the mere unmeaning courtesies of a public dinner, could have made to this speech of Mr. BOUGHTON LEIGH, if it had been listened to?—or what offence Dr. ARNOLD, as a conscientious man, could have taken at a protest so obviously devoid of every local and personal feeling? Surely, the only opportunity, both in point of time and place for such an expression of opinion upon a momentous topic, was not to be denied to Mr. BOUGHTON LEIGH, or to the many that agreed with him in sentiment; and, let us ask, what compromise there can ever be in toasts, if no power of objection rest in the breasts of those to whom they are submitted? Not to dwell upon a subject, on which no doubt the approver of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S 'principle' will comment in a manner that may require our notice next week, we will conclude this article with one observation. The trustees cannot possibly continue indifferent to a grievance, so seriously felt by a large portion of the public as to force itself on the attention of such a meeting as that of Wednesday last, and supported, despite the usual delicacy and local feelings of many a Christian and Conservative neighbour of Dr. ARNOLD, by so large and reflecting an assemblage. It is with that hope that we rejoice at the display of feelings which must have been powerfully excited to be expressed on such an occasion; and fill that hope is gratified, the trustees may depend upon it, no Christian parent that is possessed of a *nested right* in the foundation and advantages of Rugby school, will, or can, or ought to be satisfied."

Captain BERKELEY has declined a seat at the Admiralty Board because it was quite clear, if he accepted it, he would lose his seat in Parliament for Gloucester.—EDWARD ELLICE abstains, from a similar apprehension about Coventry—and Lord ALBERT CONYNGHAM, who would well have become the Vice-Chamberlainship, has received such a hint from Canterbury, as has induced him to decline the Wand and Key, which were within his reach.

A Conservative society has been established at Huntingdon, the first meeting of which was held last Wednesday, we believe. The *Cambridge Chronicle* says:—

Much interest was felt in the whole proceedings, and no sentiment was more warmly cheered, as marking the independent character of the meeting, than that delivered by one of the speakers—"that the society acknowledges no attachment to the interest of any particular family or individual, but desires to offer its support upon public grounds, and to those only who will maintain and uphold the institutions of the country." Though but little allusion was made to Mr. Rooper's dissatisfaction was expressed at the conduct he had pursued in the present session of Parliament, as being totally opposed to the *unadvised* declaration he made upon the hustings—that he would give no facious opposition to the Government. His votes before the country told how faithfully he had kept that promise. Beginning with the Speakership, he joined the party of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and voted with them in every measure to the final one of the appropriation of the revenues of the Irish Church.—Upwards of 150 names were enrolled as members of the society; and, after thanks had been voted to the Chairman, the meeting broke up.

Societies of a similar character are in process of organization all over the country—the mask is now thrown off, and the ulterior objects of the Radicals and Destructives too distinctly developed to admit of further doubt, or leave the well-disposed subjects of a happy country any course to pursue but that of congregating in self-defence, and in the vindication of those principles, by the support of which, England had become the happiest country upon the face of the earth.

The following is a new and agreeable, but by no means extraordinary proof of the advantages of liberality and an anxiety to meet the wishes of the people:—

On Saturday, at a numerous meeting of the Marylebone Vestry, Dr. FELLOWS brought forward the subject of the opening of the Regent's Park to the public. He stated that a portion of what had been thrown open, but that it was only an *inconsiderable part* of what had been appropriated to the public when Sir John Hobhouse was Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. Had Sir JOHN continued in that office, justice would have been done to the public. Dr. FELLOWS'S motion was, "That a communication be made to his Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to urge the immediate opening of that part of the Regent's Park, a grant of which was previously to the public by Sir John Cam Hobhouse, the grant having been made to the public by Sir John Cam Hobhouse, the grant having previously received the sanction of his Majesty; and to claim the part of the Regent's Park which has been added to Sir Herbert Taylor's mansion and to the Toxophilite Society, and also to protest against any further appropriation of the Park to private purposes." This motion was received with much cheering, and carried unanimously.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have opened every part of the Regent's Park that can be opened, as we believe, without violating the conditions of the leases of the houses to which, by those leases, the enclosed gardens are guaranteed. The idea that the people are to claim what the Crown has granted as an equivalent for property ceded in the city for the advantages of our trade and commerce at St. Katharine Docks, at the will of the Marylebone Vestry,

is almost as absurd as Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE'S "grants." We presume the Doctor who brought forward this grateful, becoming, and decent proposition, is the gentleman who was Chaplain to the pious QUEEN CAROLINE. There are few Fellows like him to be found in the country. It may serve, however, as a lesson to the Conciliators.

The following extract from the Watchman, the acknowledged organ of the Wesleyans, speaks pretty plainly the feeling entertained by that body upon the subject of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S appropriation scheme.—

The principle of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S motion is as such a substantive one, with regard to the religious part of the Constitution, and that of universal suffrage would be to the political part, and therefore it would be most unfair to class either among the legitimate fruits of reform. Yet this is most artfully done in order to give it credit among a class of unreflecting politicians, with whom the word reform exercises so magic an influence over their understandings, as to sanctify spoliation itself, when thus masked under specious pretences. Such indiscriminate zeal for the reformation of abuses meets with its parallel only in that blind fury which, at the Reformation, employed the pick-axe in demolishing, along with idolatrous images, the mere tasteful decorations of the altar-screen, and other similar unobjectionable trophies of the chisel. If, indeed, that great error could not otherwise have been accomplished, we should have counted no sacrifice too great, and have considered the moral benefit which resulted from such headlong and rampant zeal far more than tantamount to the loss of all those monuments of art, however valuable, over which antiquarians mourn with inconsolable regret. In like manner, we contend the Irish Church will be resuscitated without the application of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S principle of spoliation. That principle exposes the interests of Protestantism to the most imminent peril, because, if ever carried out into practical operation, the effect will be to provide for a Popish and un-critical education at the public expense, to the exclusion of Protestants, who cannot conscientiously send their children to schools from which the entire Bible, devotional exercises, and all direct instruction in pure Christianity are by law excluded.

The Northampton Herald says:—

We state upon an authority which we cannot possibly question that on Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S being asked by a friend what possible motive and object could have influenced him to pursue so desperate a course against the constitution and religious feeling of his country, his Lordship replied as follows:—"I have considered the nation in danger either of despotism or of anarchy, and I prefer anarchy." We have not the slightest doubt of the truth of this declaration, and it helps to confirm our often-expressed opinion that in the struggle which is now going on the contest is between property and plunder, religion and profaneness, not despotism, but well regulated liberty, and national confusion and bloodshedding.

The Bengal Hurkaru of the 1st of January states that a military force, consisting of several native regiments, under Brigadier-General STENSON, had commenced its march on the 10th of December, for service in Rajwara.

PERSIA.—The German Journal of Frankfort gives the following, of the 18th December, from Teheran:—"The new SHAH has determined to renew the war in the Khorasan, which was interrupted by the death of his father and grandfather, and his own accession to the throne. An army is equipped ready to besiege Herat in the spring. It is to be commanded by THORNA MYRA, the SHAH'S brother."

Another explosion of Vesuvius took place on the evening of the 2d of April. The shocks were so violent that the five craters vanished, and all were united into one frightful abyss. Immense masses of rock were projected to a vast height, and fell like a tremendous shower on the sides of the mountain. At Torre Obel Greas and the environs great feurs were entertained; but the explosions were of short duration, and at one o'clock in the morning the mountain was quiet.

Sir ROBERT PEEL disclaims the merit of having relieved the necessities of Mr. BANIM, as stated in the papers a few days ago—the assistance afforded to that gentleman having been supplied by the benevolence of his MAJESTY.

On Friday evening the electors of Devonport and Stonehouse entertained at dinner the Right Hon. G. R. DAWSON, late candidate for the representation of that borough. The dinner took place in the Town Hall, that being the only place in the borough large enough for the occasion. Shortly before five o'clock, long before which time the room had become completely crowded, Mr. STAPLTON and several other friends entered, and were received with loud cheers. At five o'clock the dinner was served up, and immediately afterwards the Chairman, J. RAMSEY, Esq., accompanied by Mr. DAWSON and his three sons, Sir J. Y. Buller, Capt. Fanshawe, W. Foote, Esq. (returning officer), Dr. Young, and the Rev. Mr. Ley, entered the room, and took their seats at the upper table. Mr. DAWSON, on his entering, was enthusiastically cheered. The usual toasts followed, and several excellent speeches were made—that of Mr. DAWSON, in particular, was loudly cheered, and the whole went off with great applause and satisfaction.

The Cincinnati Republican acknowledges the discomfiture of its party in the election for Hamilton county in the following eloquent terms:—"We are beaten! There is no necessity for making long faces about it! The Storer party have catwampusedly chawed us up!"

In the parish of Paddington the Conservatives have gained a complete triumph over the Radical party. A poll being demanded, the ballot proceeded with considerable spirit on both sides during the entire of two days, and terminated in favour of the Conservatives; the highest Radical on the list polling 492 votes, and the lowest Conservative 573; the highest being 1,092.

The Jacksonian Prize for the year 1834, has been awarded by the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons to Mr. D. W. CROMPTON, of Birmingham, for the best Dissertation upon the injuries and diseases of the nose and of the nasal sinuses.

The Gloucestershire Chronicle reports that Mr. HALL, the Member for the Monmouth Boroughs, will give up his seat (which has already cost him 9,000l.) rather than go to the expense of opposing the petition presented against his return by Mr. BAILEY, jun.

The Dublin Warder says:—When the O'CONNELL Government comes into full operation, we shall have "a fine time of it." Destruction will take her sweeping course, and nothing of Protestant property, liberty, and life, can be expected to exist, but by sufferance of the spiritual Oligarchy, the despotic Priests. Grass won't grow or trees stand without a license and protection from their Reverencies, which, no doubt, will prove a productive rent to them. Within the last fortnight, NINE HUNDRED young trees were cut down, in one night, in the plantation of Oakly Cross, near Kells, county Meath, the residence and property of Capt. O'CONNOR. This gentleman is so kind and good a neighbour that even in the spirit of Whitefoot devilishness, it is difficult to account for so wanton a violation of property. Perhaps, although yet undiscovered by any of our great naturalists, there is such a thing as religion in vegetation, and that the trees were Protestants.

A Radical faction having got into the Zoological Society, attempted on Wednesday evening to force some objectionable members into the Council—this was very properly resisted by the other party, and a ballot demanded, when as usual in such cases, the signal for riot and confusion was given, and in the end the proceeding was declared to be informal, and a new ballot ordered for the 27th inst., we believe.

Wednesday being the birthday of the Princess de BEIRA and Infant of Spain, the Carlist Spaniards in London paid their respects to her Royal Highness, the emigrants more particularly, to express their grateful acknowledgments for those bounties which her Royal Highness has extended towards all and each of them during their long and painful expatriation. Her Royal Highness is the eldest daughter of the late John VI. of Portugal.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. PETER SPENCER, to the Vicarage of Ewel, in Kent; on the presentation of Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst.

The Rev. WM. WARING, A.M., to the Vicarage of Welford, in the county of Northampton, vacant by the death of John Terraby; on the presentation of the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

The Rev. JOHN HAGUE BLOOM, B.A., to the Vicarage of Castleacre, in Norfolk; on the presentation of Thomas W. Coke, Esq.

The Rev. JOHN PARSONS, to the Rectory of St. John, of Muldersmarket, in the city of Norwich; on the presentation of the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford.

The Rev. JAMES HARGREAVES, A.M., Vicar of Shenstone, to the valuable Rectory of Handsworth, in the county of Stafford.

The Rev. W. PALLING, M.A., of Sidney Sussex Hall, Cambridge, and Chaplain of the Town Gaol there, has been presented to the Rectory of Dymchurch, in the county of Kent, by his Majesty, and collated to the adjoining small Rectory of Blackmansone (upon which there is not any Church) by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

On Monday, the Rev. WM. MARSH, M.A., Rector of St. Thomas's, Birmingham, was inducted into that Living by the Rev. John Garbett, M.A., Commissary to the Bishop of the Diocese.

The Rev. THOMAS SIKES, M.A., Curate of Luton, Beds, to the Rectory of Pottenham.

OBITUARY.

At the Rectory, Ashton-upon-Mersey, Cheshire, in the 86th year of his age, the Rev. R. P. JOHNSON, A.M., for 61 years Rector of that parish.

At the Spring Gardens, Teignmouth, in the 77th year of his age, the Rev. George Fortescue, Rector of St. Mullin and St. Pennick, county of Cornwall.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, April 29.—In a Congregation holden this day the following degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts: Rev. D. T. Knight, Lincoln; Rev. W. Pennefather, Balliol; H. Hobhouse, Balliol; H. Phillips, Queen's; Rev. J. A. Emerton, Magdalen Hall; Rev. J. E. Sewell, New College.—Bachelors of Arts: T. A. Trollope, Magdalen Hall; G. H. Pinckney, Exeter.

In a Convocation holden in the afternoon of the same day, the Proctors of the last year resigned their offices, and the new Proctors having been previously elected by their respective colleges, were presented for admission to the Vice-Chancellor: Senior Proctor: Rev. E. G. Bayly, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke.—Junior Proctor: R. Evans, M.A., Fellow of Jesus. The former was presented by the Rev. G. W. Hall, D.D., Master of Pembroke; the latter by the Rev. H. Foulkes, D.D., principal of Jesus. After taking the oaths, and being admitted by the Vice-Chancellor, with the usual ceremonies, to the office of the Proctorship, the new Proctors nominated the following gentlemen to be the Pro-Proctors for the ensuing year.—Rev. W. L. Browell, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke; Rev. W. W. Chapman, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose; Rev. W. H. Cox, M.A., late Michel Fellow of Queen's; E. A. Dayman, M.A., Fellow of Exeter.

CAMBRIDGE, May 1.—Yesterday morning the Rev. George Archdall, B.D., Fellow of Emmanuel College, was elected Master of that Society, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Cory, deceased.

The following gentlemen of Trinity College were yesterday elected Scholars of the Society.—P. H. Freer, W. T. Turner, Mansfield, Hedley, Gambier, Pirie, Pollock, Walford, A. J. Ellis, Combeare, and Humphry; Farrar, Patterson, and Baber, Westminster Scholars. The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that, in consequence of Wednesday next the 6th of May having been appointed for receiving the University Address, the Congregation fixed for that day is postponed to Friday the 8th of May.

The select preacher at St. Mary's for the present month is the Rev. Professor Scholefield, of Trinity College.

ORDINATIONS.

At a general Ordination holden in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, on Sunday last, the Lord Bishop of Peterborough admitted the following gentlemen into holy orders:—Deacons: J. Croke, B.A., Jesus coll.; R. Knight, B.A., St. Peter's, Camb.; W. Pennefather, B.A., Balliol coll., Oxf.; J. O. Senger, B.A., Trinity, A. P. Thompson, B.A., Corpus Christi, H. White, M.A., Downing, Camb.; S. C. Walker, B.A., Queen's, Oxf.; J. G. Cumming, B.A., Emmanuel, W. C. Hanson, B.A., Pembroke, Camb., by let. dim. from the Lord Bishop of Norwich; H. Cotterill, B.A., St. John's, Camb., by let. dim. from the Lord Bishop of Ely.—Priests: R. B. Burgess, M.A., Queen's coll., Camb.; G. Garrick, B.A., University coll., Oxf.; J. H. Hill, B.A., St. Peter's, J. Price, B.A., Queen's, Camb.

At an Ordination, held by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, on Sunday, the 19th ult., in the Chapel within his Lordship's Palace at Wells, the following persons were ordained:—Deacons: Hon. R. C. T. Boyle, B.A., Christ Church coll., Oxf.; J. F. Fox, B.A., and C. H. Harding, B.A., Magd. hall, Oxf.; H. D. Fussell, B.A., Sidney Sussex coll., Camb.; J. S. H. Horner, B.A., Exeter coll., Oxf.; W. H. Howard, B.A., St. John's coll., Camb.; H. James, B.A., Balliol coll.; R. W. James, B.A., Pemb.; H. Kingsmill, B.A., Trin.; E. S. Phelps, B.A., Wadham; N. Watts, B.A., University coll., Oxf.; C. Grylls, B.A., Trin. coll., Camb., by letters dimissory from the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The public dinners at Lambeth Palace will commence on Saturday, the 9th day of May instant; the service in the Chapel at half-past six precisely. Those who intend to honour the Archbishop of Canterbury with their company are requested to send their names before twelve o'clock on the preceding day.

A contest has taken place for the Lectureship of St. Andrew's, Holborn. The candidates were the Rev. Mr. Rowwell and the Rev. Mr. Robinson. At the close of the poll the numbers were declared as follow:—For the Rev. Mr. Rowwell, 654; the Rev. Mr. Robinson, 268; majority 386 in favour of Mr. Rowwell, who returned thanks. Mr. Robinson offered his acknowledgments to the rate-payers for the handsome support given to him, who was almost a stranger among them, and congratulated their former Curate upon his success.

His Majesty, with that munificence for which he is so eminently conspicuous, has just presented to the Provost and Fellows of Eton College, a most superb and splendid model of the chapel of the establishment over which they preside. The model is of frosted silver, so exquisitely contrived, that it bears an exact resemblance to freestone. The windows are engraved upon polished silver, and are so managed as to cause the beholder to think they are actually transparent, and that the light which is reflected upon them proceeds from the interior of the building, instead of being the effect of the brilliancy of their external surface. The model is nearly twenty inches in length, and proportionally high. It is in the proportion of the eighth of an inch to a foot to the chapel itself. It stands on a plateau of silver, engraved so as to represent a mosaic pavement, the plateau being in length two feet and a half, and having on one side the arms of the present Royal Family, supported by the lion and unicorn, and on the other the arms of Henry VI. At the one end are the arms of the college, and at the other the inscription by which this proof of Royal munificence is illustrated.

In Birmingham and the neighbourhood, the election of parish officers last week produced the usual scenes of tumult. At St. Martin's, comparatively few of the members of the congregation, or of the respectable rate-payers, attended, and in consequence the Rev. Mr. McDonnell (the Catholic priest), Mr. Edmonds, and other members of the late Political Union, had it all their own way, and re-elected Mr. Winfield, the late parish warden, whose resistance to the granting or collection of any Church-rate while he has been in office, strongly recommended him to their support.—At Aston, the respectable rate-payers took a different course. They attended in such numbers that the anti-Church party were completely defeated, and obliged to content themselves with protests.—The Birmingham Advertiser of Thursday says—"We have authority for stating that the leading Radicals of this parish (Aston) have, to a man, paid their Church-rates."

The ceremony of consecrating St. Matthew's Church, Kingsdown, Bristol, was performed on Thursday evening, by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who officiated for the Bishop of Bristol. A very handsome service of plate was placed upon the communion table, which was a present to the Church by the ladies of Bristol.

An interesting ceremony took place on Monday last at Stoke Canon, near Exeter, when the foundation stone of a new Church, in place of the ancient fabric, which had become incompetent to the sacred purposes for which it was designed, was laid in the presence of a large number of persons.

A chapel is commenced building in West Castle-street, Bridgenorth, for the Rev. H. DALTON, to preach the doctrines of the late Mr. IRVING.—The proceedings against the Rev. Genl. in the Ecclesiastical Court of Bridgenorth, for Irvingism, are still going on, for though he has resigned the Living of St. Leonard's, the Ordinary has intimated that the resignation could not be properly accepted under all the circumstances attending this case.

NEW WORKS.

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Naples:—Printed by Fibreno; for John Routwell, New Bond-street, London.

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STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING.

The transactions in the Consol Market have not been of very material importance during the week, but there has been a scarcity of money, which has occasioned a degree of pressure, and after having been 1/8% since our last report, the price closed this afternoon at 92 3/4. From a similar cause, Banker Bills and India Bonds are both lower, the former being 35, and the latter at 20 1/2.

In the Foreign Market the Settlement of the Account took place on Thursday, and passed off without any defalcation. There has been a considerable improvement in Portuguese Bonds, which have been at 102 1/2, and are now 101 1/2, with a firm Market. At the Settlement a large amount of Bonds were taken in, among others, the great holder, Mr. Thornton, took in 50,000, making the amount of the Five per Cents. he now holds at no less than 675,000. As, in addition to this, the party operating with him hold nearly the same amount, and as this is held, not for speculation, but for investment, the extreme firmness of the Market is easily accounted for. The fluctuation in the Transatlantic Bonds, during the Account, has been very large: Colombian were done as high as 55 1/2, fell to 44 1/2, and this afternoon closed at 49 1/2. Chilean Bonds were done at 59, fell to 51, and left off this afternoon at 55 1/2. Mexican were done at 53, fell to 45, and closed this afternoon at 49 1/2. In Spanish Bonds also there has been great variation during the Account: they were, at the commencement of the Account, 67, from which they advanced to 72 1/2, and they closed this afternoon at 71 1/2. The dividends on Belgian Bonds are now in course of payment, and the price, ex dividend, is 102 3/4. In the Northern Bonds there is little to notice; Russian Bonds are 108 1/2; Danish are 77 1/2; Dutch Five per Cents. 101 1/2, and the Two and a Half per Cents. 58 1/2.

By the Paris papers of Thursday we learn that the supplementary grant of 1,200,000 francs, demanded by Ministers for secret services, was voted by the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday, by a majority of 130, the numbers having been, on a division—for the grant 259, against it 129—majority for Ministers 130. This sum, added to the original grant for the year (1,500,000), makes 2,700,000 francs (108,000l.) placed at the disposal of the Government. A new obstacle is presented to the trial of the political prisoners, who have on various grounds changed a great number of Peers, so many, indeed, as to leave but 25 competent for trial, if the changes be admitted. In the intelligence from Spain, received yesterday, it is stated that the belligerent parties came to action on the 20th, and continued fighting the whole of that day and the 21st. The result is not known. We have not yet learnt what passed in the interview between Don Carlos and Lord Eliot, further than that Don Carlos agreed to any measures which would put a stop to the cruelties going forward. It is reported that he positively refused to listen to any conditions which stated to have been shot at Coruña, who had been seized with instructions authorising him to act in Don Carlos's name in Galicia. The Madrid journals also announce that the Archbishop of Santiago has embarked for Mahon, and that General Gromaret and the ex-Alcade Pedrosa are on the eve of sailing for the Mariana Islands, whither they have been banished.

The Allgemeine Zeitung of the 26th, says, that emigration from Greece into the Turkish provinces is taking place on a large scale, no less than 2,000 people having left the Morea for Macedonia. Great poverty and discontent seem to prevail in the dominions of King Otho.

The Earl of Mulgrave, it is expected, will leave town to-morrow, to assume his official functions as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. At his late visit to Devonport, Mr. Dawson was presented with a beautiful gold snuff-box by the Ladies of that borough, with the following inscription:—"Presented to the Right Hon. George R. Dawson, by the Ladies of Devonport and Stonehouse, in testimony of their admiration of his able advocacy of true Conservative principles."

A meeting, convened by the High Sheriff of Cheshire, at which were assembled upwards of 3,000 of the nobility, gentry, and yeomanry of the county, was held at Northwich on Tuesday, when an Address to His Majesty, was agreed to, regretting that a factious opposition should have driven the late Ministers from power; and also expressive of alarm at the attempts made by the House of Commons to increase the power and influence of the Roman Catholic Church at the expense of the Protestant Establishment. The Address was proposed by Lord Delamere, and was seconded by Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. T. Egerton, M.P., Mr. T. Trafford, Mr. R. E. Warburton, Sir R. Brooke, and Colonel Forde spoke in its favour.—An Address to Sir Robert Peel was also agreed to at the same meeting.

That old public favourite, Harley, takes his benefit at Drury-Lane to-morrow, and the entertainments which he has provided cannot fail to attract as full an audience as ever this popular actor was favoured with on any similar occasion.

PREROGATIVE COURT.—(YESTERDAY.) THORPE V. THORPE.—Dr. Adams said this case was one of an extraordinary nature. The deceased was Mr. Thorpe, of his Majesty's Treasury, whose wife also held an appointment as housekeeper to the Treasury, in which she had been 40 years. By her will, and economy, she had saved 16,000l. The deceased husband was a most eccentric man, secluding himself from society, and fond of writing, but not the least idea was entertained that he would prepare a paper to distribute the money gained through his wife; a will, however, was found, in which, after giving legacies to his daughter and her children, he left the residue of the fortune to a relation, Mr. Richard Thorpe, who, however, would not propound the paper. The learned advocate said, by one of the codicils he directed the interest of 6,000l. to accumulate till 1872, and then to be divided among his daughter's children; a power was given to divide, however, in 1860 if it was thought advisable. The deceased, he contended, could not be called sane, as the codicil sounded to folly; and he therefore prayed the Court to pronounce for an intestacy.

The Court, after some discussion, rejected the motion, contending that, with the testamentary papers executed by the deceased, though eccentric, it could not pronounce for an intestacy.

FEMALE EMIGRATION TO VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—The first-class Ship CHARLES KERR, of 500 tons, fitted up under the direction of the EMIGRATION COMMITTEE, expressly for the conveyance of FEMALES, will sail from the Thames for VAN DIEMEN'S LAND on the 9th of July next. His Majesty's Government, in order to encourage the Emigration of the Women of Great Britain, with a view of reducing the great disparity which exists there between the sexes, and of improving their social condition, has authorized the EMIGRATION COMMITTEE to grant a FREE PASSAGE to each SINGLE FEMALE, from 15 to 30 years of age, as the Committee shall ascertain to be of good health and morals, and likely to conduct themselves with discretion and usefulness in the Colonies. They will be accompanied by a carefully-selected Surgeon and Matrons, to watch over their health and comfort on the voyage, and will be received and protected by the local Government on their arrival, until placed in suitable situations. All particulars may be known, on application to Mr. John Marshall, Agent to the Emigration Committee, 26, Birch-lane, Cornhill;—applications from the country, by letter, to be sent, under cover, addressed—"To the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Department, London."

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POPE'S WORKS. 1st of May. THE POPE'S WORKS: with a new Life, Notes, and Critical Notices on each Poem, by the Rev. Dr. CROLY; Original Letter, &c. &c. &c. THE HOMER is not included. To be completed in 6 vols. at 5s. each. "Of Dr. Croly's fitness for the task he has undertaken there can be but one opinion. Himself a scholar, a critic, and a poet, we have a right to anticipate all the illustration of which the author is now susceptible; and what is done in the first volume fully fulfils this expectation. The memoir, though excessively severe on Warburton, contains many just remarks. The embellishments are very appropriate."—Literary Gazette.

"We rejoice to see the 'Bard of Twickenham' in his present attractive and popular form. We do not know that the editing of Pope could have been placed in better hands than those of Dr. Croly. The annotations and criticisms on the poems are judicious, and aid the reading of the text materially. The illustrations are of a superior order: the getting up of the work is perfect."—Monthly Magazine. "This is a handsome work. Dr. Croly has written an agreeable memoir: the narrative is consistent and clear. But it is not by a new memoir alone that this edition courts our notice; there are notices and notes to each poem. To trace the history of every piece—intimate where he found inspiration in others, or vary with his own eyes, or versified, as he did in many instances, the passing events of polite life—as a labour worthy of such an editor as Croly."—Athenaeum. "There are occasional passages in the Life of deep and eloquent remark. The edition is very elegantly prepared."—Examiner. Printed by A. J. Valpy, and sold by all Booksellers.

THE COURT JOURNAL.—NOTICE.—The Public are respectfully requested not to confound this publication with any other that may in any degree resemble it in title. To those who may not be familiar with its plan and objects, it may be said that the COURT JOURNAL AND GAZETTE OF THE PATENTABLE ARTS is a stamped Newspaper, published every Saturday, and supplied gratis by all News-vendors and Booksellers in town and country. Every Number contains a selection of original and entertaining papers, in regular and interesting columns, the details of all matters connected with Court and Fashionable Life, Literature, the Drama, Italian Opera, Music, Concerts, Exhibitions, Costume, Correspondence with Foreign Courts, and the general News of the Week; constituting it the most complete fashionable Miscellany ever produced. Office, 19, Catherine-street, Strand.

CAPTAIN ROSS'S NARRATIVE.—THE ATHENEUM of YESTERDAY contains copious Extracts from Captain Sir John Ross's forthcoming work on the late Arctic Expedition; together with Commander Ross's Account of his last Exploring Expedition, when he crossed the Peninsula of Boothia, reached the Western Sea, and within 200 miles of Cape Turczanin.

GRAND FLORICULTURAL FETE, in honour of the Princess Victoria's Birth-day.—CHAFFMAN and HALL'S HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL contains the particulars of the above. 138, Strand, May 1, 1835.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for MAY, contains, among others, the following articles:—Mrs. Lee's Life of Cuvier—Sir J. Mackintosh's Character of Canning—Biography of Dr. Wilson, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth—The Parisian Characters of the Seventeenth Century—Old English Pastoral Poets. No. II.—Londinium, No. I. Excavations at the Tower, and recent Antiquarian Discoveries—Character and Writings of Micyllus—Newcastle, Co. Glamorgan (with a View)—St. Ebbe's Church, Oxford (with a view)—Fine Arts—Literary and Scientific Intelligence—Antiquarian Researches—Obituary; with Memoirs of the Earls of Portland, Scarborough, and Nelson; Sir R. Travers; E. J. Curteis, Esq.; Henry Hunt, Esq.; Rev. W. Carey, D.D.; M. Dupuytren, &c. Price 2s. 6d. Published by W. Pickering, Chancery-lane.

LITERARY NOVELS FOR MAY. The following Works are now ready for delivery, at the various Booksellers in Town and Country:—SKETCHES and RECOLLECTIONS. By JOHN POOLE, Esq., Author of "Paul Pry." 2 vols. with portrait. II. COMPANION TO THE SCRIPTURES. New and Cheaper Edition, in 2 vols. post 8vo., price 16s., with a Portrait of the Author, O. J. E. U. S. AND THE HOLY LAND, THROUGH EGYPT. By the Viscount De Chateaubriand. III. TREMAINE; OR, THE MAN OF REFINEMENT. The second and concluding Volume, forming the May Number of COLBURN'S MODERN NOVELISTS. Publishing after the plan of the Waverley Novels, at only 5s. per vol. bound. IV. The Fifth Number, price 8s., of the cheaper Edition of SIR JONAH BARRINGTON'S MEMOIRS OF IRELAND AND THE UNION. Containing all the 40 illustrations of the original Edition. * * One more Number will complete this Work.

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The production of a Lady moving in the first circles of rank and fashion, aided by the contributions of an extensive circle of Friends, and comprising no less than 1600 receipts. Published for Henry Colburn, by R. Bentley. Agents for Scotland, Messrs. Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; for Ireland, Mr. John Cumming, Dublin. Just published, in 1 vol. post 8vo., price 12s. With a View of the Lake, engraved from a Drawing by W. Westall, A.R.A.

U L L S M E R R E: a POEM. "Those who have visited, in the spirit of genuine admiration, the Lake of Westmoreland and Cumberland, will derive considerable pleasure by reference to this poetic volume." London: Samuel Holston, Wimpole-street.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, For the Week ending April 25. Per Imperial Qr. Averages of last Six Weeks. Wheat ... 38s 7d Barley ... 32s 0d Beans ... 35s 6d Oats ... 23s 5d Pease ... 34s 10d Onions ... 13s 9d Beans ... 15s 6d Duty on Foreign ... 13s 10d Rye ... 24s 3d Pease ... 15s 6d

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BIRTHS. On the 20th ult., the Marchioness of Hastings, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, of a daughter.—On the 28th ult., at Southampton, the lady of Robert Clutterbuck, Esq., of a son.—On the 29th ult., in Cleveland-row, the lady of John Ansell, Esq., of a daughter.—On the 28th ult., at Charlton, the lady of Major Gore Browne, Royal Artillery, of a son.—On the 25th ult., in Harley-street, Cavendish-square, the Countess of Kerry, of a daughter.—On the 23rd ult., at Norfolk Hall, in the county of Norfolk, Mrs. William Daniel Tyson, of a son.

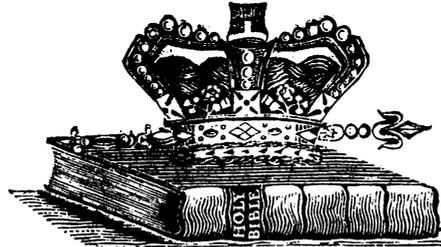
MARRIED. On the 29th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Edward Scoble, A.M., Incumbent of St. Peter's, Vere-street, Colonel Edward Boscarden Frederick, of Berkeley-square, to Caroline Mowbray, third daughter of the late George Smith, Esq.

On the 28th ult., at St. Paul's Church, Islington, by the Rev. Henry Reid, M.A., William, third son of Andrew Reid, Esq., of Liondown, Herts, to Louisa Margaret, second daughter of James Barry, Esq., of Highbury Grove. On the 21st ult., at Donhead, St. Mary, Wiltshire, by the Rev. William Benierhasset, Rector of Twerne, Dorset, to Emma Sophia, daughter of the late Francis Houseman Du Boulay, Esq., of Walthamstow, Essex.—On the 28th ult., at the British Embassy, Paris, Nathaniel Bland, jun., Esq., of Park, Surrey, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late John Smith, Esq., of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, at Madras.—On the 29th ult., at Finchley, William Edward Lake, Esq., of Park-place, Finchley, to Sarah, youngest daughter of R. Windsor Lake, Esq., of the same place.—On the 29th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Robert A. Douglas, Bart., Capt. 12th Foot, Martha Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Joshua Rouse, Esq., of Blenheim House, Southampton.—On the 29th ult., at Brixton, Edmund John, eldest son of George Esq., of Elloe House, Essex, to Harriet Caroline, second daughter of the late Charles Crook, Esq., of Denmark Hill, Surrey.—At St. Clement's Church, on the 28th ult., Captain Percival Brown, 1st Regt., to Emma, youngest daughter of John Paternoster, Esq., of Strand.—On the 28th ult., at Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Anderson Robins, M.A., to Caroline Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Lady Caroline Burham.—At Staindrop, on the 28th ult., John Murray, Esq., of Hartley House, Coulsdon, Surrey, to Frances Wilnot, youngest daughter of Capt. F. H. Coffin, R.N., of Staindrop Hall, Durham.

DIED. On the 1st inst., Thomas Simpson, Esq., of Herne Hill, Surrey, and New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, in his 88th year, after a life of exemplary piety and benevolence. On the 29th ult., at Welham, near Malton, in the 68th year of his age, Robert Bower, Esq., to the inexpressible grief of his family and friends. On the 28th ult., Mrs. Barr, of Walthamstow, Essex, in the 79th year of her age. On the 29th ult., at the Bridge House, Southwark, Eliza Frances, wife of John Newman, Esq., and only daughter of the late Rev. B. Middleton, Sub-Dean of Chichester Cathedral.

On the 29th ult., at her house in Clarges-street, the Right Hon. Lady Grosvenor, the wife of James Grosvenor, Esq., daughter of the late Sir Richard Byrd, Bart.—At Penzance, of consumption, on the 26th ult., Richard Alexander, Esq., late of His Majesty's Corps of Royal Engineers, in the 38th year of his age.—On the 12th Dec. 1834, on board the Ecomouth, on his passage from Calcutta to the Cape of Good Hope, Henry Millett, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, West India Co., Bengal, eldest son of Thomas Jesson, Esq., of Hill Park, Westchester. On the 29th ult., at the British Embassy, Paris, the wife of Captain Kent, aged 30.—On the 28th ult., at Edgemoor-place, South, the wife of Captain Thomas Johnson, R.N.—On the 22d ult., at Camden-terrace, Kentish-town, Heywood, Esq., late 21st Light Dragoons.—On the 24th ult., at her house in St. Andrew-street, Grosvenor-square, Charlotte, widow of the late Seroppe Ogilvie, Esq., of the 28th ult., aged 47, Charlotte, the wife of John Hunter, Esq., of Mount Seven, near Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.—On the 30th ult., in her 29th year, Ellen, the eldest daughter of Edward Leslie, Esq., of Laytonstone.—At Bath, on the 29th ult., Elizabeth Sophia, wife of Peter Langford, Esq., of Bath, aged 24.—At Bath, on the 29th ult., the wife of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Lowry, K.C.B., in her 82nd year, Anne Lynn, in the 85th year of his age, universally respected, Samuel Lang, Esq., of Bath, many years Collector of His Majesty's Customs at the port of Lynn.—On the 19th Dec. at Bombay, of fever, Capt. Graham Lloyd, of the 7th Regt., Bombay N.I., in the 55th year of his age, second son of the late Edmund Lloyd, Esq., of Harley-street.

LONDON: Printed by EDWARD SHACKELL, Printer, of No. 14, Abchurch-lane, in the County of Middlesex; and of No. 49, Fleet-street, in the County of London; and published by the said EDWARD SHACKELL, at his printing-office, No. 10, Fleet-street, at which last place alone communications for the Editor (post-paid) are received.



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

VOL. XV.—No. 752.

SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1835.

Price 7d.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—Under the Sole Management of Mrs. Nisbett. To-morrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the performances will commence with the Ballets of HUSH MONEY. Mr. Jasper Touchwood, Mr. John Reeve; Tom Tiller, Mr. Mitchell; Sally Stock, Mrs. Orger. After which, THE LADY AND THE DEVIL. Wildlove, Mr. T. Green; Zepherina, Mrs. Nisbett. To which will be added, CAPERS AND CORONETS. James, Mr. Mitchell; Lady Merriton, Mrs. Orger. To be followed by the popular Farce, called IN STATU QUO. Bounce, Mr. J. Reeve; Plounee, Mrs. Nisbett. To conclude with, THE YOUNG REEFER. Julian, Mrs. Nisbett.

STADLER'S WELLS.—Under the Management of Mr. G. Almar.—Change of Performance Every Night.—Tuesday, May 12, and during the week, will be presented a new Drama, called THE HEIR OF VILVEROY; or, The Palace of Palermo. Characters by Messrs. G. Almar, Campbell, Vale, Edwin, King, &c.; Miss McCarthy, Mrs. Wilkinson, and Miss Julian. After which, the Musical Interlude of THE WATERMAN; in which Miss Julian, Mr. Vale, and Mr. Edwin will perform. To conclude with, on Tuesday, The Sixes; on Wednesday, Sull Dhuw; on Thursday, The Rover's Bride; on Friday, Theodore the Brigand; and on Saturday, The Temple of Death.

COLOSSEUM, Regent's Park.—The New GRAND SCENERY is just opened to the Public, in addition to the various other Exhibitions of this Establishment, on the following terms. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Admission to each separate Part..... One Shilling. To the Whole..... Two Shillings.

A DELAIDE GALLERY OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, Adelaide-street, Strand, OPEN DAILY, at half-past Ten.—The Novelties recently introduced are,—The Authorama, a moving Panorama, lately invented in Paris—Metallic Disc, made transparent by motion—Specimen of Cloth taken from a Mummy, and fabricated 2000 years before the Christian era; with the previous Exhibitions of the Microscope—Steam-Gun propelling Balls against an iron target—Automatic Rope Dancer—Magnets, showing light and electricity—Music, Paintings, Sculpture, &c.—Admission One Shilling.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS, at their Gallery, FLEMING LANE, is now OPEN. Open each day from Nine till dusk. Admission One Shilling. Catalogue Sixpence. R. HILLS, Secretary.

OPERA BOXES by the SEASON or NIGHT.—At SAM'S LIBRARY, St. James's-street, several excellent BOXES to LET for the Season or Alternate Weeks, on moderate terms. On Tuesday Nights, a Box on the Grand Tier, near the Stage. The Saturday Nights or Alternate Weeks, of a Double Box on the Two Pairs. The whole of a Double Box over the Grand Tier.—SIGNOR L'ABACHE's Benefit on Thursday next; First Night of the new Opera, Marino Faliero. The best BOXES to be obtained at Sam's. STALLS, and Pit Tickets 6s. 6d. Boxes in the best situations to Let by the Night for the French Plays, and all the Theatres.

The Library is most liberally supplied with all the New Publications.

OPERA BOXES, by the Night or Season, in the best part of the Theatre, and Pit Tickets at 6s. 6d., may be had at WILLIS'S Royal Musical Repository, 75, Lower Grosvenor-street, and obtaining them at manufacturers' prices for immediate payment. An extensive Musical Circulating Library, to which is lately added upwards of 1000 volumes of classical compositions, vocal and instrumental. Terms of Subscription, Two Guineas per Annum. NEW SONGS, &c., JUST PUBLISHED BY J. WILLIS.

The Minstrel's farewell to the hills of Beulah. Composed by Leander 2 0 Sweet Liberty. Miss Wollastor 2 0 My Gem. H. K. Sayers, Esq. 2 0 Fatuous deep. Miss Cowell 2 0 Oh! I see the moonbeam, (Levantine Melody, No. 2.) Captain Acklom 2 0 Raptal. Madame Malibran 1 6 Eight Songs and Four Duets, the last compositions of Signor Rossini (now singing by Signora Grisi, and Signori Rubini, Ivanhoff, Tamburini, and Lablache). 25 0 The songs were sung together (Duet, two Sopranos) May 2 0 Oh! 'tis sweet to be (ditto, ditto) May 2 0 A health to the outward bound (Glee for three voices) Hon. Mrs. Norton 3 6

FOREIGN MUSICAL LIBRARY, 28, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.—T. BOOSEY and Co. beg respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry, Subscribers to their Library, and the Public, that they have just published the THIRD SUPPLEMENT to their GENERAL CATALOGUE of FOREIGN MUSIC, commencing at No. 23,433, and ending with 25,638, and including all their recent importations of Vocal and Instrumental Music from Italy, Germany, and France.—Cards of the terms and regulations of their Library may be had on application.

CONSDALE'S (late Birchall and Co.'s) MUSICAL CIRCULATING LIBRARY, for town or country, REMOVED to 26, OLD BOND-STREET, nearly opposite Burlington Gardens. Cards of terms, &c., on application. This distinguished patronage and recommendation hitherto experienced are most gratefully acknowledged, and the honour of their continuance most respectfully solicited.

SINGING and the PIANOFORTE.—Mr. JOSEPH DE PINNA (composer of "What fairy-like music," &c.) Gaily chaunt the summer birds—"When rosy daylight flies;" &c., &c.), begs to announce his recent removal to No. 161, ALBANY-STREET, REGENT'S-PARK, where he continues to give instruction in the above branches of education and accomplishment. A long experience in qualifying Vocalists and Pianists for the Stage, the Concert-room, and as Teachers, and in instructing many amateurs amongst the Nobility and Gentry, enables Mr. de Pinna, by adapting his system of tuition to the particular views of his pupils, to ensure their progressive and permanent improvement.

J. B. CRAMER'S INSTRUCTIONS, LESSONS, EXERCISES, and STUDIES for the PIANOFORTE. Just published, new editions of the following Works, by J. B. Cramer:—INSTRUCTIONS, in which the Rudiments are explained, with appropriate Examples, Lessons, &c. 6s. 6d. SEQUEL, containing Preludes and Sonatas, in which are introduced National Airs and Melodies, by Classical Authors. 8s. EXERCISES, containing the Pupils' Daily Exercise in the various Major and Minor Keys, &c. 6s. INTRODUCTORY PRACTICE, with Select Passages from Clementi, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, &c., fingered. 8s. STUDIO PER IL PIANOFORTE, a series of Studies in all the Major and Minor Keys, with leading passages marked on each passage. In 2 vols. 21s. each. CRAMER, ADDISON, and BEALZ, 201, Regent-street.

NEW MUSIC composed by HENRI HERZ—"Viv in," with brilliant Variations, 5s.—"Sourire" (Theme Original), with an Introduction and Variations, 5s.—"Rondo Espagnol," 2s.—"Les Rivaltes," Nos. 1 and 2, Swiss and Italian Melodies, with Variations, each 3s.—Grande Valse Characteristique, 4s.—"The Galop from Lestock," 3s.—Valse du Duc de Reichstadt, 3s.—"Brilliant Variations on the Trio from 'Le Pré aux Clercs,'" 5s.—"Welcome home," 2s.—"The last rose of summer," 2s.—"The Blue-bells of Scotland," 2s.—"The Alpine March," 2s.—"Le Reveil d'un beau jour," 2s.—"Air Suisse," 2s.—Also New Editions of his former Works.

NEW and POPULAR SONGS by ROWELL.—"The wind and the beam loved the Rose," and "The Flower Girl's Song, from the Last Days of Pompeii," each 2s.—"The Flower of Eilertin," and "The Soldier who has been King," sung by Mr. Wood and Mr. Wilson, each 2s.—"Merely while the dew," sung by Mr. Morley, 2s.—"The Mariners' Dirge," 2s.—"Land of the Free, and the Unconquered," 2s.—"Thou gav'st me a bright sword," 2s.—"They are coming," 2s.—D'ALMAINE and CO., 20, Soho-square.

LOVE'S DULCE DOMUM! or, "The Myrtle Wreath and Laurel Crown," a Ballad (founded on an Allegory of ancient Rome), with Piano Accompt. Price 3s.; Guitar Accompt., 1s. 6d. BLOOMER PAPERs begs to announce to the fashionable Colerics, that he has the pleasure of publishing several new and beautiful Ballads, which will successively follow the above Ballad in a suitable English dress, as Songs and Duets. Love's Dulce Domum! will be heard in palace, cottage, or theatre, and will insure to the fair one who shall sing it, the applause of her delighted audience.—Critique.—"This is a classically beautiful ballad, and transports us, in the days of the 'high and palmy state' of the Eternal City."—Musical Review.

B. D. and J. DOWN BEAVER HATS, SEVENTEEN and SIXPENCE.—All qualities at the Wholesale Warehouse price. Their only Establishments are 388, 359, STRAND, nearly opposite Waterloo Bridge; and 246, HOLBORN, opposite Day and Martin's. Country orders without a remittance not attended to.

ADULT ORPHAN INSTITUTION.—Under the Patronage of their MAJESTIES the Royal Highnesses the Princess AUGUSTA and the Princess GEORGINA. A GENERAL MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS to the above Institution will be held on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at the house of the Institution, St. Andrew's-place, Regent's Park, for the ELECTION of FIVE CONTRIBUTORY WARDS. The Poll to commence at Two, and close at Four o'clock precisely. R. S. B. SANDILANDS, A.M., Hon. Sec.

MR. MORI'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT, at the Concert Room, KING'S THEATRE, on FRIDAY NEXT, May 15. Performers—Madlle. Giulietta Girisi, Madame Caradori Allan, Madame Stockhausen, Madame Finckler, Madlle. Brambilla, Miss Bruce, Miss Lucy, and Miss Masson; Signori Rubini, Ivanhoff, Tamburini, Lablache, Buzzi, Cornoni, Gubiele, and Mr. H. Phillips, in engagements with Messrs. Madame Malibran on her arrival. Mr. Moscheles, a Fantasia on the Pianoforte; Mr. Leonard Schulz, a Fantasia on the Guitar; Master Richardson, a Fantasia on the Flute; Mr. Mori, a Concerto by Spohr, (first time); a new Fantasia, entitled "Souvenir de Milan," &c.; Maurer's Grand Concerto for Four Violins principal with Messrs. Wolf, Tolbecque, and Eliason. Spohr's Grand Symphony, "The Power of Sound;" Grand Overture, "The Isles of Fingal," by Mendelssohn. The Band will consist of upwards of 70 performers. Leaders, Messrs. F. Cramer and Mori; Conductor, Sir G. Smart.—Programmes to be had at all Music-sellers.—Tickets, 10s. 6d., and Boxes, at Mori and Lavenu's, New Subscription Library, 28, New Bond-street.—No more tickets will be issued than the room will conveniently hold.

MR. J. B. CRAMER respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends, that his CONCERT will take place at the KING'S CONCERT-ROOM, Hanover-square, on TUESDAY MORNING, May 19th, on which occasion Mr. Cramer will perform for the last time in public. Principal Performers—Madame Stockhausen, Miss Clara Novello, Miss Masson, and Mrs. Knvyett; Mr. Parry, Jun., Mr. J. P. Knight (his first appearance in public), and Mr. H. Phillips. In the course of the Concert, Mr. Cramer will perform a selection of his New Studies. Leader, Mr. F. Cramer; Conductor, Sir George Smart. Further particulars will be duly announced.—To commence at half-past One o'clock.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. Cramer, 15, Caro line-street, Bedford-square; 201, Regent-street; and at the principal Music Shops.

MRS. ANDERSON'S MORNING CONCERT.—Under the Patronage and in the presence of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent and H.R.H. the Princess Victoria.—Mrs. ANDERSON, Pianiste to Her Majesty, and Instructress to her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria, has the honour to announce that her ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on FRIDAY, May 22, 1835, at Ten o'clock precisely. The doors will be open at One o'clock. Performers—Madlle. G. Grisi, Madame Stockhausen, Miss C. Novello, Miss Masson, and Madame Malibran, to whom an engagement will be offered on her arrival; Signor Rubini, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Sale, and Mr. Parry, Jun. Mrs. Anderson will perform on the Pianoforte, Beethoven's Concerto in G, and, by desire, Hummel's Rondo, Le Retour à Londres.—Mr. Nicholson will play a Fantasia on the Flute, and Madame Felipowicz and Mr. Blagrove will introduce, 1st time, a new Concertante in public, and Mr. H. Phillips, in the small bill. Leader, Mr. F. Cramer; Conductor, Sir G. Smart.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, may be had at the principal Music Shops, and of Mr. Anderson, 21, Manchester-street, Manchester-square.

MR. CIPRIANI POTTER respectfully acquaints the Nobility and Gentry that his CONCERT is fixed for TUESDAY MORNING, May 26th, 1835, at the CONCERT ROOM, KING'S THEATRE, when he will be assisted by the following eminent performers: Madlle. Grisi, Miss Masson, Miss Clara Novello, and Mrs. E. Seguin; Signor Rubini, Signor Lablache, Mr. Parry, Jun., and Mr. E. Seguin. Mr. Potter will perform, on the Pianoforte, a Military march, composed by his own pen, in the style of the Concertante, with Mr. Mori, Lindley, and Dragonetti; and a grand Duo Concertante, with Mr. Mori. Mr. Parry, Jun. will sing an "Ode to Harmony," composed for this occasion, by Mr. Potter. The orchestra will be numerous and complete in every department. Leader, Mr. F. Cramer.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. Potter, 27, Osnaburg-street, Regent's-park; and at all the principal Music Shops.

UNITED UNIVERSITY CLUB.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the UNITED UNIVERSITY CLUB will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 23rd of May instant.—The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock precisely. By order of the Committee, WM. HOYES, Sec.

OXFORD—TRINITY COLLEGE.—There will be an ELECTION of TWO SCHOLARS on MONDAY, June 13. Candidates must be above 16 and under 20 years of age, and will be required to present in person to the President of the College, or his Secretary, at the College, together with Latin Epistle, to request permission to offer themselves, at Nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, June 10.

THE REV. J. L. NEWMARCH, M.A., Vicar of Hooton Pagnell, RECEIVES into his house a limited number of PUPILS, to instruct in the Classics, Mathematics, and general Literature. Masters attend from the neighbouring town of Doncaster to teach music, drawing, &c. The most respectable references as to scholarship and ability can be given.—For terms, &c., apply to the Rev. J. L. Newmarch, Vicarage, Hooton Pagnell, near Doncaster.

PRIVATE PUPIL.—A Beneficed Clergyman, married, and of long experience in the Education of a few private Pupils (six), has at present a VACANCY. His residence is twelve miles from London, and his references to Noblemen and Gentlemen, unexceptionable.—Letters to be directed for the Rev. T. G. Mr. Barley's, Hatter, 42, St. James's-street, London.

A CLERGYMAN, a Graduate in full Orders, of respectable family connections, wishes to obtain A CURACY in one of the Southern, Midland, or Western Counties of England. For further particulars, apply (if by letter, post-paid) to Y. Z., Mr. Garlick's, Stationer, Lechlade, Gloucestershire.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—A LADY, who has had great experience, having some days disengaged, is desirous of giving instruction in Music, Drawing, Italian, French (having resided on the Continent), Writing, Arithmetic, and all the usual branches of education. The neighbourhood of Clapham, Stockwell, Kennington, or Vauxhall would be preferred. The highest references will be given.—Address, post paid, M. P., Palmer's, Stationer, Upper Kennington-lane.

TO SPORTSMEN.—To be LET, a commodious DWELLING HOUSE in the Hebrides, to which there is attached a SALMON FISHING. The sport of catching the fish may be pursued either by angling or by using a net, as the tenant will have the sole liberty not only of catching the fish, but disposing of them as he may think proper. Besides, there is excellent SEAL SHOOTING in the neighbourhood of the house, which is both a fashionable and very interesting kind of sport. What is thus proposed to be let, will afford very lively and interesting amusement and exercise to three or four young gentlemen who may incline for such pursuits. Entry immediately.—Application may be made by letter to Mr. Alexander Stewart, Solicitor, Stomaway, N.B.; or to Mr. Chaplin, Clarendon Hotel, New Bond-street, London, who will give such information as may be required.

FREEHOLD MANSION IN CAVENTISH-SQUARE.—For SALE, by Private Contract, a noble stone-built MANSION, with detached coach-houses and extensive stabling, situated on the north side of Cavendish-square, lately repaired and embellished at considerable expense—with immediate possession, and suitable to the occupation of a family of distinction.—For particulars, and to treat on terms, apply to William Friswell, Esq., Solicitor, 93, Wimpole-street, London.

SONNING, near READING, on the Banks of the Thames.—To LET completely furnished (or unfurnished for a term), with fixtures and furniture, a new and airy detached Successor Front VILLA, consisting of spacious entrance hall, drawing and dining-rooms, 17 by 16, with French casements opening to lawn, commanding views of the river and country of unrivalled beauty. On ground-floor—gentleman's dressing-room, boudoir opening to greenhouse, butler's pantry and water-closet; four best bed-rooms, dressing-rooms, servants' rooms, and secondary staircase; with under-ground cellars and offices complete; three-stall stable, double coach-house, and garden well stocked with fruit and vegetables. Particulars, with cards to view, of Mr. Lablache, 65, New Bond-street, or of Mr. F. Hawkes, Friar-street, Reading.—Reading coaches daily through the village.

ELASTIC PEN-HOLDER.—PATENT PERRYIAN ELASTIC PEN-HOLDER, with appropriate Pens. The novel construction of this Elastic Holder, confers on the Pen unparalleled advantages, by imparting an elastic softness and flexibility, rendering it so perfectly unconstrained in its action, that it never fatigues the hand, and enables it to pass over any description of paper with ease and expedition. Nine Pens, with Patent Elastic Holders, 2s. 6d. Sold on Cards, by all Stationers and Dealers in Metallic Pens, and at the Manufactory, 37, Red Lion-square, London.

ARCHERY, GUNS, &c.—For Sale, at LANG'S, 7, Haymarket, one of the finest collections in England of Spanish and English Yew, Ruby, and other scarce and valuable Bows; also, Arrows, and other Archery Equipments, considerably less than the usual prices. GUNS by all the first London Makers, with a new and improved safety Guard, so extremely simple, and from the very many accidents are so really necessary, which can for a trifling expense be added to any Gun. Also Lang's new improved Copper Primer, or Tube Guns.—7, Haymarket.

MILLER'S SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE WINES.—These Wines, the result of much attention and many experiments, are now introduced to the notice of the Public, in the confident hope that they will give satisfaction. They are entirely the produce of ripe grapes, grown in the southern counties of England; and, though offered at little more than half the price of the foreign, rival it in purity, effervescence, and delicacy of flavour.

White at 42s. per dozen. Pink, or oeil de perdrix } at 24s. per dozen. The bottles are included in the above prices. Cases and Hamper for the country charged 1s. per dozen. Orders received by the Manufacturer, Mr. William Miller, No. 23, Gloucester-place, Portman-square; or by his Agents, Dale and Sons, No. 27, Coventry-street, Haymarket.

THE MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, and TRADERS' ASSOCIATION for the PROSECUTION of FELONIES, instituted for the purpose of endeavouring to recover property that has been illegally obtained, and for prosecuting the offenders. The Nobility, Gentry, and private individuals will find this Association of the utmost utility,—the immense robberies of jewels, plate, &c., warranting the idea that they are of late particularly marked out for plunder. Annual Subscription £1 1 0 Prospectuses and particulars to be had at the office of the Association, No. 29 Thavies' Inn, Holborn.

THE DIAPHANE PARASOL, patronized by H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, Princess Victoria, and most of the Nobility.—CRAWFORD, Chesapeake, Umbrella and Parasol maker, invites the Nobility, Ladies of Fashion, and those who really want to purchase a good article, to inspect his Stock for the present season. They will there find every Shape, Colour, and Pattern now in fashion, both in London and Paris, (many of which cannot be had at any price elsewhere) and on terms that will give satisfaction. THE DIAPHANE, SLIDING-TUBE, and the (real) QUEEN'S PATTERN PARASOLS, are not sold to the Trade, and can only be had of the Patentee, as above. No connexion with any other House.—Highest prices given for India Handkerchiefs, or taken in exchange.—Established 1813.

J. EVANS, Stove Grate Manufacturer, and Furnishing Ironmonger, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE, and 40, LUDGATE-HILL, respectfully acquaints the Nobility and Gentry, that he has NOW on SHOW the largest assortment of DRAWING-ROOM and other STOVES, Fenders, &c. Also, a quantity of his improved patent self-acting Kitchen Ranges, with hot water Boilers from 14 to 60 square feet; steam COOKING apparatus, on a large scale, from 50l. to 200l.; plain register stoves, 10d. to 1s. per inch; bed-room stoves, 5d. per inch. Every article of furnishing ironmongery of the best quality, ready for immediate delivery.

TOURNAY CARPETS.—This beautiful manufacture can be supplied to any dimensions or design, by LAFWORTH and RILEY, Agents, and Carpet Manufacturers to the King and H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent. A splendid assortment of Royal Velvet, Edinburgh, Saxony, and every other description of British manufacture of the first fabric—ORIENTAL CARPETS. Their collection is of the most recherche character, among which is one of unusually large dimensions and matchless design.—Warehouse, 19 and 20, Old Bond-street.

THE NOBILITY and GENTRY are most respectfully made acquainted that the EXTENSIVE WARE-ROOMS of Messrs. MILES and EDWARDS will present, during the approaching season, the most effective display of every description of FURNITURE, suitable to every description of building, which has ever been exhibited at one Establishment in this metropolis. Their ECONOMICAL SYSTEM of FURNISHING, so generally known and approved, will be continued by them, and in no instance will they permit any but their own manufacture to be sold on the premises.

The singularly SPLENDID CHINTZES they are now introducing, they flatter themselves will meet with the approbation of the Public; at the same time they do not forget to introduce, for the convenience of the buyers of the great saving effected by selecting their Furniture from this unrivalled cheap and fashionable Stock. J. STEFFENONI, Manufacturing Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer, No. 142, HOLBORN BARS, corner of Brook-street.

N.B.—The most extensive and splendid Collection of French Clocks and China in England, is offering at one-third the importing prices. THE ALTERATIONS at ARGYLE-HOUSE are complete, and the Stock is replete with every novelty of the season. HODGE and LOWMAN'S prices are too well known to need a comment. They beg to call the attention of Families purchasing Irish Linens, Table Linens, Sheetings, Blankets, Counterpanes, Quilts, Bavers, Huckabacks, Chintz, Furnitures, Moreens, and every other description of Linens, to their improved and cheap production of goods, as well as to their newest styles in French, Swiss, and Town-printed Muslins in endless variety, with thousands of rolls and pieces of the richest Silks, Satins, Broils, Gros de Tours, and St. Helens, in every pleasing variety of colour; French Blonds, Ribbons, Gloves, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. in boundless profusion. Their display of Shawls in French and English stands unrivalled. Every description of Hosiery and Haberdashery as usual. And respectfully announce Monday the 11th of May, as the day on which their enlarged and improved premises will be re-opened.—Argyle-House, 256, 258, 260, Regent-street.

THE ENTIRE STOCK in TRADE of Messrs. LEAF and Co., 3, Whitehall-yard, is removed to the Nobility and Public, on MONDAY next, the 11th inst., and following days.—THE STOCK comprises Silks, Shawls, Ribbons, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Printed Muslins, Chintz and other Fancy Dresses, Haberdashery, &c.; to which is added Sheetings, Irish Linens, Damask Table Linen, Dimities, Quilts, and Counterpanes. The Silk Department contains all the new Shades, in Plaided, Figured, and Brocaded, as well as Plain Silks and Satins. The Shawl Department includes some beautiful and recently unique designs, direct from the Indian, French, Edinburgh, and Chinese markets, and which have never yet been exhibited to the Retail Trade. The Ribbons, printed Muslins, and Fancy Dresses, are full of novelty and in endless variety. In fact, the entire Stock, amounting in all to about One Hundred Thousand Pounds value, is probably the largest and most costly ever offered under such circumstances. Messrs. HITCHCOCK and ROGERS respectfully suggest to those Ladies who purchase largely, the desirability of coming at an early hour of the day, as the sacrifice will be tremendous.—Ludgate House, top of Ludgate-hill, corner of St. Paul's.

GREAT SALE OPPOSITE THE MANSION-HOUSE. THE NOBILITY and PUBLIC.—Disposing of at a very considerable sacrifice (by Retail as well as wholesale) the entire, stupendous, and truly magnificent Stock of Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, and Furriers; also the superb and fashionable Stock of Millinery, Dresses, and Cloaks, of the ROYAL EMPORIUM, opposite the Mansion-house.—The Proprietors, THOMAS PAUL and CO., having come to the determination of relinquishing the above departments of their business, for the purpose of converting the whole extensive Establishment into one Grand Civil Emporium of the newest designs, direct from the Indian, French, Edinburgh, and Chinese markets, and which have never yet been exhibited to the Retail Trade. Printed Chintzes, Damasks, Moreens, and Silk Taborettes MUST BE CLEARED OFF IMMEDIATELY, WITHOUT RESERVE, and at nearly half its real value, in order to make the necessary and splendid alterations during the early part of this season. The present is an unusually desirable opportunity—affording to all families and economical purchasers generally, the selection from one of the richest and most useful and varied Stocks in the Kingdom, the best Goods of every description, at the prices of the most inferior. The Sale commences at ten o'clock each day.

Nos. 9, and 10, Mansion House-street, City. IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE NOVELTY. TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, and the Public at large.—L. P. HEDDEN, having taken those extensive Premises, ALBION HOUSE, 86, New Bond-street, the corner of Oxford-street, the alterations being now complete, begs to inform them he has purchased Goods to the amount of £15,000, in the LINEN-DRAWERY, HOSIERY, &c. &c., the whole of which will be submitted at such prices that few can equal, and none surpass. The Stock consists of Russia Sheetings, Irish Linens, and Scotch Holland, warranted grass-bleached; town-printed Muslins of the newest designs; cotton and silk Stockings in all qualities; Counterpanes, Marselles Quilts, and Blankets, in all sizes; India and British Muslins, Welsh Flannels, India Bartmanns, Foreign and British Merinos, Calicos and Long Cloths, in fact, every article in the above line, from a duster to any requisite that may be required. Hotel-keepers and Country buyers purchasing largely will find it greatly to their advantage to inspect his Stock, being convinced it only requires to be done to make large purchases, and to ensure their future favours. Charities supplied at cost price.—Observe, L. P. HEDDEN, Albion House, 86, New Bond-street, corner of Oxford-street.—No abatement. N.B. Diaper and Damask Napkins and Table Cloths in all qualities and sizes.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of an Englishman is again unavoidably delayed. Our friend S.S. will see we have adopted his suggestions. Our other numerous correspondents must stand over.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 10.

We rejoice to hear that Her MAJESTY is quite recovered from her late indisposition.

His MAJESTY held a Levee on Wednesday, and returned to Windsor in the evening.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE has arrived in London.

His Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND honoured the anniversary dinner of the Sons of the Clergy, on Thursday, with his presence.

It makes us peevish and angry whenever events, on which we have to congratulate our friends and the country, "come off," as sporting men say, in the beginning of a week, we being conscious that we cannot give expression to our feelings on what then ceases to be intelligence to our friends, until four or five days after. However, so it is; and we have only now the opportunity of alluding to the triumphant defeats of the Ministerial candidates in the only two counties which have been contested—defeats, triumphant not merely as placing constitutional Conservatives in Parliament, instead of inveterate Destructives, not merely as evincing a change of sentiment all over the country with regard to the principles and actions of the Whig Radicals, but as exhibiting all those symptoms of popular feeling, by means of the Reform Bill itself.

Of such importance does Lord JOHN RUSSELL think the dignity of a county representation, that he has openly declared, that after the passing of the Reform Bill he never would sit in Parliament except as the Representative of a large constituency. What has now occurred?—In Essex, Mr. ELWES, a Conservative, has beaten Mr. DISNEY, a long-tried and often trying Radical, hollow. In Devonshire, Mr. PARKER has beaten Lord JOHN RUSSELL—the near relation of the Reform Bill; the King's Secretary of State, the man who drove the late Ministry to resign, the man who avows the principle of appropriation of Church revenues, the beloved of O'Connell, and the admired of the whole universal world—by a majority of 627! And these, we say, are the results of the only two contests for counties which have taken place.

It is useless to add one syllable to the effect which has been produced upon the miscalculating Ministerialists by those results. We sincerely congratulate the country upon them; and the reasons for our satisfaction will be found in a few remarks which we have elsewhere made upon Lord JOHN RUSSELL's address after his signal and important discomfiture.

To be sure, if seeing the bitterest political enemy humbled and degraded by means of the factious measure he himself has the credit of having introduced, and to find him hunted into one of those safe retreats, the entire extinction of which was the leading principle of his Bill, however modified to suit particular purposes, can give any pleasure, poor Lord JOHN is the unfortunate victim to afford it.

THE defeat of Lord JOHN RUSSELL in Devonshire, has given rise to innumerable dilemmas. It is the most difficult thing in the world to find a place for which he can be elected. POOLE is by no means certain. TAVISTOCK is objectionable, as being the family borough. Then, TOTNES is safe—quite safe; and for TOTNES, the unhappy Lordling was to have been returned—indeed we think the thing was settled yesterday; but, it happened to strike some of the Cabinet managers at Brookes's, that the absurdity was even too great for Reformers to endure.

TOTNES is a rotten borough, which was in schedule A of the first Bill; it was revived in the second Bill, although containing under the number of electors essential, according to Lord JOHN RUSSELL's own principle, to the return of Members. It is not only in the county which has rejected Lord JOHN RUSSELL, but in the very division of the county. If a vacancy were to be made, in order to foist the small Lord upon the small constituency, it must be made by giving Mr. PARROTT, one of its representatives, something to induce him to vacate. This, however, was arranged, and Mr. PARROTT was to have been made a member of the already-quite-sufficiently popular Poor-Laws' Amendment Commission.

This seemed too absurd—Middlesex was sounded, and failed; in Beds, the Mite, they say, has no chance; and, late yesterday, the beaten and distracted faction resolved to make Sir JOHN CAMPBELL Lord Chancellor, in order to seat Lord JOHN for Edinburgh, a city which the present Ministers say they can ride at will, and which dare not evince one spark of independence. If so, Lord JOHN will sit for a rotten borough, the advantages of which will be blended with that, which he thinks absolutely necessary to his importance—a large constituency.

It will be seen that Mr. O'CONNELL has permitted Mr. LITTLETON to be pitch-forked—he has, however, suggested the title of ATHERTON, as better than that which was originally proposed. After having denounced Mr. EDWARD LITTLETON's cunning, it would have seemed satirical to create him Lord TEDDY-SLY.

Sir JOHN BYNG, one of the managers of Brookes's, who would not allow Mr. O'CONNELL's character or conduct to be questioned, has been created Lord STRAFFORD. The title, we confess, is associated with events not very agreeable to reflect upon. It, however, proves the ascertained uselessness of creating Mr. BYNG, the Member for Middlesex, a Peer, in order to make a vacancy. As for Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, if such an offer were made to him, to get him out of Westminster, to make way for Lord JOHN, we believe that he would spurn it.

Sir H. GOODRICKE has not finally determined whether he will oppose Colonel ANSON in Staffordshire; a measure which, of course, renders the vacating of his seat for Stafford absolutely necessary. We have every reason to believe he will, unless some other gentleman comes forward to vindicate the independence of the county.

Where the amiable PALMERSTON is to get a seat, we do not pretend to guess. He dislikes being pitch-forked, because there are certain Members of the House of Lords whom his Lordship fancies very likely to peck his diplomacy to pieces. Let Yorkshire do its duty.

Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT is not to be turned out yet, because the novel Lord LIETENANT would not know what to do without him.

WE will not insult our readers, nor outrage the feelings of those of the present Ministerial party who are not O'CON-

NELLITES, by saying one word in the way of comment upon the following, which we find in last night's Times newspaper:—

SOMETHING OMINOUS IN THE CITY, TORY DINNER ON MONDAY NEXT.

"The public dinner which is to be given to Sir ROBERT PEEL on Monday next in the city, strikes many people who are not much addicted to omens, or trammelled by superstition, as having something very ominous in it. This public bout is in reality a condolence with, and a commemoration of the defeat of, Sir ROBERT and his bigotted band. It is worthy of remark, that it is on the same day of the month, the same day of the week, and the same hour of the day, that the Tory Percival was shot by MR. Bellingham twenty-three years ago.

"It is not meant to insinuate that there is any danger to Sir ROBERT in coming to the city on Monday; all that is intended is, the coincidence of dates, days, and hours. Percival was the all in all with the Tories in his little day, as Peel is now; and a mind curious about such matters, and delighting in the discovery of coincidences, might remark that the first letter in their names is the same. PEEL is certainly a very superior man to PERCIVAL, but their principles are precisely similar, though PEEL is a man of much higher honour than PERCIVAL. The difference in the times (not the Times newspaper, though there is a great difference in that paper) necessitating Sir ROBERT to hide the thorns of Toryism behind the blandishments of eloquence and the veil of sophistry, which PERCIVAL exhibited naked: PERCIVAL and PEEL, both party men, are necessarily little men; for every party man is a little man. It is only when the mind is emancipated from the trammels of party, and identified with the great elements of society, that it can grow and become large.

"The only good thing about this approaching civic commemoration will be the dinner; that, doubtless, will be good, very good; we should have no objection to have some of it. The speeches will be bad; but the misfortune is, that they will give us the speeches, but keep the dinner to themselves! Alas! Alas! The Tories get, and keep all the good things."

The country perhaps will be enlightened as to the tactics of the present Liberal party, by this display of coincidences, wherein it is shewn that PERCIVAL was shot (not murdered) by MR. BELLINGHAM on the 11th of May, 1812. We think another word upon the subject, superfluous.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL—we have almost to apologise for so frequently mentioning his Lordship's name—has put forth the following Address, upon which we beg leave—lest he really should be brought forward for Middlesex or Westminster—to make one or two observations:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

"GENTLEMEN,—The contest for the representation of the southern division of the county of Devon has ended in my rejection. "It is a consolation to me to think that I have not in any way swerved from those principles which originally gave me title to your support.

"It is likewise consolatory to acknowledge, which I do with the warmest feelings of gratitude, that I have received the strongest proofs of zeal and regard from those friends of whose undisputed worth and correct understanding I set the highest value.

"To the effect of intimidation and undue influence—to the temporary alarm on weak minds, caused by the revival of the cry of 'No Popery'—to the advantages gained by misrepresentation and slander among the ill-informed; and, lastly, to the great industry displayed by my opponents in registering their friends and dependents, my defeat is to be attributed.

"Still, when I compare the advantage thus obtained in a single election to the long, powerful, and popular resistance which was made to the Roman Catholic claims, I cannot but feel that the cause of liberality, toleration, and truth, has gained ground; and I clearly foresee the day when the unconstitutional threat, the rooted prejudice, and the petty calumny, which have been successful against me, will shrink before the advance of political freedom and the diffusion of religious charity. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your faithful servant. "J. RUSSELL.

"May 6, 1835."

The first paragraph of this Address appears superfluous; the second paragraph unfortunate. That Lord JOHN was defeated everybody knew before its publication; and if his Lordship finds just consolation in not having changed his principles, it is quite clear that his constituents have changed their opinions—which, to our minds, is something infinitely more important.

The third paragraph is "vanity and vexation of spirit." The vexation exhibits itself in expressing a mock gratitude for a serious defeat, and the vanity is betrayed by the avowal of his Lordship's expressed opinion, that all the electors of "undisputed worth and correct understanding," think as he does.

The fourth paragraph is more comical than the noble author of Don Carlos and the Reform Bill meant it to be. He talks of intimidation, holding one of the highest Cabinet offices himself; and charges upon his opponents the exercise of undue influence, when we are told that Lord EBRINGTON, the son and deputy of the Lord Lieutenant of the County, was actively and assiduously employed in canvassing and sending up voters to his Lordship's booths. Not to speak of the striking fact, that the only places where his Lordship obtained majorities, were those under the direct and immediate influence of his father.

If by the cry of NO POPERY, Lord JOHN means to express the feeling of alarm by which all minds—not "weak," or "wicked"—are just now agitated in consequence of his own monstrous proposition in the House of Commons, we rejoice to know that we were amongst the first, if not the very first, to put the insidious benevolence, the hidden designs, and the unquestionable results of the success of that proposition in their true light—and we more boldly say, its true light, after having read Mr. O'CONNELL's speech at the dissolution of the Anti-Tory Association in Dublin last week; in which, with a candour springing from the certainty of triumph, and a carelessness of opposition, he says:—

"We have achieved our object—the period of our glory and VICTORY has come, with a cheer we may exclaim, THE BATTLE IS WON! and we may dispense with our forces for the present."

When it is recollected that the Cabinet of which Lord JOHN RUSSELL was a member, denounced, in what is conventionally called the KING'S Speech, this triumphant Agitator, from the Throne, the distrust of his Lordship may naturally be supposed to keep pace with the success of that Agitator's schemes; but a still stronger evidence of the reasonableness of their apprehensions, which the gigantic intellect of Lord JOHN RUSSELL considers the mere weaknesses of "incorrect understandings" is to be found—and to be found as seriously affecting his Lordship personally—in the following passage extracted from Mr. O'CONNELL's letter to his constituents particularly, and his people generally, dated Merion-square, April 28, 1835—and of which, much more hereafter—in which he writes thus:—

"From men I come to measures, and I feel my anticipations of 'good to Ireland' rise upon me. The first principle

to be worked out by this Ministry is—the GREAT PRINCIPLE OF THE APPROPRIATION OF THE SURPLUS OF THE REVENUES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT. The principle of appropriation in itself is good; and what is more, it is CAPABLE OF BEING MADE THE SOURCE OF THE GREATEST AND THE HIGHEST BENEFITS TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND."

As Lord JOHN RUSSELL was one of the Cabinet Ministers who denounced Mr. O'CONNELL from the Throne, his Lordship, of course, is fully aware what that illustrious personage means when he talks of "good to Ireland," and the "greatest and highest benefits to her people." Indeed, it does not require a Cabinet key to discover that secret, of which, in the true Hibernian school, Mr. O'CONNELL makes no secret at all. We only ask his Lordship whether the exultation of the Agitator, his unbounded vituperation of everything Protestant, and his successful support of everything Popish, do or do not justify the consolidation of Protestant feeling in that cry which so bitterly galls his Lordship of "NO POPERY."

But then, Lord JOHN RUSSELL speaks of the advantages gained by "misrepresentation and slander amongst the ill-informed." This is strange. Of course his Lordship cannot refer to the innumerable jokes upon his domestic affairs, the slander of the Club-houses, or the "misrepresentations" of the caricaturist. He must mean statements of facts connected with his public character, which certainly have been boldly made, and, as we believe, remain to this moment uncontradicted.

To show what we mean, we reprint the following extract from the Times, which we last week laid before our readers:—

"A few days before Mr. SHELL's motion on the subject of Lord LONDONDEERRY's appointment as Ambassador to Russia, Lord JOHN RUSSELL met Lord LONDONDEERRY at the Duke of Devonshire's, and having been on terms of great intimacy with him at Vienna and elsewhere, he took that opportunity of telling him that he considered the attacks which had been made on him in the public papers as harsh and unfair—that a communication had been made to him by an Irish Member of an intention to bring his case before the House of Commons—that he believed that he had persuaded him from doing so, and that, at all events, he would have nothing to do with so personal an attack. Lord LONDONDEERRY was naturally pleased at this mark of friendship, and thanked him for it. On the Friday following Mr. SHELL, however, did bring forward his motion; and on the Monday, Lord LONDONDEERRY, who had not announced to any one what his intentions were, was visited by Mr. HOLMES, who informed him that it was necessary that he should make up his mind speedily, as Lord JOHN RUSSELL intended to take the business into his own hands, and ask Sir ROBERT PEEL a question on the subject on that day. Lord LONDONDEERRY denied the possibility of such being the case, and told Mr. HOLMES what had occurred at Devonshire-house. He then went to the House of Lords, and was scarcely on his legs to announce his resignation, when he heard that Lord JOHN RUSSELL had risen in the Commons, and put a question to Sir ROBERT PEEL as to whether his appointment was to be cancelled or not. Lord JOHN subsequently, also, said, 'That he considered the appointment so ill-advised as to call for the observations made by other gentlemen as well as Mr. SHELL.' This anecdote requires but few comments. It is lamentable to think that the rancour of party feeling should so far prevail over an otherwise honourable mind, as to tempt a man like Lord JOHN RUSSELL to make a gratuitous offer of friendship, and then fly from it, as he did, without the slightest reason of doing so. We believe that Lord LONDONDEERRY had an opportunity of speaking his mind to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, at Devonshire-house, since the affair; and that he plainly told him, before Sir ROBERT GORDON, his opinion on his conduct."

Whether this story were true or not, we had, of course, no opportunity of knowing—how should we? We had an opinion, but we thought it proper not to express it, and accordingly waited until some competent authority should declare its authenticity or its groundlessness. In the Western Luminary we find the following paragraph:—

(From the Western Luminary.)

For another and a still finer instance of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's honour, we refer our readers to an article in our last page; some attempts have been made by a London paper to deny the accuracy of the statement relative to his Lordship's conduct towards the Marquess of LONDONDEERRY, but we have been informed that the circumstances were most fully corroborated by a gentleman on the hustings on Friday morning last. We regret the facts were not stated to the electors then assembled. Electors of South Devon, is this the man to whom you will give your suffrages?

Since the above was written, we have been informed that a letter has been received from the Marquess of LONDONDEERRY himself, in which he confirms the statement of the Times! This communication was immediately forwarded to Lord JOHN RUSSELL calling upon him either to deny or affirm the allegation; to this Lord John Russell was obliged to return for answer that the disgraceful conduct of which he had been accused is, in substance, correctly stated!

Here we have evidence of the fact, and its admission. So much for the "misrepresentations and slander among the ill-informed." We certainly felt very much inclined to attribute what had occurred, to a shortness of memory on the part of Lord JOHN RUSSELL (not that his failing in that way is in any degree justified by the proverb), because, the present is by no means the first instance of the oblivious faculty, which, in our admiration of his other virtues we were generous enough to attribute to him, but which we grieve to perceive, he has now repudiated, according to the Western Luminary—a paper ominously typical of his own political career.

If we remember aright, Lord JOHN RUSSELL took great credit to himself, and received the cheers of credit from others, even in the House of Commons, when, in enumerating the claims—we might, more justly perhaps, say, stating the claim—of the Whig-Radical Government at that time upon the country, his Lordship declared Ireland to be in a state of perfect tranquillity. He instanced that tranquillity as a proof of the benefits of liberality—Ireland was, at that very moment, in a state of disturbance and revolt; and hangings, and burnings, and murderings were just as frequent as they were before, or have been since.

If our memory does not deceive us, we think that Lord JOHN RUSSELL wrote to Mr. ATTWOOD, of Birmingham, in reply to an Address from that town, and with reference to the rejection of the Reform Bill by a majority in the House of Lords, something very like this:—

"Our prospects are now obscured for a moment, and I trust, only for a moment—it is impossible THE WHISPER OF A FACTION should prevail against the voice of the nation."

We believe these words are recorded. What then?—Why, when Lord JOHN RUSSELL was reproached in the House of Commons with having made this most indecent attack upon the House of Lords, his Lordship was not ashamed to say that, which follows, and which we copy from the reports of the Times newspaper:—

"Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that after so pointed a call to explain this expression, he did not hesitate to say that in the phrase referred to he had not contemplated the majority in the House of Lords." What did he mean, if he did not? His Lordship is much too clever a man to write nonsense—at least he would be very angry if we suspected that he was not. It must be therefore evident, as it was notorious to every man in England, that his Lordship did mean, and could have meant, nothing else.

On the 13th of April, in the year 1831, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply to a question put to him, stated "that Lord

Howe had tendered his resignation, and that it had been accepted.

This little bit of forgetfulness produced a letter from Lord Howe, which was read in the House of Commons on the 15th of the same month, in which Lord Howe says, that Lord JOHN RUSSELL made the answer given in the Times, his Lordship made a statement at DIRECT VARIANCE with the real facts of the case.

The same unfortunate infirmity, as our readers may recollect, has displayed itself more recently in a proceeding which produced a correspondence between his Lordship and the Lord Bishop of EXETER, in which, without meaning at all to "hit the fallen champion of appropriation," now that he is down, we think we may just venture to observe that the Right Reverend Prelate had rather the best of it.

As for the "rooted prejudice" against him, of which Lord JOHN RUSSELL speaks in the last paragraph of his Address, we really could not have hoped for such a display of self-knowledge as he manifests by using the expression—it is a "rooted prejudice," but it is a prejudice which has taken root since he began his career as a great man. There is a small animal, and a very amusing one too, who, the higher it jumps, shows its tail the more. The aspiring sponsor of the Reform Bill, very much resembles that droll little creature; not in person, but in circumstances: his efforts at vaulting have produced what his Lordship, as a dramatist, may recollect, Apollo, in *Midas*, calls

"A pretty decent tumble!"

and we do think, the complaints put forth in his epilogue to the election, upon which we have ventured to make three or four remarks, are ill-founded and groundless. Nobody has calumniated him; and as for the advance of "political freedom," of which he speaks so sanguinely, we only refer to its present triumph in Devonshire, through the pages of the poll-book for the Tavistock division of that county. For "the diffusion of religious charity," we must look to his Lordship's benevolent father, who no doubt will forthwith set an example in that way, for which circumstances so eminently qualify his Grace, by restoring to the Church all the "religious charities" of which his Grace is at present the worthy possessor.

EXTRACT FROM CLARENDON'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

Oxford Edition, Clarendon Press, 1826, vol. 5, p. 455.

As HOLLIS had one day, upon a very hot debate in the House, and some rude expressions which fell from IRETON, persuaded him to walk out of the House with him, and then told him, "that he should presently go over the water and fight with him," IRETON replying that "his conscience would not suffer him to fight a duel;" HOLLIS, in choler, pulled him by the nose, telling him, "if his conscience would keep him from giving men satisfaction, it should keep him from provoking them." This affront to the third person of the army, and to a man of the most VIRULENT, MALICIOUS, AND REVENGEFUL NATURE OF THE WHOLE PACK, so incensed the whole party, that they resolved, one way or other, to be rid of HOLLIS.

We have elsewhere given the details of the meeting between Lord ALVANLEY and Mr. MORGAN O'CONNELL—they will speak for themselves. We must, however, give our readers an outline of the circumstances which led to the affair—an affair in which we cannot but feel a more than ordinary interest, since all the events which have already occurred, or which may yet occur in connexion with it, have their origin in our publication of some extracts from Mr. O'CONNELL'S letters to Lord DUNCANNON, and speeches at public meetings.

It is known that Lord ALVANLEY asked some questions on the subject of a declaration respecting the House of Lords, made in one of those letters by Mr. O'CONNELL; that Lord BROUGHAM was angry, and Lord MELBOURNE by no means communicative; that in a few days afterwards, Mr. O'CONNELL, in alluding to what had passed in the Upper House, used language, with reference to Lord ALVANLEY, of which his Lordship considered it right to take notice; and that Colonel DAWSON DAMER communicated with Mr. O'CONNELL on the part of his Lordship—to which communication no answer was received.

Lord ALVANLEY being, as well as Mr. O'CONNELL, a member of Brookes's, and finding himself left without reply, without explanation, without apology, and without satisfaction, submitted the case, as it stood, to the Club; and headed a requisition to the managers to call a meeting of the members to hear that statement of the affair read.

This requisition was signed by Lord ALVANLEY himself, by
 The Earl of SEPTON
 Lord De Ros
 Mr. GALEY KNIGHT
 Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE
 The Duke of ARGYLL
 The Earl of ANKERVILLE
 Lord STANLEY
 Mr. C. C. GREVILLE
 Lord WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY
 The Hon. G. ANSON
 The Earl of JERSEY
 Mr. C. STANDISH

From this requisition Col. ANSON withdrew his name as having been during the week elected one of the managers to whom the requisition was addressed.

To the requisition, an answer was returned, declining to call the meeting, upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with the practice, and contrary to the rules of the Club, to take cognizance of differences of a private nature between its members.

This refusal to take the conduct of Mr. O'CONNELL into consideration became a matter of the greatest importance as a Government question, for reasons which, Mr. O'CONNELL himself, has been in no degree backward in explaining to his friends. When it became a Government question, the result was obvious. It was signed by—Lord DUNCANNON, Lord Privy Seal and Commissioner of Woods and Forests and Land Revenues, to whom the very letter which gave rise to the discussion was addressed; by the Earl of ALBEMARLE, Master of the Horse to the King; Sir JOHN BYNG, since made Lord STRAFFORD; Sir EDWARD BLOUNT, a Roman Catholic Baronet; the Right Honourable EDWARD ELLICE, and Sir RONALD FERGUSON.

Coeval with this refusal, or thereabouts—a refusal which, we suppose, will be followed by the secession from the Club of all the requisitionists—Lord ALVANLEY received, by the hand of Colonel HODGES, the letter with which our account of the affair between his Lordship and Mr. MORGAN O'CONNELL commences. To that account we refer our readers for the details of the meeting; and taking the circumstance which occurred on the ground into consideration, we think they will agree with us that that event places Lord ALVANLEY'S generosity and nobleness of feeling in a light as gratifying and conspicuous, as the high spirit and gallantry which

his Lordship so eminently displayed throughout the whole conduct of the affair.

Having given that statement, it only remains for us in this place, to submit the following letter which Colonel DAWSON DAMER eventually received from Mr. O'CONNELL, sen:—

Merrion Square, Dublin, May 1.

"Sir—I have received three letters, two purporting to be written by you, and one by Lord Alvanley—but under such circumstances of a ludicrous nature, that I can scarcely bring myself to believe them to be genuine; if not, I trust you will excuse me for giving you this trouble, and blame only the persons who used your name.

"The first letter is indeed dated the 22d of April, but was not put into the London Post-office until the 27th, and did not, and could not, reach me here before the 29th, Thursday. Your second letter is dated the 28th, Wednesday, and expresses surprise that I did not before then answer your first letter, which I could not receive until the day after.

"Again, Lord Alvanley's letter is nothing less than a challenge to fight, to be delivered to me in London—as it would seem, rather an inconvenient distance, as the letter is dated at Cheltenham. But this letter assumes an air of more comicality, when it turns out to be one sent by one person in Cheltenham to another person in London, to be transmitted thence to a third person in Dublin, to fight a duel at a truly long suit. This, as we say in Ireland, 'bangs Banagher.'

"It is, however, after all, but an unvalorous—I believe I have coined the proper word—an unvalorous absurdity in Lord Alvanley to send me a challenge, when my sentiments on that subject have been so publicly and so frequently proclaimed.

"But there is really a serious view of the subject, which it is, I do believe, my duty to take; it is this—that these letters are a distinct breach of privilege. It seems to me, at present, that I am bound to treat them as such; and if I continue to think so, I will bring them to the attention of the House of Commons accordingly.

"As to duelling, I have no hesitation to tell you that I treat it with the most sovereign contempt, as a practice inconsistent with common sense, but, above all, as a violation plain and palpable of the divine law.

"At the same time I wish you distinctly to understand, that although I totally disclaim every thing connected with duelling, yet I am most anxious on every occasion upon which any man can point out to me that I have anywhere, or in any manner, done him an injustice, to repair it to the utmost extent of his wishes. So if I have, without a complete justification, offended any man, I am always perfectly ready to make the fullest atonement he can possibly desire. Therefore, neither Lord Alvanley nor any other person requires the absurd code of duelling with me. I should have the greatest alacrity to atone to any man who showed me that I had unjustifiably assailed him.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

"Hon. Dawson Damer, &c.
 "I now learn that this matter has already got into the London newspapers: I presume, indeed, that it is only calculated for that meridian."

To this letter, which "speaks for itself"—more especially that part in which Mr. O'CONNELL, having vituperated Lord ALVANLEY in the House of Commons, as a Peer of the realm, for observations made in the House of Lords in that character, talks of a breach of privilege!—Colonel DAMER sent the following answer, and here the matter rests:—

May 5.

"Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st of May, and as you therein state that you consider it to be your duty to bring Lord Alvanley's letter to you of the 21st before the House of Commons as a breach of privilege, I have recommended him to wait the result of such a determination.

"I beg to affirm that I put my letter, enclosing Lord Alvanley's of the 21st, into the usual letter-box of the Travellers' Club before five o'clock on Wednesday, the 22d, and I must request that you will forward to me the envelope that enclosed it, that I may be able to ascertain from the Post-office whence this extraordinary delay originated.

GEORGE DAWSON DAMER.

"Daniel O'Connell, Esq., Merrion-square."

MR. O'CONNELL has declared his "will and pleasure" that no Tory shall hold office of any degree during his dictatorship; accordingly, contrary to every rule of conduct in similar cases—in violation not only of the courtesies of political life, but, as we are told, of the law itself—the present Ministers have stopped Lord HEYTESBURY'S departure for India. After his nomination by the East India Company, after his having received the usual advance for outfit, after having embarked his baggage, after having broken up his establishment, after his inauguration, he is stopped—in form and illegally stopped. The illegality most probably was committed through ignorance of the law. The East India Company are, however, deprived of their Governor; and because it is thought rather too bad to send out Lord AUCLAND to make money, immediately, and because if the present Ministry should not last, his recall—for which they must naturally look, after what has just happened—would involve him in expenses which, poor man, he could ill afford. Sir CHARLES METCALFE is to continue the Administration of the Supreme Government under the provisions of the last India Act, although that course was vehemently opposed by the present Ministers when they were last in office.

The race for the "guineas" is mentally contested by Lords AUCLAND and GLENELG, ("GRANT as was,") who has always had a strong desire to become Buralah Saab Bahauder in Bengal—but it seems they are destined to wait, to see how things go on.

Lord AMHERST is not to proceed to Canada. This, we must say, is a happy release: the task to be performed is one full of delicacy, difficulty, and disagreeableness; not to speak of a climate which mingles with unmitigated severity the heat of India, the cold of Russia, and the salubrity of Sierra Leone. But who is to supply his Lordship's place? The answer is really too ridiculous—too absurd, to be believed; and yet there are people who put their fingers to their noses, and wink, and say, it is so. Mr. EDWARD ELLICE—a gentleman whose abilities and qualifications are known at Court and in the City, in the east and in the west, but who seems to be about the most unfit man for the settlement of the Canada question that could possibly be selected. He is a violent political partisan. His principles have been avowed, not only in harangues at public dinners, but in Cabinet discussions, in Parliamentary speeches, in his advocacy of the O'CONNELL party, and his devotion to the DURHAM faction. This of itself might operate against his appointment as mediator in a state where politics are at fever heat, and where the whole population is divided into Loyalists and Revolutionists: but this is not all. In addition to all this, Mr. ELLICE is the possessor of immense grants of land in Canada, and although we do not think so ill of him as the people in the City do, or believe that his own interests would interfere with his justice in the settlement of the colonial distractions, still it appears to us that it is essential to the character of arbiter in such a case that no ground should exist for suspicion that "self" had any share in the Commissioner's decision. We, however, disbelieve the whole history of the proposed appointment.

Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS—a most distinguished officer, a man of first-rate ability, of high honour, and of long experience—was appointed LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER of the Ionian Islands. He is at present on his way to the seat of his

Government, having, like his fellow-sufferers, broken up his establishment, and removed his family, who accompany him. He is recalled. His successor is not yet publicly announced, but perhaps, as Sir RUFANE DONKIN, we are told, very properly demurs to serving under a junior officer—Sir HUSSEY VIVIAN, Master-General of the Ordnance, in the capacity of Surveyor-General in that department—and, as it is not proposed to fill up the Governor-Generalship of India at present, it is not improbable that that gallant officer may be made LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER. Government, it is true, would be deprived of his services in the House of Commons, but we suppose the gallant General could easily transfer the votes of his constituents at Berwick to any well-recommended friend.

The Right Honourable HENRY ELLIS, our appointed Ambassador to Persia, is not yet, we believe, check-mated. It is probable that he may be permitted to move—but it is by no means certain. However, as the Whig Ministry appointed the venerable Sir JOHN NEWPORT to the Commissionerhip of Exchequer, for which Mr. ELLIS was declared in and out of Parliament the fittest man, and by that appointment left Mr. ELLIS to the quiet enjoyment of some fourteen hundred pounds per annum, as compensation for the abolition of his former office, which, if they had preferred economy to partizanship, and a strict fulfilment of their promises to a wanton exercise of patronage, would have merged in the salary of the Commissionerhip,—we suspect Mr. ELLIS is not particularly solicitous of the additional honours of Persian diplomacy for which he was destined.

It appears to us that these cancellings and changes involve some very high constitutional questions, the discussion of which we leave to a future period and to persons better qualified than ourselves to enter upon them.

AMONGST the numerous instances of political regeneration which daily attract our attention, that, exhibited in the Temple of Wisdom—the Court of Common Council—on Tuesday, deserves notice. On that day, strong and striking evidence was afforded to the moderation of the rabid Radicalism by which that body have been so long, so eminently distinguished.

It appears that a scheme was set on foot for presenting an Address to the KING on the appointment of his Majesty's present temporary Ministers. To meet this, a circular was immediately issued (it is said by Sir PETER LAURIE), calling on the Conservatives to attend and support an amendment of "the previous question." They did attend, and the Radical faction abandoned the Address, and contented themselves with submitting some general resolutions, so qualified and diluted, as scarcely to be objectionable; which, after a long discussion, were carried by 98 to 60, one hundred of the members having absented themselves—who, knowing the zeal and activity of the Radicals, and the "whip" which was at work on Monday—we may conclude were all adverse to the original purpose of the meeting.

Mr. Alderman BROWN very ably moved the Amendment, which, it seems to be generally regretted in the City, involved no decidedly opposite principle to the motion, but involved a mere negation of it; if it had embodied the expression of strong Conservative feeling the Radicals would have been most decidedly defeated, "horse and foot." The amendment, however, was supported by Sir PETER LAURIE, in a speech, of which the negative quality could not be censured; the worthy Alderman appears to have what the Cockneys call a "refreshing" contempt for his auditors; he dealt out sarcasm after sarcasm on their venality and corruption, political and corporate, with a severity which made the Patriots writhe in pain, a circumstance which, we confess, gratified us, not, because they were in torture, but because it proves to us that they are not quite dead to shame, nor wholly devoid of decency.

We really believe that the change of feeling, consequent of course upon the evident baseness of the party who have broken up the Councils of the KING upon a vital question, for the sake of obtaining power, which they are now prostituting for the worst of purposes, has been warmed into life and activity by the firmness and decision of the present Lord MAYOR, whose plain, fearless, straightforward, and patriotic conduct has insured him the respect and regard of all those whose good opinions are valuable in the country.

On Wednesday, a Mr. PITCHARD brought forward a motion of censure against his Lordship for having committed a breach of privilege in declining to insert in the business paper of the Court, a notice of the presentation of a further Report of the Committee on "Municipal Reform." The Lord MAYOR, after explaining the circumstances of the case, declared that he would commit no such absurd act as that of putting the question on a vote of censure on his own conduct, most especially as he proved to the Court that the course proposed to be taken, was in fact a breach of their privileges, while that which he had adopted was a vindication of them.

A scene, equalled in confusion and noise by those which of late days have been enacted in another place ensued, and the Lord MAYOR, firm to his purpose and resolute in the maintenance of his rights and dignity as Chief Magistrate of the first city in the world, after vainly endeavouring to restore order, directed that the sword and mace should be taken from the table, and, preceded by their respective bearers, his Lordship left the Court.

As this was not the first time that the Lord MAYOR has, in self-defence, or rather in defence of his power and privilege, been driven to break up the Court, a great number of members remained in the Chamber, who fell into an animated discussion upon his Lordship's conduct; but Alderman WOOD having returned to the Court, after a communication with the Lord MAYOR, settled the question immediately, by pronouncing, with patriarchal solemnity, that his Lordship was right in wishing to consult his brother Magistrates before he permitted the Report to be introduced; a Report which the worthy Alderman declared did not press at all. The Radicals, however, would not admit that anything a loyal and constitutional Lord MAYOR did, or decided, could be right, until Alderman WOOD, in a majestic and magisterial voice, said, "I say he is right—and I advised what he has done."

A thousand tons of oil upon the waves of the Atlantic could not more entirely have assuaged their mighty heavings, than did this avowed calm and soothe the turbulent wobblings of the Radical knot of the Common Council. As Mr. WILLIAMS, of Cordwainers'-ward, justly said, "of Alderman WOOD'S sincerity there can be no doubt." Mr. WESTON said the Lord MAYOR treated the Court as if they were school-boys; and Mr. HEPPELL—name dear to every patriot heart—was against any compromise; but the breeze soon subsided, and the respectability dissolved.

It is, however, quite clear that the Conservatives of the Corporation must bestir themselves in the good cause, and by perseverance, unity, and firmness, they will achieve a constitutional triumph over notoriety-hunters, and disturbers of the public peace, who, known only from the noise they make, will speedily sink into the congenial

obscurity from which nothing but pandering to the basest passions of the mob, ever enabled them temporarily to emerge.

TO JOHN BULL.

Conishead Priory, May 6, 1835.

Sir,—The following is a literal copy of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's acknowledgment of the Address from the neighbourhood of Ulverstone, expressing regret at the resignation of his Majesty's late Ministers. Thinking that the curious substitution of the word "dismissal" for "resignation" may be considered worthy of your remark, I take the liberty of sending you this copy.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, E. R. G. BRADDYLL.

(Copy.)

Whitehall, April 22, 1835.

Sir,—I have had the honour to lay before the King the loyal and dutiful Address of the inhabitants of Ulverstone and its vicinity, expressing regret on the dismissal of the late Ministry. And I have to inform you that the same has been graciously received by his Majesty. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, J. RUSSELL.

R. G. BRADDYLL, Esq., Conishead Priory, Ulverstone.

DUEL BETWEEN LORD ALVANLEY AND MR. MORGAN O'CONNELL.

We have received the following communication. Mr. O'Connell should see in the publicity of this an additional reason for abstaining from that system of foul-mouthed abuse which he is not prepared to defend or excuse in his own person. Lord Alvanley's conduct is worthy of all praise.

"40, Upper Grosvenor-street, Monday evening, May 4. On my arrival in London this evening at half-past five, from a review at Woolwich, Lord Alvanley put into my hands the following letter, which had been delivered to him by Colonel Hodges on the part of Mr. Morgan O'Connell:—

"My Lord,—Your Lordship thought proper to throw out grossly offensive expressions in the House of Lords, on the 18th of last month, against my father, and indeed against the Irish Members generally in the reform interest.

"My father on the 20th returned in the House of Commons, and in doing so is supposed to have designated you as a bloated buffoon.

"My father remained two days in London without hearing any thing from you on the subject against which he retorted. After his departure for Ireland, you seem to have made up your mind to send him a species of hostile communication. You now state that this interval was occasioned by your having been in the country, but this matters not; I have this day seen your letter, which it appears you have sent to the newspapers.

"All the world knows that my father has been engaged in an unfortunate personal transaction, that he has publicly declared his determination never again to be similarly engaged, and therefore that any man may so address him with safety and impunity.

"Although you were decidedly the aggressor—although you attributed unworthy and interested motives to him—although in your challenge, if it so be so considered, you do not attempt to explain away the disrespectful expressions you had in the first instance used towards him—although my father's return to London would necessarily be in a few days—although but a few days elapsed after your sending this communication to Ireland, so few indeed as scarcely to admit of the possibility of an answer, you or your friends nevertheless hastened to give publicity to the circumstance, and follow it up by canvassing for a requisition to Brookes's (and at the head of which your own name, an interested party, is unbecomingly placed), having for its object my father's expulsion from that club: various insulting statements, also grounded on the same circumstances, and obviously also emanating from the same source, went the rounds of the public papers devoted to your party; it was also confidently announced by your partisans that you intended to assault my father if he refused you satisfaction.

"Whether Mr. O'Connell will take any notice of your epistle, or will treat it with the contempt it merits at his hands, is immaterial. He is ignorant of the miserable and paltry machinations going on in the clubs of St. James's-street. It is also immaterial whether the rumours and statements in the public prints were or were not unfounded, because you identified yourself with them by permitting them repeatedly to appear without your denial.

"But all doubt on this point is at an end; your letter has this day appeared in the newspapers, and your views are developed. It is now quite evident that your object, and that of those with whom you act, was by no means that of obtaining the satisfaction which one gentleman may have a right to demand from another. Your object, in fact, in thus publicly pending your willingness to fight, was quite clearly neither more nor less than that of casting a stigma on my father, on the party of which I am one, and so, through us, to cast discredit on the measure we advocate, and on the Government of whom we are the supporters.

"Thinking it right that the public should know the real character of this wretched manoeuvre, and pitying or contemning some of those who, without being ostensibly of your faction, have weakly or basely lent themselves to it as your confidants, I have thought proper thus to explain briefly the case, together with its apparent and undoubted object, in order to prevent further mystification.

"And I have considered you the most fitting medium through whom to convey this succinct narrative to the public; but not, I confess, in the vain hope of inducing a man whom I sincerely believe to have been appropriately designated by my father, and I must conceive you to be, of this utterly ungentlemanlike and bragadoccia mode of carrying on party warfare; not, I repeat, in the vain hope of its inducing you to give me satisfaction, or to call upon me for a meeting.

"But still, lest I should wrong you in this surmise, not imitating your example in giving this communication immediate publicity, I will leave you intermediately a reasonable time, during which I have the honour to acquaint you that I am at your Lordship's service, and to facilitate any such possibility, I have requested a friend to convey this to you. I have the honour to be, &c.,

To the Lord Alvanley, &c. MORGAN O'CONNELL.

"Shortly after I had communicated with Lord Alvanley, I waited on Colonel Hodges at the Junior United Service Club. Having obtained an interview with him, I formally protested against the course Mr. Morgan O'Connell had thought it proper to pursue, but at the same time informed Colonel Hodges that Lord Alvanley was ready to meet Mr. Morgan O'Connell immediately.

"Colonel Hodges asked whether it should be this evening or to-morrow. I replied, this evening. Colonel Hodges then acceded to my proposal, and added that as it was but half-past six o'clock there would be still plenty of light.

"We then separated, and returning to our respective principals, accompanied them a short distance out of town.

"As we were proceeding from our carriages to the ground, Colonel Hodges took me aside and expressed his desire that the affair should be amicably settled. He observed—'We are come here to receive an apology from Lord Alvanley; he has caused a requisition to be presented to the managers of Brookes's, urging them to turn Mr. Daniel O'Connell out of that club.' I replied, that he could not have read the requisition, for that it only required the managers to call a general meeting of the club. I then recalled to the recollection of Colonel Hodges the protest I had verbally made when I had previously seen him, and I presented him with a written statement to the same effect. This Colonel Hodges refused to accept; and he said that Mr. Morgan O'Connell came there to demand satisfaction for the insult offered to his father by the requisition made to Brookes's. I then declared that Lord Alvanley's quarrel was with Mr. Daniel O'Connell, and not with his son; but that as Mr. Morgan O'Connell had thought proper to write to him to intimate his conviction that Lord Alvanley would be afraid to meet him, I had brought Lord Alvanley to the ground to prove the contrary; I again tendered my protest.

"The ground having been measured, and the parties placed at a distance of twelve paces from one another, Mr. O'Connell's pistols were placed in their hands.

"Colonel Hodges and myself agreed that I should give the signal to fire, and that it should be—'Make ready! Fire!' I was proceeding to instruct the gentlemen concerned as to the signals that were to be their guide, and had said, 'Gentlemen, I shall make use of the following words—'Make ready! Fire!' when Mr. O'Connell, thinking that I had given the signal, through mistake discharged the pistol. I had then a short discussion with Colonel Hodges as to the light in

which that shot was to be considered, when Lord Alvanley desired me to waive the right I conceived he had to return the fire.

"We proceeded to load again, and shots were exchanged without effect. I then asked Colonel Hodges whether he and his principal were satisfied? The Colonel replied that they were not—that they still demanded an apology for the letter to Brookes's. Here I felt a deep responsibility, and that my situation was one of great embarrassment; my first impression was, that I was bound not to allow Lord Alvanley to be made answerable to one man for a quarrel with another, and that his having proved to Mr. Morgan O'Connell, by having received two shots from him, how unfounded was his assertion that Lord Alvanley was unwilling to meet him, I was then called upon to put a stop to the proceeding by taking him off the ground. But on second thoughts I judged it more desirable to allow the affair to go one step further, to prevent the possibility of any misrepresentation of the subject.

"After another exchange of shots without effect, I withdrew Lord Alvanley from the field without his having made any apology to Mr. Morgan O'Connell, or any withdrawal of what he had said respecting Mr. Daniel O'Connell.

"As we were leaving the ground, Mr. O'Connell said to me, 'Colonel Damer, I give you my honour, that I fired that shot by mistake,' on which Lord Alvanley approached and said he was satisfied Mr. O'Connell had done so.

GEORGE DAWSON DAMER."

As a sequel to this, we have to submit the following:—MR. D'ISRAELI AND MR. O'CONNELL.

(No. 1.)

"31 A, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Tuesday, May 5. Sir,—As you have established yourself as the champion of your father, I have the honour to request your notice to a very scurrilous attack which your father has made upon my conduct and character.

"Had Mr. O'Connell, according to the practice observed among gentlemen, appealed to me respecting the accuracy of the reported expressions before he indulged in offensive comments upon them, he would, if he can be influenced by a sense of justice, have felt that such comments were unnecessary. He has not thought fit to do so, and he leaves me no alternative but to request that you, his son, will resume your vicarious duties of yielding satisfaction for the insults which your father has too long lavished with impunity upon his political opponents.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, MORGAN O'CONNELL, Esq., M.P. B. D'ISRAELI.

(No. 2.)

"9, Clarges-street, Tuesday, May 5. Sir,—I have this day received a letter from you, stating that a scurrilous attack had been made on you by my father, without giving me any information as to the expressions complained of, or when or where they were used, and which I now hear of for the first time.

"I deny your right to call upon me in the present instance, and I am not answerable for what my father may say. I called on Lord Alvanley for satisfaction because I conceived he had purposely insulted my father, by calling a meeting at Brookes's for the purpose of expelling him from the club, he being at the time absent in Ireland.

"When I deny your right to call on me in the present instance, I also beg leave most unequivocally to deny your right to address an insulting letter to me, who am almost personally unknown to you, and unconscious of having ever given you the slightest offence. I must therefore request that you will withdraw the letter, as, without that, it will be impossible for me to enter into an explanation.

"I have the honour, &c., M. O'CONNELL. B. D'ISRAELI.

(No. 3.)

"31 A, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Tuesday, May 5. Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, delivered to me by Mr. Fitzstephen French, by which I learn that you do not consider yourself answerable for what your father may say.

"With regard to your request that I should withdraw my letter, because its character is insulting to yourself, I have to observe that it is not in my power to withdraw the letter, which states the reason of my application; but I have no hesitation in assuring you, that I did not intend that it should convey to you any personal insult. I have the honour, &c., B. D'ISRAELI.

"I feel it my duty to publish this correspondence." Mr. D'ISRAELI then despatched a letter to Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL, couched in the most violent language, and threatening him with the strongest and most unexceptionable terms; but not satisfied with that, has wrote a second letter to Mr. MORGAN O'CONNELL, which we subjoin, and its answer; and thus for the present this matter rests:—

"31 A, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, May 6.

"Sir,—Not having been favoured with your reply to my second letter of yesterday, I thought fit to address a letter to your father, and for this reason—I deduce from your communication delivered by Mr. French, that you do not consider yourself responsible for any insults offered by your father, but only bound to resent the insults that he may receive. Now, it is my hope that I have insulted him; assuredly it was my intention to do so. I wished to express the utter scorn in which I hold his character, and the disgust with which his conduct inspires me. If I failed in conveying this expression of my feelings to him, let me more successfully express them now to you. I shall take every opportunity of holding your father's name up to public contempt. And I fervently pray that you, or some one of his blood, may attempt to avenge the unextinguishable hatred with which I shall pursue his existence.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant MORGAN O'CONNELL, Esq., M.P. B. D'ISRAELI.

May 7, 1835.

"Sir,—I have this moment received your letter of the 6th instant, which was left at Clarges-street during my absence, at half-past eleven last night. Your letter of the 5th instant, in which you declare that you did not intend to convey to me any personal insult, followed by a publication of which you gave me notice, induced me to think that the matter was concluded between us. The tenour of your last letter is such that it is impossible for me to renew the correspondence.

"In the postscript of your letter of the 5th instant you state that you feel it your duty to publish the correspondence. In accordance with that view I send your last communication and my reply to the press. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, B. D'ISRAELI, Esq. MORGAN O'CONNELL.

LORD MONTFORT AND MAJOR BYRNE.

WE feel ourselves placed in a very awkward situation with respect to the controversy between the above individuals. The space which their statements and contradictions, allegations and denials occupy in our columns, might be much more profitably occupied; as indeed, we must say, we think the time of the parties themselves would be, by any other occupation than that of crimination and recrimination. However, as we admitted Major BYRNE's most serious charge against Lord MONTFORT on Sunday week, we feel bound to afford his Lordship the opportunity of contradicting the accusation made against him; and having thus broken through our determination to terminate the affair as far as we are concerned, we feel equally bound to give insertion to a letter since received from Major BYRNE, distinctly stating that last week's reply of Lord MONTFORT has been communicated to no human being. Having said thus much, we must close our columns against any continuation of the subject.

Southall Park, May 1st, 1835.

Sir,—Had it not been for the wicked, malicious, and false insinuation contained in the last question inserted in your journal of Sunday last, I should not have trespass'd further upon your columns or doings, but notice any more of Mr. BYRNE's false statements, but that is so gross and vile a fabrication, I feel bound to repeat it, as I can with truth do.

I never was married to any other woman but the present Lady Montfort; no marriage ceremony, or pretended marriage, ever took place between myself and any other person whatever; I never seduced the nursery governess or any other domestic in the family of a Noble Marquess, either with or without promise of marriage, nor

any other female whatever; nor have I ever had lodgings in the New-road, or had any female whatever living under my protection, except the one who has been for 15 years, and now is, with me. And I challenge the proof even of a probable cause upon which to found so scandalous an insinuation.

As to the rest of Mr. BYRNE's letter, I thus shortly answer it:—I never borrowed of him 70l. or 130l. either at his lodgings in Piccadilly or elsewhere; nor have I at any time used his name to obtain credit; and repeat, I never had any other pecuniary transactions with him save those to which I have before alluded.

As to his assertion respecting any transactions between my friend Captain HENRY BYRNE and myself, I send you a copy of the letter he wrote to me spontaneously upon his reading Major BYRNE's statements in your journal, and for the many years I have known him I never had the slightest dispute or misunderstanding with him of any kind whatever.

I certainly, at the pressing solicitations of Mr. BYRNE and his wife, recommended Mr. PRICE to my friend Colonel KUTNEROFF for a company in his regiment, which the Colonel, who knew his respectability, appointed him to; in like manner, at the BYRNE's pressing, I may say their teasing importunities, I recommended Colonel CARMEICHAEL to the Duke of WELLINGTON for a Baronetcy, which his Grace did not think proper to grant, but I had never bargained with or received a penny upon these accounts. With respect to the German and his buffaloes, I certainly, years ago, bought of that individual one or two, but paid immediately for them, as he is still in Princes-street to testify.

Having thus answered the principal part of Mr. BYRNE's statements, I shall only add the inclosed copy of a statement of all the innkeepers here, completely negating his assertions of my expressing any wish for reconciliation with him. He is equally accurate in the dates of our acquaintance. I never knew him even by sight prior to 1824 or 1825. I was on the Continent, in the south of France, and in Italy, from March 1820 till September 1823; how, therefore, could I have become acquainted with him in England in 1822?

The date of Major BYRNE's letter to me, promising to pay me the 30l. &c., should be 7th December, not October, 1832.

And now, Mr. Editor, I close, as far as I am concerned, these intrusive papers; as I shall most certainly not answer any further statements from Mr. BYRNE. I am, Sir, yours, MONTFORT.

P. S.—With respect to his quibbling and quirking respecting the 30l. lent him by me at Messrs. DRAWBRIDGE and POWELL's Chambers, Mr. DRAWBRIDGE is dead, but there are Mr. POWELL, now residing in Cork-street, and Mr. TYLER in Oliver-street, to prove that the 30l. was lent by me, and the 10l. by Col. TYLER, now dead, at his, Major BYRNE's, earnest solicitations, to prevent the necessity of his going to jail that night.

The original letter of Captain BYRNE, as also the paper signed by the innkeepers here, are in possession of my solicitors, Messrs. ROCHE, PLUMMER, and ROCHE, No. 2, Charles-street, Covent-garden, where any person may see them if they wish.—I am, Sir, yours, MONTFORT.

(COPY.)

"30th April, 1835—15, Cranford-street, Baker-street.

"MY DEAR LORD,—In honour to my own feelings, and those of your Lordship, I hasten to address you these few lines, having seen in the John Bull paper of last Sunday a statement, inserted by Major BYRNE, which from length of time is almost buried in the oblivion of my memory—that I feel bound in justice to your Lordship to state, that I have no claim whatever to make, and that I believe I gave your Lordship a receipt or acknowledgment long, long since; if, however, your Lordship should have lost the same, I will with pleasure send you another. I have been a long time confined from severe illness and a bad leg, and glad Providence has as yet spared my life, to enable my doing justice to your Lordship's feelings.

"With every sentiment of esteem and regard, I remain, my dear Lord, ever yours, H. BYRNE.

"To the Right Hon. Lord MONTFORT, Southall Park."

Major BYRNE states, in his letter to the John Bull, on Sunday the 26th of April, that not two months prior to his attack upon Lord MONTFORT, Lord MONTFORT expressed to one of the principal innkeepers of Southall, his regrets at the cessation of intimacy between himself and Major BYRNE, assuring him he bore no enmity to the Major, and would be most glad if a reconciliation could be brought about; and that the person to whom his Lordship so expressed himself is now at Southall; and so is he to whom he repeated his Lordship's words, well knowing they would reach his, Major BYRNE's, ear.

"The above is false; nor neither of us ever repeated anything of the kind to any person whatever, which we could not have done without uttering a falsehood, as Lord MONTFORT never so expressed himself, or to any such purport, to either of us.

W. TURMER.... Red Lion Inn Edward NASH.... White Hart Inn } Southall. LEVI RUDDFORD.... George Inn THOMAS WEEDON.... Black Horse, but formerly at White Hart, Southall.

"Southall, May 1, 1835."

Here follows Major BYRNE's last letter:— TO JOHN BULL.

Townsend House, Southall, May 6, 1835.

Sir,—As you had very explicitly intimated your intention of taking no further part in a matter to which you had already devoted much of your time, and a far greater space in your valuable columns than might reasonably have been expected, I felt, I own, rather surprised at reading in your notice to correspondents on the 3d inst., that you proposed again, on Sunday next, giving insertion to some further communications which you had received from Lord MONTFORT.

It is matter of no astonishment to me, that this individual, notwithstanding your intimation, should with his customary impudence strive (so long as he is not called on to pay for it) to impose on your good nature, and with a view (under the apparently plausible appearance of explanation, or refutation of the disgraceful acts and practices I charged him with) to spread more widely some greater portion of his insidious and wickedly false reports, and thus, as I already remarked, divert public attention from himself. But his arts will not avail him. Mere denial in a newspaper of grave accusations will not satisfy a justly inquisitive public; nor will the House of which he is a Member (possessing, as it does, a regard for its character as a body), suffer, as I do hope, the final question published in your journal of the 26th ult. to pass unnoted, uninquired into.

I had not intended to waste more time or paper on so worthless a character, but as you purpose, it seems, giving insertion to some fresh matter from Lord MONTFORT, I trust to your courtesy and impartiality to give also insertion to this letter, and which I principally wish to publish, so as to furnish a more detailed reply than the one accidentally given in my letter of the 20th ult., to the audacious representations made, and insinuations couched in Lord MONTFORT's communication to you of the 21st. There are many who assimilate in their nature and habits to the brute race, others who possess in their better sense the fiendish attributes of demons. With the outward bearing of man, Lord MONTFORT, I do fearlessly assert it, possesses no particle of man's nature but his vices! Lost to all shame, he cares not what publicity be given to his past or present career—so long, especially, as that the opportunity is thereby afforded him by untrue and wicked representations, or the ripping up, as in the recent instance, some solitary and accidental event of a man's life, which in its results may have caused him pain, he can thereby involve others even by possibility into disgrace, or direct the finger of scorn to be also pointed towards them!

Now, to revert to the letter dated 21st ult., published by you on the 26th, Lord MONTFORT says, "that since the middle of January, 1835, he has had no communication whatever with me, except through his attorney endeavouring to obtain payment of the 30l., but which he had failed to do, and for which endeavour on his part, I had inflicted the thrashing he received; at a time, too (poor old man of sixty!) when he was just recovering from the gout, with a cloth shoe on! By way of P.S., in reference to his _____, he adds, in his own peculiar coarse and vulgar style (thinking, probably, to render thereby his assertions more convincing), "that he held letters from BYRNE and his wife, speaking in the highest terms of his woman; and that (he BYRNE) had frequently dined at his table with her; and that on one occasion, both he and she had dined at BYRNE's house in Pall-mall." Liars, it is said, ought to possess good memories; now hear the facts.

Among the many letters urging me to give up so discreditably an acquaintance as Lord MONTFORT's, I received the one, herewith annexed for your perusal, and an extract alone from which shall I trouble you to publish. It is this: speaking of his Lordship, the venerable and respected writer adds—"You will not be visited at Southall, as the close friend of blasted character; nor, what is more to be regretted, will your wife, innocent, well-educated, and well-born, be so; and I whose conduct is so exemplary." This was in the month of December, 1832, being the month and year when my visit to Lord MONTFORT ceased. On the 14th of January, 1833, as I had

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

There has been a great pressure for money during the week, and this has led to a general depression in the public securities. Consols for Account closed this afternoon at 92 1/2 %.

All the Northern Bonds are heavy, and with little speculation. Belgian Bonds are at 102 1/2 %; Russian at 103 1/2 %; Dutch 5 per Cents at 102 1/2 %.

In the Share Market there is a fall in Real del Monte, which are at 29 30. Other schemes have little varied from their former prices.

The Morning Herald yesterday published a second edition, with an account from Portsmouth of the arrival there of the Royal Tar steamer, in three days, from Santander, bringing news that General Valdez lost 5,000 men in the different engagements, and the Carlists only 1,200.

A very numerous meeting of the Clergy of the Diocese of Canterbury, was held in that city on Friday, when a series of resolutions on the present crisis, and an address to his Majesty, expressing deep apprehension of the dangers which menace the United Church of England and Ireland, and through it, the religious liberties of all Protestants, were unanimously agreed to.

We hear that the noble and gentlemen, and tradesmen of the parish of Marylebone intend, in the course of the ensuing week, to invite Sir Robert Peel to a magnificent banquet.

The Mallow Bank, the only private one in Ireland out of Dublin, stopped payment on Monday.

Table with 2 columns: LIABILITIES and ASSETS. Circulation £18,542,000; Deposits 10,736,000; Securities £23,764,000; Bullion 6,197,000.

Downing-street, May 8, 1835. Yesterday morning, just as Mr. William Glinnton, of Quicksset-row, New-road, Marylebone, had stepped into a gig at his own door, and while standing up adjusting the reins, he suddenly let them fall from his hands, and heaving a deep and lengthened sigh, sunk back on the seat, and in a few seconds had ceased to exist.

CAPTAIN SIR JOHN ROSS'S NARRATIVE of his RESIDENCE in the ARCTIC REGIONS from 1819 to 1833, including the REPORTS of Captain J. C. ROSS, and the DISCOVERY of the NORTHERN MAGNETIC POLE, is now published.—Subscribers who have changed their Residences, or have not received their Copies, will be immediately supplied at the Office, 156, Regent-street, where the Work continues on sale.

STEAM.—LONDON to HERNE-BAY, and BACK, Daily.—That splendid and unique Steam-rocket RED ROVER (Captain Large), continues to leave ST. KATHERINE'S WHARF every Morning, at half-past Eight (calling at Gravesend), for that delightful retreat, and rapidly improving watering-place, Herne-Bay, by far the most pleasant route to all the lower parts of Kent.

ALE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—W. G. FIELD and Co. beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine BURTON, EDINBURGH, and PRESTONPANS ALES, Pale Ale as prepared for India, Dochester Beer, London and Dublin Brown Stout, and Cider and Perry, are in fine order for use, and as well as their FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS, of a very superior class.

CHOICE PERRY, equal to Champagne, 18s. per dozen. Real Cockage Cider, 9s. per dozen; pints, 5s. per dozen. India Pale Ale, 8s. per dozen; pints, 5s. per dozen. ROADLEY, BIRKIN, & Co., Queen-square Store, corner of Gloucester-street, Bloomsbury, beg to call attention to the above from officers and gentlemen accustomed to tropical climates, as well as the public in general.

MONEY LENT, at 3, 3 1/2, and 4 per Cent., to any amount, for short or long periods, to the Nobility, Clergy, and other parties of repute.—Apply, first by letter, post-paid, to J. C., 31, Henry-street, Pentonville, London.

MACSHANE, Upholsterer, Cabinet and Chair Maker, begs to announce that Dr. Duffin having conferred on him the exclusive right of manufacturing his newly invented RECLINING EDUCATION CHAIRS and TABLES for the prevention of Spinal Curvature in young Ladies, that the same may be purchased by order at his Ware-rooms, No. 32, Foley-place, Great Portland-street.—For observations on the peculiar advantages of the above articles, vide Duffin on "Lateral Curvature of the Spine," published by Longman and Co.

FURNITURE, Upholstery, Bedding, &c.—WALKER'S celebrated Matt, 109, High Holborn, near Day and Martin's, on speculation, be found to be one of the most extensive and complete in the Metropolis. The goodness and solidity of the articles cannot be surpassed.

DAY'S SHORT-NAP BEAVER HATS, 21s., resemble super fine cloth, at a new, elegant, and most gentlemanly fit, consisting of a combination of good qualities hitherto unknown in the manufacture of Beaver Hats; they need only to be seen to be universally worn.

S. E. ASH, from the late firm of Smyth and Nephew, New Bond-street, most respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry, that he has opened an Establishment, at No. 20, Maddox-street, for the Sale of GENUINE ENGLISH and FOREIGN PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, COMBS, &c., of the same superior quality, for which the above house was so long celebrated, and at a price more commensurate with the times.—IMPROVED SCOURING DROPS, free from turpentine.

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MAJOR DOWNING'S LETTERS. For which, see last Quarterly Review.

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GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, For the Week ending May 2.

Table with 2 columns: 3s 6d Imperial Qt. and Average of last Six Weeks. Wheat 38s 6d; Barley 31s 2d; Beans 36s 9d; Pease 34s 11d; Oats 47s 8d; Rye 22s 12d.

STOCKS. Mon. Tu. Wed. Thur. Friday. Bank Stock 217 217 217 216 217; 3 per cent. Red. 91 91 91 91 91; 3 per cent. Consols. 92 92 92 92 92; 4 per cent. Red. 99 99 99 99 99; New 34 per cent. 100 100 100 100 100; 4 per cent. of 1826. — — — — —; Bank Long Annuities 17 17 17 16 16; India Bonds 13 p 14 p p 12 p 14 p; Exchequer Bills 32 p 32 p 32 p 32 p 32 p; Consols for Account 92 92 92 92 92.

On the 5th inst., the wife of the Rev. Edward Miller, of Lambeth-terrace, of a son.

On the 8th inst., in Albion-street, Hyde-park, Mrs. Octavius Greene, of a son.

On the 3d inst., Mrs. Henry Blenker, Dogwater-hill, of a son.

On the 24th ult., in Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square, the lady of Wm. Stevenson, Esq., of a daughter, who only survived a few hours.—On the 2d inst., at Weymouth, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Todd, of a daughter.—On the 4th inst., in Pall-mall, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Baring, of a son.—At Ramsgate, the lady of Sir James Lake, Bart., of a son.—On the 5th inst., in Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of Henry Hudson, Esq., of a daughter, who only survived a few hours.—On the 6th inst., in the county of Lincoln, the wife of Hon. Mr. Craven, of a son and heir.—On the 5th inst., at Bretlands, the lady of George Best, Esq., of a son and heir.—On the 5th inst., in Somers-street, Portman-square, the lady of Henry Manning, Esq., of a daughter.—On the 7th inst., at Greenwich, the lady of Charles J. Carttar, Esq., of a son.—On the 5th inst., the lady of John Evans, Esq., of Gray's Inn, of a daughter.—On the 6th inst., at Greenwich, the lady of Charles J. Carttar, Esq., of a son.—On the 6th inst., at Harley-street, Cavendish-square, Lady Lewin, of a son.—On the 6th inst., at the Rectory, Weiden, the Lady Louisa Erich Hudson, of a daughter.—On the 6th inst., at Madras, on the 3d of January, the lady of John Alves Arbutnot, Esq., of a daughter.

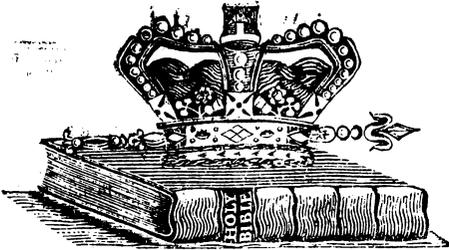
MARRIED. On the 5th inst., at Effingham, Surrey, the Rev. Frederick Wrench, M.A., Rector of Stowing, Kent, to Eliza Mary, eldest daughter of Capt. John Strong, of Hill Lodge.—On the 29th ult., at Stanton-by-Bridge, in the county of Derby, the Rev. Henry Stonehouse, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Sturt.—On the 7th inst., at Batsford, Robert Hudson, Esq., of Clapham Common, to Julia, eldest daughter of J. A. Twining, Esq., of the same place.—On the 7th inst., at St. Luke's, Chelsea, Henry, fourth son of Richard Cresser, Esq., of Chelmsford, to Mary Margaret, only daughter of the late Mr. Morgan, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.—On the 6th inst., at St. John Church, of James Carfax, Esq., of Holloway-place.—On the 2d inst., at St. Margaret's, Northumberland, C. A. Monk, Esq., eldest son of Sir C. Monk, Bart., of Belton, to the late Mrs. Stronham, Surrey, Henry John Turner, of Percy-street, eldest son of Henry Holden Turner, Esq., of St. John's Wood, to Harriet Const., daughter of John Banks, of Balham, Esq.—At Stoke Newington, the Rev. Augustus Clissold, son of the late Wm. Crawshaw, Esq.—On the 21st ult., at Marylebone Church, Francis William Wilkin, Esq., to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Francis Clissold, of Close of Sarum.—On the 4th inst., the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Cavendish, son to the late and brother to the present Lord Waterford, to Sophia Robinson, daughter of the late Sir John Robinson, Bart.—On the 6th inst., at the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, Andrew Morrison, Esq., Surgeon, R.N., to Margaret Walker, the eldest daughter of the late Colonel Hugh Holstoun, Inspecting Field-Officer of the Forces in the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford.—On Thursday, 7th inst., at Honington, the Rev. William Smith, Vicar of East Tuddenham and Honington, to Mary, eldest daughter of Richard Crawshaw, Esq.

DIED. On the 30th ult., at Clare Hall, Herts, in his 77th year, sincerely lamented, the Rev. Andrew Sharp, during the last 43 years the respected incumbent of Barnburgh, Northamptonshire.

On the 12th ult., in decline, at Madeira, Elizabeth, only daughter of Lady Arthur Somerset, and niece of the Duke of Beaufort and the Earl of Falmouth, in the 25th year of her age.

On the 6th inst., at Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, Dr. Robert Hooper, of Staunmore, formerly of Saville-row, in the 63rd year of his age.—At the Charter-house, on the 28th ult., John Vetch, Esq., M.D., in the 53rd year of his age.—On the 3d inst., Mrs. Parke, widow of the late John Parke, Esq., of the Charter-house, in the 82d year of her age, John, the eldest son of the Rev. John Parke.—On the 19th inst., in the 90th year of his age, the son of the Hon. James Dowling, Judge of the Supreme Court, Sydney, New South Wales, at the early age of 19, having been married only eight months, to the house in man of the highest respectability in the Colony.—On the 6th inst., at Bloomsbury-square, Mrs. Ewart, widow of the late John Mansfield Ewart, Esq., of Bromley Park, Surrey, and of the High Beches, Sussex.—On the 6th inst., at Belmont, Charles Campbell, Esq., aged 63.—On the 6th inst., at the Charter-house, in the 75th year of his age, Wm. Lines, Esq., aged 61.—On the 5th inst., in the 75th year of his age, the late Mr. Wm. Turner, of Regent's-park.—On the 6th inst., at her residence in Piccadilly, the Viscountess de Targuay, widow of the late Lord de Targuay, Prime Minister to John VI., King of Portugal.—On the 26th ult., Richard, eldest son of Thomas Jesson, Esq., of Hill Park, Westchester, aged 30 years.—On the 6th inst., Henry Park, Esq., of Wicks-road, aged 4th inst., aged 73, Susanna, relict of Charles Hart, Esq., of Wicks-road, daughter of the late Sir Richard Arkwright.—On the 5th inst., at Wandstead, Margaret Paris, in her 66th year.

LONDON: Printed by EDWARD SHACKELL, Printer, of No. 14, Abchurch-lane, in the City of London; and published by the said EDWARD SHACKELL, at his Printing-office, No. 10, Fleet-street, aforesaid, at which last place alone, communications for the Editor (post-paid) are received.



"FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE"

VOL. XV.—No. 753.

SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1835.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—First Night of the Summer Season.—The Public is respectfully informed that Madame MALIBRAN has arrived in this country, and will make her first appearance...

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—Under the Sole Management of Mrs. Nisbett.—To-morrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the performances will commence with the Petite Comedy called A MATCH IN THE DARK.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Under the Management of Mr. G. Almar.—To-morrow (only appearance of the Infant Kea) will be presented, the Tragedy of RICHARD THE THIRD.

TITIAN'S VENUS.—This celebrated Work—confessedly, by all writers on the subject, the chef d'œuvre of Art—is (prior to its being displayed by subscription) NOW ON VIEW, in a separate apartment, at the ST. JAMES'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 58, PALM-MALL, opposite Marlborough House.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed, that the hour of Feeding the Animals for the Summer months, will be Five o'clock in the Afternoon.

THE THAMES TUNNEL, opposite the end of Old Gravel-lane, N. B. There are conveyances to and from the Tunnel by an Omnibus every hour from Greenwich-street, and three times daily from Charing-cross, and also by the Great Western and Woolwich Steam Boats from Hungerford Market, Queenhithe, and Fresh Wharf, at 9, 11, 2, and 4 o'clock.

LOVE'S DULCE DOMUM! or, "The Myrtle Wreath and the Laurel Crown," a Ballad (founded on an Allegory of ancient Rome), with Music Accompt., price 3s.; Guitar Accompt., 1s. 6d.

BLOOMER PHIPPS begs to announce to the fashionable Coteries, that he has been favoured by some correspondents at Rome, Naples, &c. with a rich gleanings of beautiful melodies, which will successively follow the above Ballad in a suitable English dress, as Songs and Duets.

J. B. CRAMER'S INSTRUCTIONS, LESSONS, EXERCISES, AND STUDIES FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

NEW MUSIC composed by HENRI HERZ.—"Vivi tu!" with Introduction and Variations, 5s.—"Second Theme Original," with Introduction and Variations, 5s.—"Rondo Espagnol," 2s.—"Les Rivaux," Nos. 1 and 2, 3s.—"Italian Melodies," with Variations, each 3s.—"Grand Valse Chacabrieuse," 4s.—"The Galop from Lestock," 3s.—"Valse du Duc de Reichstadt," 3s.—"Brilliant Variations on the Trio from 'Le Pré-au-Clerc,'" 5s.—"Welcome me!" 2s.—"The last rose of summer," 2s.—"The Blue Bell of Scotland," 2s.—"The Alpine March," 2s.—"Le Reveil d'un beau jour," 2s.—Air Suisse, 2s.—Also New Editions of all his former Works.

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS by RODWELL.—"The wind that blew the rose," &c. and "The Flower Girl's Song, from the Last Day for his King," each 2s.—"The Flower of Kilsie," and "The Soldier who sang by Mr. Wood and Mr. Wilson, each 2s.—"Merrily while the deer," sung by Mr. Mosley, 2s.—"The Marine's Dye," 2s.—and "The Frey," 2s.—"The Vanquished," 2s.—"Thou gav'st me a bright sword," 2s.—"They are coming," 2s.—D'ALMAINE and CO., 20, Soho-square.

NEW ITALIAN ARIETS and DUETS, by VACCAGI and GABRISSI, published by T. BOOSEY and Co., at their Foreign Musical Library, 28, Holles-street, Oxford-street.

ARCHERY, GUNS, &c.—For SALE, at LANG'S, 7, Harnmarket, the finest collections in England of Spanish and English Fire, Ruby, and other scarce and valuable Bows; also, Arrows, and other Archery Equipments, considerably less than the usual prices.

GENUINE SALE OF DERBY CHINA.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of London and its vicinity are respectfully informed, that a genuine Sale of Porcelain will take place at the AUCTION MART, Bartholomew-church, opposite the Bank of England, without reserve, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Robert Bloor, by Mr. RAY, on TUESDAY, the 19th of May, 1835, and following days of business.

MESSRS. RUSHWORTH and JARVIS (Successors to Mr. G. Squibb) have the honour to announce for SALE by AUCTION, at their Great Room, Saville Row, on WEDNESDAY, May 27th, and Three following Days, a superb and highly valuable Collection of ANCIENT CARVINGS, the sole property of a well-known Collector and Connoisseur in every branch of Vertu, comprising the FITTINGS UP of one of the most SPLENDID Beauties that ever adorned the French Capital in the DAYS OF LOUIS XIV.

MAGNIFICENT CARVINGS AND ANCIENT FURNITURE.

THE determination of THOMAS PAUL and CO. to CLEAR THE PREMISES within a short period from the heretofore, in order to effect their splendid alterations for the Upholstery, Furniture, and Carpet Trade, offers to the Nobility, Families, and the Public generally an unusually desirable opportunity in making their purchases, more especially as the selection will be from one of the richest, most useful, and varied Stocks in the Kingdom, and at a sacrifice hitherto unparalleled, and perhaps will never again be met with.

THE doors will be opened at ten o'clock every day, and closed at an early hour.

Nos. 9 and 10, MANSION-HOUSE-STREET, London.

N. B. The utmost attention paid to retail as well as wholesale purchasers.

AGRAND FETE CHAMPETRE and LADIES' BAZAAR will be held in Mr. Jenkins's Grounds, Regent's Park, on THURSDAY, May 21, and Two following Days, in aid of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Dean-street, Soho-square.

Her Royal High. the Duchess of Kent Her Royal High. the Princess Victoria Her Royal High. the Princess Augusta Her Royal High. the Landgravine of Hesse Homberg Her Royal High. the Duchess of Cambridge

The celebrated Hungarian Singers, MM. Reich, Rosan, Kraus, and Kaln; Colliere's excellent French Band; and a full Military Band, will be in attendance each day.

Mr. Withers, of Baker-street, will supply the refreshments.—Tickets may be had at the Dispensary, the Gardens, the principal Libraries, and Music-sellers.

MR. J. B. CRAMER respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends, that his CONCERT will take place at the KING'S CONCERT-ROOM, Hanover-square, on TUESDAY MORNING NEXT, May 19th, on which occasion Mr. Cramer will perform for the last time in public.

MRS. ANDERSON'S MORNING CONCERT.—Under the Patronage and in the presence of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent and H.R.H. the Princess Victoria.—MRS. ANDERSON, Pianiste to Her Majesty, and Instructress to Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria, has the honour to announce that her ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on FRIDAY NEXT, to commence at Two o'clock precisely; the doors to be opened at One.

MADAME MALIBRAN.—Mr. CIPRIANI POTTER begs to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry that MADAME MALIBRAN has the honour to announce that she will give her CONCERT on THURSDAY MORNING, May 26, at the CONCERT ROOM, KING'S THEATRE, in addition to the eminent performers already announced.

MR. MORI'S MORNING CONCERT.—MR. MORI begs to announce, in consequence of the overflow at his Evening Concert, and by desire of numerous friends, he is induced to give a MORNING CONCERT, at the CONCERT ROOM, KING'S THEATRE, on WEDNESDAY, June 10th, at half-past One, on the same grand scale.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Grand MORNING CONCERT of Sacred Music for the BENEFIT of the ROYAL INFIRMARY for CATARACT, under the special patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria.—Signor LAZZA, conductor of the above Concert, begs respectfully to announce, that his performance, intended to take place on the 21st inst., is unavoidably POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 18th of June, the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo.

SINGING and the PIANOFORTE.—MR. JOSEPH DE PINNA (composer of "What fairy-like music," &c.) Gaily chaunt the summer birds, "When rosy daylight flies," &c. &c., begs to announce his recent REMOVAL to No. 164, ALBANY-STREET, REGENT'S-PARK, where he continues to give instruction in the art of singing, and to accompany, and to give instruction in qualifying Vocalists and Pianists for the Stage, the Concert-room, and as Teachers, and in instructing many amateurs amongst the Nobility and Gentry, enables Mr. de Pinna, by adapting his system of tuition to the particular views of his pupils, to ensure their progressive and permanent improvement.

MUSICAL ACADEMY, 24, RUSSELL-PLACE, FITZROY-SQUARE, PIANOFORTE and the SCIENCE OF MUSIC and COMPOSITION.—MRS. and the MISSES MORRIS respectfully beg leave to announce, that their Academy is now open for the reception of Pupils, for instruction upon the system of Musical Education so successfully introduced by Mr. Logier, joined by the celebrated Mr. Kalkbrenner; and which is now generally adopted on the Continent.

In following this system of Musical Instruction, Mr. and the Misses Morris feel it necessary to explain the principal difference between it and the method in general pursued, that, in the one case, the principles of harmony and theory of music are taught from the commencement, with practical lessons on the Piano-forte; whilst, by the former method, thorough Bass was made a separate study, after the attainment of practical knowledge.

The general adoption of this system of Musical Education is stamped only by the great expense attendant on the fitting up of Academies, which require to be furnished with a number of instruments of the same proportion for Concert-playing, as well as a separate room for private instruction;—as there cannot be a doubt of its excellence, borne out, as it is, by the written and published opinions of Hummel, Kalkbrenner, M. Clementi, J. B. Cramer, Spohr, Wesley, Shield, and others of great eminence in the musical world.

Mrs. and the Misses Morris having had the honour to instruct the daughters of many of the nobility and other persons of distinction, possess the strongest letters of approval and certificates of qualification, which can be seen at their Academy; where their prospects, with talents, and every information, with the most satisfactory references, may be obtained.

Pupils instructed at their own residences, if required; and Ladies' Schools also attended.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE.

THERE NOW REMAINS ABOUT TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS' worth of this valuable Stock, upon which most TREMENDOUS and ALARMING SACRIFICES will be further made.

During the week will be offered a lot of Ladies' Silk Evening Cloaks at half a guinea, worth thirty shillings; also, a lot of rich Gros Grains at 1s. 6d. per yard, worth 2s. 6d.; the richer qualities in the same proportion; also a lot of fast colour'd Muslins, the dress of eight yards for 9s. 6d., worth considerably more than double the price; also a lot of elegant rich Filled Shawls from 8s. 6d. to 15s. 6d., which cost originally two guineas; besides several Boxes of Irish Linens, Table Linens, Sheetings, &c., all bearing an equal sacrifice.

IN THE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT will be offered the entire Stock of the richest Mohair Damasks, for Drawing-room, and Dining-room Curtains at 2s. per yard, which have been sold at 3s. 6d.; also, a lot of rich and elegant Chintzes, fast colours, at 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. per yard, reduced from 10s. 6d.; also a lot of rich Silk Table Linens, at 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. per yard, worth 10s. 6d.; besides a splendid Collection of Mahogany French Polished Chairs, warranted, at 16s. 6d. per Chair, reduced from 30s., and other Cabinet Furniture, bearing a similar sacrifice.

IN THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, the whole Stock of Bonnets, Caps, Turbans, Cloaks, &c., which is one of the most elegant and fashionable in the metropolis, will be offered at such a tremendous sacrifice as was never before known.

The determination of THOMAS PAUL and CO. to CLEAR THE PREMISES within a short period from the heretofore, in order to effect their splendid alterations for the Upholstery, Furniture, and Carpet Trade, offers to the Nobility, Families, and the Public generally an unusually desirable opportunity in making their purchases, more especially as the selection will be from one of the richest, most useful, and varied Stocks in the Kingdom, and at a sacrifice hitherto unparalleled, and perhaps will never again be met with.

THE doors will be opened at ten o'clock every day, and closed at an early hour.

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N. B. The utmost attention paid to retail as well as wholesale purchasers.

SOMERSETSHIRE SOCIETY.—THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Gentlemen connected with the County of Somerset, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May, 1835, at the Albion House, Aldersgate-street.

WILLIAM MILES, Esq., M.P., in the Chair. STEWARDS: N. Ridley Colburne, Esq., M.P. Robert Lucas, Esq. John Willmott Bradford, Esq. E. Niven, Esq. John Mosson Carrow, Esq. James Somerville Somerville, Esq. John Cooke, Esq. John Simpson, Esq. Thomas B. Hobhouse, Esq. Hon. Secy.

Dinner at Five for Six precisely. Tickets, 21s. each, may be had of the Stewards, Committee, or of the Secretary, 5, Berners-street, or at the Albion.

N. B. The object of this Institution is confined to Apprenticing the Children of the deserving Poor of the County of Somerset, residing in London, and afterwards to assist them in beginning business.

Subscriptions received by John Jenkins, Esq., 14, Red Lion-square, the Treasurer; by the Honorary Secretary, by Mr. Westcott, 4, Mincing-lane, South Lambeth, the Collector; and by the following Bankers:—Hogre and Co., Fleet-street; Hobbouse and Co., Bath; Sturkey, Lees, and Co., Bristol and Lanopost; Woodford and Co., Taunton; Budeock and Co., Taunton; Payne, Tuffnell, and Co., Wells; Messieurs, Wincanton; and Whitmarsh and White, Veovil.

OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CLUB.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB will be held at the CLUB-HOUSE, on FRIDAY, the 29th of May instant, at One o'clock precisely.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, Esq., M.P. D.C.L., in the Chair. WILLIAM GEORGE MORRIS, Secretary. 16, St. James's-square, May 14, 1835.

OXFORD.—TRINITY COLLEGE.—There will be an ELECTION of TWO SCHOLARS on MONDAY, June 15. 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 10.

HODGSON'S BRITISH and FOREIGN LIBRARY, 9, Great Marylebone-street. TERMS.

Subscribers to this Library are entitled to the immediate perusal of all New Books, Magazines, and Reviews. The various Departments of BOOKSELLING, STATIONERY, BOOK-BINDING, and NEWSPAPER AGENCY are concentrated in this Establishment.

JOHN BULL NEWSPAPER.—A complete SET, from the commencement in 1830, to the end of 1834, 14 vols., bound in cloth, unbound, to be SOLD.—Apply to Mr. Raynham, Bookseller, 42, Theobald's-road, Bedford-row.

COACH for SALE, the property of a Gentleman, painted green, lined black, Colling's patent axles, and hind stand; perfectly modern, and in excellent condition. Price moderate.—May be seen at 32, Upper Park-lane, Dorset-square, New-road.

THE NOBILITY and GENTRY are most respectfully made acquainted that the EXTENSIVE WARE-ROOMS of Messrs. MILES and EDWARDS will present, during the approaching season, the most effective Display of useful and elegant FURNITURE, suitable to every description of building, which has ever been exhibited at one Establishment in this metropolis.

Their ECONOMICAL SYSTEM of FURNISHING, so generally known and approved, will be continued by them, and in no instance will they permit any but their own manufactures to be sold. The singularly SPLENDID CHINTZES they are now introducing, they flatter themselves will meet with the approbation of the Public: at the same time they consider it necessary to say they are not responsible for any inferior imitations of their designs which are selling by other houses in London as the production of Miles and Edwards.—No. 134, Oxford-street, near Hanover-square.

CARPETS.—LAPWORTH and RILEY, Manufacturers to His Majesty and H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, have a most choice and splendid Assortment of the finest fabrics, in Royal Velvet, Edinburgh, and Saxony qualities, with every other description of British manufacture. ORIENTAL CARPETS.—Amongst their collection, will be some of the most rare and beautiful productions of every research character, and of unusual dimensions.

TOURNAY CARPETS.—Being the Agents for this celebrated manufacture, they can furnish to any design or dimensions.—Warehouse, 19 and 20, Old Bond-street.

THE ENTIRE STOCK in TRADE of Messrs. LEAF and Co., Wholesale Warehousemen, No. 8, Wadding-street, having been removed to LUDGATE HOUSE, will be submitted to the Nobility and Public, on MONDAY next, the 18th inst., and following days.—THE STOCK comprises Silks, Shawls, Ribbons, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Printed Muslins, Challs and other Fancy Dresses, Hosiery, &c., to which is added Sheetings, Irish Linens, Damask, Table Linens, Dinings, Quilts, and Counterpanes. The Silk Department contains all the new Shades, in Plaided, Figured, and Brocaded, as well as Plain Silks and Satins. The Shawl Department includes some beautiful and perfectly unique designs, direct from the Indian, French, Edinburgh, and Chinese markets, and which have never yet been exhibited to the Retail Trade.

The Ribbons, printed Muslins, and Fancy Dresses are full of novelty and in endless variety. In fact, the entire Stock, amounting in all to about One Hundred thousand Pounds value, is the greatest and most costly ever offered under such circumstances. Messrs. HITCHCOCK and ROGERS respectfully suggest to those Ladies who purchase largely, the desirability of coming at an early hour of the day, as the sacrifice will be tremendous.—Ludgate House, top of Ludgate-hill, corner of St. Paul's.

PAVEMENT HOUSE, 5, Finsbury Pavement, and 3, Moorfields.—The great encouragement which R. JONES and Co. experience having induced them to make several very extensive purchases during the past week, they have to announce for Sale to-morrow upwards of 6,000 Town-printed BROWN and BLUE Linens, in the most splendid designs; several hundred pieces of Plain and Brocaded SILKS and SATINS; Filled and Tubet Shawls, Irish Linens, Sheetings, Lawns, Diapers, Table Linens, Ribbons, &c., with 400 pieces of Black Bombazines at 15s. 6d. per yard, well worth 2s.—N. B. Country Orders punctually attended to.

TWO LADIES.—MURRAY and BROWN deem it necessary to give publicity to the following extensive purchases, which they intend offering on Monday, and following days; 900 pieces of rich Figured and Plain Silks, in all the new and favourite colours, at 2s. per yard; 700 beautiful patterns in Chintz, Muslins, and Cambrics, at 5s. 9d. and 7s. 9d. the Dress; several boxes of rich superior workings, to which is added Sheetings, Irish Linens, splendid Cachemere, French, and India Silks, at 13s. 9d. each; Ladies' Silk find a beautiful choice of French Blacks, Gauze Ribbons, Lace, Gloves, Silk Hosiery, &c., at very astonishing prices.—Murray and Brown's, London Silk Establishment and Family Linen Warehouse, 137, Oxford-street.

SYMMETRICAL PERFECTION.—MRS. N. GEARY, Court Stay-maker, 61, St. James's-street, has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry, that she has returned from the Continent, and has now (in addition to her celebrated newly-invented bonnet "Corset de Toilette") a STAY of the most novel and elegant shape ever manufactured, being a combination of all the best principles collected from the most eminent stay-makers in Paris, Germany, Brussels, &c., totally exterminating all that deadly pressure which has prevailed in all other stays for the last 300 years, at the same time producing a figure of such symmetrical perfection, that attempted in any other stay, would nearly amount to suffocation.—To be had only of the inventor, 61, St. James's-street, at two guineas, ready money.

J. CORROTTI, ARTIST in ALABASTER, &c., No. 100, Dean-street, Soho (a few doors from Oxford-street), respectfully acquaints the Nobility and Gentry that he has removed from 55, Museum-street, to more commodious Premises, in Dean-street, Soho, where he hopes, by attention to their commands, and superior workmanship, to obtain a continuance of that Patronage which has been so liberally bestowed on him for so many years, and begs to inform them he imports Groups, Figures, Vases, &c. executed by the first artists in Florence; a beautiful assortment on show. Glass Shades provided. Wax Fruit, Rice Paper Work, and Fancy Articles executed in a superior style, and Lessons given.—Country Dealers, Shops, and Bazaars supplied.—N. B. Old work cleaned and repaired equal to new.

A. LE, STOUT, CIDER, &c.—W. G. FIELD and Co. beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their genuine BURTON, EDINBURGH, and BRESTONPANS ALES, Pale Ale as prepared for India, Dorchester Beer, London and Dublin Brown Stout, and Cider and Perry, are in fine order for use, and, as well as their FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS, of every superior class.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

BEST BEAVER HATS, TWENTY-ONE SHILLINGS.—HATS of the most approved qualities, superior colours elegant shapes, which never spot with rain, of unequalled fineness and durability, wholesale and retail. Manufacturers and Patentees, ROBERT FRANKS and Co., London, 7 1/2, Redcross-street, City.

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 17.

THE KING held a Levee at St. James's on Wednesday, and Her MAJESTY a Drawing-Room on Thursday, which was most numerously attended.

His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE has arrived in London.

A most extraordinary circumstance has occurred, upon which, with our avowed feelings towards Lord MELBOURNE, we wish at present to say as little as is consistent with our duty towards our readers. The Marquess WELLESLEY has resigned the LORD CHAMBERLAINSHIP; and, as everybody has heard, and believes, has assigned as a reason for doing so, the undisguised influence of Mr. O'CONNELL in, or we might perhaps rather say, over, the present Administration.

In answer to a question from Lord LONDONDERRY in the House of Lords on Friday, Lord MELBOURNE admitted the resignation, but denied the reason said to have been given by the Noble Marquess. This denial is a most curious fact; because we happen to know that Lord WELLESLEY gave the same reason for his resignation as it is said he gave his MAJESTY, to more than one person of the very highest consideration at the Drawing-room on Thursday; nay, we believe we may venture to say, that the Marchioness WELLESLEY had frequently spoken on the subject, in general society, on that day, and the day before.

The Morning Chronicle talks of the "lie being disposed of," but if we are rightly informed, Lord WELLESLEY has recorded the reasons for his resignation in writing. If it should be so, it will prove to Lord MELBOURNE that he should be more cautious in risking a reputation, which has in the O'CONNELL case been a little damaged from farther injury.

We firmly believe in the original statement of Lord WELLESLEY's reasons for throwing up his office. Any man who sees the tyrannical obstinacy with which Mr. O'CONNELL remains seated on the Treasury Bench, will be quite sure—cordially as Mr. SPRING RICE hates him—that neither Mr. SPRING RICE nor Lord MELBOURNE himself, dare warn him off that "manor." He is their master, and if anything still farther were wanting to decide that point, where is it to be found more strikingly than in the fact, that when Lord MULGRAVE on Monday made his first appearance in Dublin in the character of LORD LIEUTENANT—He—his Excellency, the KING's representative, was preceded in his procession to the castle by a green banner, upon which was inscribed, in bright letters, "DAN'S LIBERTY."

In the personal praise of Lord MULGRAVE we readily join with Lord MELBOURNE, and we are quite ready to join with anybody else in the personal praise of Lord MELBOURNE himself; but they are all in freedom—for the sake of office and of income (for the present, with a few exceptions, may justly be called a pauper Administration) they consent to be the creatures of a demagogue whom they have themselves denounced from the throne.

Their state is not gracious. In all directions popular feeling is against them. Inverness has by this time rejected their nominees, and the popular Colonel GEORGE ANSON has abandoned his attempt upon Staffordshire in despair. CURRY, "gentle God of soft persuasion," seems to have failed in his matter; and unless upon his projected tea and coffee, and almonds and raisin system, he can succeed in tipping his shafts with gold, is likely to remain as foreign to the House of Commons, as he is to the affairs of his office.

Lord BROUGHAM, it is understood, succeeds Lord WELLESLEY as Lord Chamberlain. We have not heard with any certainty who is to be Postmaster-General in his Lordship's room.

Mr. SPRING RICE, and Mr. ROBBUCK had a "turn up" in the House of Commons on Friday, in which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER showed symptoms of anger, but of gentlemanlike anger. It is impossible that these aristocratic Democrats can go on with the ambitious Destructives. Mr. ROBBUCK, some weeks since, expressed a very just opinion as to the evident absurdity of making personal quarrels out of Parliamentary discussions, and so everything went smoothly, in that House. Lord BROUGHAM, in the other House, is getting particularly fidgetty; he was up fourteen times on Monday, which is no trifle in the House of Lords, even for a rising star; and up to Friday the ascending power was still strong upon him. He tries all modes of attack upon the Ministry: anger—conciliation—friendship, and enmity; they are all alike unavailing. He is not considered safe, and certainly if what we hear of his abrupt visit to Windsor one day last week, when by the unaccountable remissness of the proper authorities he obtained admission to the presence of his illustrious "Correspondent by the general post," be true, the caution of his Lordship's late friends is eminently praiseworthy. We must of ourselves say, that his Lordship's exhibitions in the august assembly from which he has expressed so anxious a desire to dismember himself, are painful in the extreme, even to his sincerest friends.

We have heard two or three anecdotes with respect to the Devonshire election which is past, and that for Stroud which is to come, which we know to be true, and which really deserve a place in any paper in the world. The last we give first:—

Colonel FOX, the late Member for Stroud, left London for that loyal borough in company with Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the mail-coach, in which vehicle they travelled very comfortably for several miles, until they picked up a third passenger.

Lord JOHN, it seems, was enveloped in his cloak, and snugly deposited in one corner of the coach; Colonel FOX sitting on the opposite seat. The stranger, some time after his entrance, began a conversation with the gallant Colonel—politics soon formed the subject of discussion, and it turned out that the new-comer was a Conservative. He expressed his opinions in "round set terms," and, perhaps, might have bestowed some maledictions upon Lord JOHN RUSSELL himself. Such was the effect of the conversation, that Colonel FOX changed his place, and took his seat on the opposite side of the coach, next the illustrious sponsor of the Reform Bill, and then a parance began which, as Lord JOHN was desirous that his observations should be little heard, and his person little recognized, was carried on in soft whispers, inaudible to the stranger.

The Conservative watched this proceeding, and whenever a gleam of light fell into the mail, he endeavoured to ascertain what manner of person it was who was enshrouded in the corner. He listened; and the odds and ends of the

conversation which he heard made him more anxious to be better acquainted with the subjects under discussion—in fact he had made up his mind;—and when the mail stopped for supper, or whatever refreshment it might be, the well-meaning Conservative desired an interview with the landlady, and confided to her his conviction that the fine dandy Whig, who had cut his conservatism short, was actually engaged in carrying off an heiress of weak intellect, in order to marry her for her money.

We are told seriously, that the landlady "shuddered at the gross idea," and that Lord JOHN RUSSELL was obliged, not only to prove to "mine hostess's" satisfaction that he was not a young lady, but to declare whom he was, before the indignant matron would suffer him to proceed. In consequence of this contretemps, the Lord and the Colonel came back to town on the outside of the Cheltenham coach.

The next, perhaps, is better—but it is true, and equally true with the former:—

Lord JOHN had unsuccessfully canvassed a farmer in Devonshire. He had promised his vote to PARKER, and it was all of no use. Lord JOHN thought that his newly-achieved wife, who is a most fascinating person, might succeed where he had so particularly failed. Accordingly her Ladyship visited the farmer, and solicited his vote.

"It's all o' no use, my Lady," said the man—"I'm zure if anything would make me change, it wou'd be your Ladyship; but I can't—I can't in conscience."

"Why?" said her Ladyship.

"I ha' promised t'other," said the farmer, "and I can't break my promise."

"You shouldn't have spoken so decidedly," said my Lady.

"Aye," replied the farmer, "that's just it—if you had seen t'other chap first, you'd never have had Lord JOHN."

These are facts. In Bedfordshire, we hear that there have been riots—a workhouse has been burned down, and the people declare that the Whigs have set the first example of violating the right of property, by changing the Poor Laws, and that it is now their turn. We last week exhibited, as indeed the police reports have since done, the shameful excitements of the Destructives to some acts of desperate violence against Sir ROBERT PEEL. These excitements are laughed at by the Liberal Press. What would they think if we were to say upon this plea of an appropriation of property set up by the Bedfordshire paupers, "We hope they will not think of touching Woburn."

The domestic news of the week has received a wonderful stimulus by the elopement of the beautiful daughter of General Sir COLQUHOUN GRANT (during the gallant Officer's absence at Poole, for the representation of which place he is a candidate), with Mr. BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, son of the all-accomplished TOM SHERIDAN, and brother of Mrs. BLACKWOOD, Mrs. NORTON, and Lady SEYMOUR. They say that more than one or two accessories have been engaged in the scheme, which has been carried into effect with great dexterity. What the consequences may be—involving, as it is reported they do, one of the most important members of the Government—we do not pretend to guess.

It has been universally stated, is universally believed, and we believe, has not been contradicted, that Lord MURPETH, in one of his speeches to what Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE calls the "promiscuous multitude," before the hustings, during the late election in Yorkshire, stated that news had arrived from Devonshire, and that he rejoiced to say Lord JOHN RUSSELL was three hundred a-head of his opponent. We cannot imagine this could have happened; but, we must say, it would be highly satisfactory to the people of Ireland generally, and those of Dublin particularly, to hear that the history is fabulous, before his Lordship arrives in the Irish metropolis for a permanency.

As a proof of the influence which Doctor MALTBY, the extraordinarily-elected Bishop of CHERESTER, possesses in the way of liberality, in his own diocese, we have just merely to call the attention of the reader to these facts:—Mr. J. FULLAGAR, a Unitarian Minister, and personal friend of the Lord Bishop, has been elected President of the Court of Guardians in Chichester. Mr. DENDY, a Unitarian, has been elected Treasurer; and Mr. THOMAS CLARKE, a Unitarian, Churchwarden. To those who know the principles of the Right Reverend Prelate, these circumstances cannot fail to be particularly edifying.

The conclusion of the correspondence between Mr. O'CONNELL and Col. DAWSON DAMER, may be considered quite epigrammatic. It certainly is the point—the climax—the sting in the tail.

TO THE EDITOR.

Upper Grosvenor-street, Tuesday, May 12.

"Sir,—Mr. O'Connell having closed his correspondence with me, I beg you will be good enough to insert in answer to my letter requiring of him the envelope of the one which I put into the post on the 22d of April, and which he affirms to have borne the post-mark of the 27th, and to have been received by him on the 29th.

"As he is particular about dates, I take this method of informing him, that his letter dated the 8th of May was put into the post on the 10th, and that the cover which I had fortunately kept, bears the Dublin post-mark of that day.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. D. DAMER.

Merrion-square, May 8.

"Sir,—As you have been pleased to publish your last letter to me before I could possibly reply to it, I do, under all the existing circumstances, decline altogether (but without intending any personal offence) any further correspondence of any kind on the subject contained in any of your former letters. I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

D. O'CONNELL.

"To the Hon. D. Damer." Nothing can be more perfect than Mr. O'CONNELL'S way of getting rid of the affair, except the letter of Col. DAMER, which contains more in four lines than some letters do in as many pages.

We have to-day to announce the death of Mr. NASH, which took place on Wednesday at East Cowes Castle. He has for a long time been suffering from an acute disorder, under which he has at length sunk into the repose of death.

It has been the lot of Mr. NASH to endure in the latter part of his life much persecution. Certain political patriots, desirous of exhibiting their animosity towards the late KING, availed themselves of the opportunity of gratifying their malicious desire to injure his MAJESTY'S memory by attacking, as the spontaneous designs and acts of Mr. NASH, what were in fact merely fulfillments of Royal commands. From these, and other attempts to defame and injure him, Mr. NASH, however, successfully defended himself, without furthering the objects of his persecutors by justifying himself, at the expense of his kind and gracious Master; and although the completion of his last work, the Palace at Pimlico, was transferred to other hands, every allegation made against the stability and security

of that building, which was subjected to the severest and most extraordinary examinations by other architects, was found to be equally groundless with those made against his conduct in other cases.

With regard to Mr. NASH'S professional talents, tastes so widely vary, and so essentially differ, that it is hopeless to expect anything like unanimity of opinion upon that point; but we will venture to say, that no man that ever existed in this country, ever produced such vast and splendid improvements in that part of the metropolis which was submitted to his care, as Mr. NASH has done. Let the reader recollect the huddled mass of wretched streets and houses which, 20 years ago, covered the site of Regent-street, the Quadrant, and Waterloo-place; let the reader recollect the still more wretched courts and alleys, dens of infamy and haunts of thieves, which, maze-like, spread themselves from St. Martin's Church, to the neighbourhood of Covent-garden; let him now look upon the ranges of buildings and the handsome streets which occupy their places. Let him, if not satisfied with these proofs—not only of taste and judgment, but of indefatigable labour and mental exertion, in making and concluding the almost innumerable arrangements for these great and beneficial changes, involving as they did the interests of of hundreds of individuals—let the reader, we say, turn his eye to that magnificent adjunct of London, the Regent's Park, now one of the healthiest and gayest of the public walks and drives, a creation of the mind of Mr. NASH—look at the manner in which the interior of St. James's Park was, in a few months, converted from a swampy meadow into a luxurious garden, and then, let the reader ask himself whether the metropolis is or is not indebted to the taste and genius of the much-traded object of this notice?

The architectural taste of Mr. NASH has often been questioned as to the elevations of the buildings in Regent-street. The great design for the formation of this magnificent street originated with Mr. NASH; but the designs for the particular buildings were those of the various architects under whose special directions they were built, and with which Mr. NASH'S only concern was to ascertain that they were properly constructed.

Of Mr. NASH'S unbounded love and encouragement of art, his splendid gallery and its ornaments, are of themselves sufficient proofs; we believe, however, that a still more valuable evidence of those feelings is to be found in his munificent liberality towards artists, who, under various circumstances, needed patronage and support. In private life Mr. NASH was a warm and sincere friend; his mind, active and comprehensive as it was, was singularly natural and simple; his conception was quick and clear; his thoughts were original, and his conversation was both instructive and pre-eminently agreeable. He was, in fact, a most extraordinary man; and his loss to those who really knew and appreciated his merits, his worth, and his various estimable qualities, will be long and deeply felt.

WE understand that the Court of Directors of the East India Company have transmitted to the Board of Control, a remonstrance against the abrupt removal of Lord HEYTESBURY, couched in the strongest terms, to which no answer has been returned. It is said, indeed, that it has been "laid aside and locked up." We presume the subject will be noticed in the House of Commons to-morrow or Tuesday.

THE Right Honourable EDWARD ELLICE and the Mayor of Coventry have been engaged in a correspondence, in which, as is usually the case, the "patriot" gets considerably the worst of it. We regret that we have not space for its insertion complete—some part of it we cannot omit giving.

It appears that Mr. ELLICE, in alarm for his seat—an alarm which, perhaps, as much as anything else, has contributed to his formation of the self-denying resolution to abstain from office—went down to Coventry, and having, while haranguing the people from an Inn window, been interrupted by a portion of his auditors, who, perhaps, did not duly appreciate the professions of a gentleman, whose strenuous advocacy of free-trade principles has mainly contributed to their impoverishment and distress, exclaimed, that "he durst say that they were sent thither from the Mayor's parlour."

The Mayor, Mr. ELD, who was not present at this haranguing, but who is a gentleman of high honour and unblemished character, and "most respectably known in the City" over which he at present presides, having ascertained that Mr. ELLICE made use of these words, wrote to Mr. ELLICE, denying that he had any connexion with the persons who interrupted him, and pointing out the indelicacy of which he, as a Privy Councillor of the KING, had been guilty, in "casting wanton and unfounded aspersions upon the authorities at present constituted in that City by Royal charter."

To this letter Mr. ELLICE wrote a reply, in which, after explaining to Mr. ELD that because in the years 1819 and 1826, gin was supplied to an election mob in Coventry by an Alderman, "it was not unnatural to infer, that the interruption he met with in 1835, was caused by persons sent from the MAYOR'S parlour. Mr. ELLICE adds, "I am sorry, however, that I made the observation, since it was NOT JUSTIFIED, in this instance, by the fact." Mr. ELLICE then proceeds to exercise his talent of vituperation against the Corporation of the City which he has the great good fortune at present to represent; and justifies his attacks by a reference to the Report of the Commissioner of Municipal Inquiry.

To this letter Mr. ELD returned the following answer:—

Coventry, May 5, 1835.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Friday last, and to express my satisfaction at the readiness with which you admit your regret at having made an accusation against the Magistracy for this City, which was not justified by the fact. At the same time you must allow me to say, that those hasty interferences concerning their opponents, and that bullying tone towards them, in which candidates may perhaps be sometimes permitted to indulge themselves, are wholly unwelcome any one appearing before the community of which he is the Representative. Visiting this City as you did on the recent occasion, after a contest which in your absence here, I repeat, that it was not consistent with the station in which you appeared, with the duty of a Privy Councillor, with the calm dignity of a Statesman, or with any regard to the social and civic relations of all your constituents, to revive the angry passions of former political contests, by unjustly directing (and that upon mere suspicion) the vehemence of your invectives against the legally constituted authorities.

However individually I might desire to avoid any further correspondence on subjects so liable to be distorted by the prejudices of party, I cannot, in justice to the Body over which I at present preside, omit to notice certain parts of your communication in which you call upon me to relate those charges against the present members of the Corporation which you state to be corroborated by the Municipal Report.

Although that Report is the production of a person whose previous appearance here as a partisan agent, if impartiality had been regarded, you to have prevented his being sent to Coventry as a Commissioner; yet his Report not only does not corroborate the charges you have relate-

ness, but is directly at variance with them on the points affecting the present members of the Corporation. You state that the improvement in the conduct of the Corporation is "partial, very limited, and such as will not induce their fellow-citizens to place the least confidence in them." The Commissioner asserts that it is "marked, decided, and has revived public confidence to a considerable extent." You assert that this improvement did not commence till after the visit of the Commissioners in 1833. He dates its commencement long before that event. You say, that "if in some respects the characters are changed, the Body, in the whole, has undergone little purification." He reports, "that persons in every respect better qualified have been introduced, that the charities are more impartially administered, and justice more satisfactorily administered." A considerable portion of the expenditure of the Corporate funds from 1831 to 1834, upon which you animadvert, was incurred for the discharge of debts previously contracted; the conclusion, therefore, to which you have arrived about it was founded upon an erroneous assumption. With respect to your last quotation from the Report of the Municipal Commissioners, as to the accounts previous to 1831, "which either were not kept at all, or cannot now be forthcoming," if I had had the slightest concern in them (which I had not), their publication should, if possible, be contemporaneous with that of a detailed statement of the application of the large sums of money said to have been remitted to Colchester by a Secretary of the Treasury, and to Devonshire by a Right Hon. Member for Coventry.

The Report of the Commissioners of Charities to which you also refer, is not at present before the public, except through the extracts which the Municipal Commissioners have given. When the whole of it is published, I am confident it will bear testimony to the zeal with which abuses have been corrected by the present Corporators, and to the endeavours which have been made for some years past to rectify those abuses which originated when the Corporation was exclusively *Whiggish*, and when that Body was opposed by the Blues (then truly so called) entirely on the grounds of its hostility to the Establishment Church and the Monarchical principle.

As regards the other observations made by you, I have to remark that you are incorrect in saying "most of the men who belonged to the Corporation in 1826 still remain." Your unfortunate absence from Coventry, except at periods of popular excitement, prevents you from being aware of the changes which mortality and other circumstances effect amongst your constituents, or you would have known that only about a third of the present body were members of it in 1826, and that of the seven persons who compose that portion three are now decided partisans of your own. Of the ten Magistrates of that period, seven are now beyond the reach of human resentment, and of those to whom you more particularly allude, two have long ago been in their graves, and the survivor has signalled his repentance, but not obtained your forgiveness, by his entire devotion to your service. It is, however, needless to discuss charges against individuals, whether living or deceased, which have already been investigated and decided by a competent tribunal.

With respect to the reports which have been made to you of the conduct of the Corporation at the last election, it cannot be necessary for me to reply to a charge which accuses them only of "prudence and activity." I had never before heard of any attempt to impute blame to them on that occasion, or of any dissent from the general approbation expressed to me both of the arrangements for the preservation of the public peace, and of the quiet, order, and good temper with which the contest was conducted.

Whatever changes may be on the eve of taking place in Municipal administrations, I trust they will not be founded on the denunciation and degradation of any persons who have faithfully discharged the duties confided to them, and whose only offence may be that of having openly expressed their contempt for men who screen their party interests and personal revenge under the pretence of attacking a system, and not individuals. I hope the wisdom of Parliament will prevent such changes from being so contrived as to contribute to the strength of the party by whom they are proposed, or carried into effect in such a manner as to weaken the just prerogatives of the ancient Monarchy of this country.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
GEO. ELD.

Our readers, who know what Whiggery is, will easily anticipate the contents of Mr. ELLICE's answer. The Right Honourable Gentleman begs to be excused from farther pursuing the controversy. A more complete exposure—not only of injudiciousness, want of temper and tact, but of the common information absolutely necessary to the discussion of a subject, with which Mr. ELLICE ought to have been perfectly conversant—never was made. To Mr. ELD, not only the Corporation of Coventry, but every man who has a vote for the City, is under high obligations, for the clear, able, and spirited manner in which he has put before them the ignorance of one of their representatives of everything connected with them, and the total carelessness of their interests which that ignorance necessarily betrays.

We have seen in progress a new H.B., which, we believe, is to be published to-morrow. The subject is the Coronation Procession of HENRY V., in the character of which Monarch, EARL MULGRAVE looks haughtily and virtuously graceful; among the most prominent of the by-standers is the Most Noble the Marquess WELLESLEY as *Falstaff*! who is addressing his friend COCKERELL in those pithy words—"Master *Shallow*, I owe you a thousand pounds!"

LORD DENMAN, who certainly deserves every mark of honour, and increase of profit which his Majesty King WILLIAM THE FOURTH may be persuaded to bestow upon him, has been made Speaker of the House of Lords, with a salary of four thousand pounds per annum. His Lordship is, of course, obliged to leave the Court of King's Bench in time to take his seat on the Woolsack, and as on Tuesday last the Court did not rise until seven o'clock, the suitors were deprived of the services of the Lord Chief Justice for about three hours.

Then, the Seal is in Commission, and three Judges are employed to do the duty of one, and are paid for doing it, in addition to their own salaries as Judges, contrary, as we believe, to a pledge given to the contrary; thus, although they cannot sit in two places at once, and therefore only do the same quantity of duty—as to time—that they did before, they get double pay. Then, in the case of appeals, when there is an appeal against a decision of the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls and Judge BOSANQUET sit and hear it; and then, when there comes an appeal against a decision of the Master of the Rolls, up he gets and out he goes, and in comes Sir LAURENCE SHADWELL to hear that—the Common Law Judge hearing all, while his seat in his own Court remains vacant.

Upon the separation of the judicial and political characters of the LORD CHANCELLOR much is to be said, and much has been said, on both sides. One thing certainly appears somewhat anomalous—the Common Law Judges are most constitutionally rendered immovable from their offices, even by the Crown itself, in order that they may be placed beyond the power of any influence "from without"—yet these Judges are assisted and controlled in their decisions by Juries, and by the opinions of their colleagues; while the CHANCELLOR, the only functionary in the kingdom upon whose sole personal decree the fates and fortunes of the people depend, is, by his political relation with the Government, exposed to the operation of an influence which, if it never do prevail in the formation of a decision, still evidently exists: and is the only removable Judge in the country: the causes which come before him being proverbially and notoriously the longest and most durable of any which are originated in our Courts.

Whatever the minor ills and inconveniences may be, which are likely to arise from the division of the duties of the high and important office, that of changing the Judge in the pro-

gress of a Chancery suit seems calculated to outweigh them; and if that be not sufficient to induce a serious attention to the subject, the fact, that the political character of the CHANCELLOR's office, at this moment deprives the country of the services of one of two of the greatest equity lawyers that ever lived—LORD LYNDBURST and SIR EDWARD SUGDEN—must, we should think, be convincing.

Mr. HUME looks at the thing with a more scrutinizing eye as to the money part of the affair. In consequence of the changes of Government, we have now no less than five Lord Chancellors receiving their retiring pensions—LORD ELDON, LORD MANNERS, LORD LYNDBURST, SIR EDWARD SUGDEN, and LORD BROUGHAM.

The opinion we have here offered is in accordance with that of LORD BROUGHAM (after having increased and secured the retiring pension for himself), and of Mr. WHITTLE HARVEY, and several other great law authorities; and we suspect, for that very reason, there must be some much more serious practical objection to the separation than we are aware of. If there be not, then it is perfectly clear that the CHANCELLOR being divested of his political character, and the office being rendered permanent, one of the retiring pensions might be immediately saved, and the country gratified with a competent Equity Judge, by the appointment of either of the two distinguished persons whose names we have already mentioned. We have, nevertheless, heard that SIR CHARLES PEPPYS is to be Chancellor.

THE insubordination of the Court of Common Council still continues, although the LORD MAYOR most judiciously called a meeting of the Court of Aldermen, with the Law Officers of the City, in order to take their advice upon the course his Lordship had felt it due to himself and the dignity of the office he fills, to pursue. By this Council his Lordship's conduct was approved, and sanctioned by the professional opinions of the Law Officers. Still the Common Council contend for the right of introducing whatever subjects they choose into the Court. On Thursday a meeting of the members of the Common Council was held, when a resolution was passed by the persons present, to prepare a case for consideration, in order to bring the matter to an issue. If the LORD MAYOR succeeds in bringing back the Court of Common Council to its legitimate duty of transacting the business of the City of London, instead of wasting its time in absurd debates and silly discussions upon matters of which it knows nothing, and which in no degree concern them, he will render a greater service to the citizens than any of his predecessors have done for many years. If he fail, it will not be for want of firmness, high-spirit, and good feeling.

THE following letters are extremely worth attending to: the statements they contain will, we think, enlighten the yet mystified portion of the people. We cannot believe that the Duke of NORFOLK himself actively participated in the proceedings described, but it certainly behoves his Grace to be somewhat cautious as to whom he delegates his power and authority:—

ARUNDEL ADDRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.
Sir.—An Address to the King, calling on his Majesty to refuse his sanction to the principle of Lord John Russell's Resolution, has just been got up in this town. The following facts, connected with its history, will enable the public to estimate its real value. It describes itself as the Address of "the Inhabitants;" but emanates, in reality, from the Corporation; and though it makes the Church the stalking horse of its declarations, may be regarded in fact as an expiring effort to uphold the abuses of the municipal system, and avert those effectual and searching reforms to which a liberal Administration must be irrevocably pledged. It was first announced to the inhabitants by the bellman of the town; and it first appeared in the appropriate custody of the parish constable at the public corn-store. Here during the course of Thursday last, it was signed, with one honourable exception, by all the members of the Corporation, including one (the churchwarden of Polling) who has no habitation either in the town or parish; by the vicar, the churchwardens, the sexton, and the parish headles; by the curate of a neighbouring parish and his three sons, who had just arrived from school for the holidays; by Master Holmes, Master Hopkins, and Master Wardroper, boys of fifteen or sixteen, and sons of members of the Corporation; and by some thirty or forty other individuals, who were too sensible of the honour of presenting their names, even though inscribed by an *officious deputy*, before his Majesty, to suffer the opportunity to escape. Among the latter, however, there were some more honest than ambitious, who had affixed their signatures to the document under a false idea of its object. They had been led to believe that it was a petition for the repeal of the Poor Law Bill; and with this impression, and without reading it, had not hesitated to give it the sanction of their names. But in the course of the day they were luckily undeceived, and, hastening to the corn-store, four of them immediately erased their signatures, and left the blotted instrument to testify to the deception that had been practised on them. This, of course, alarmed the managers of the affair. To increase their dismay a counter-address appeared in the afternoon, and took its station on the same table as the other. It was now evident that the fate of the first address was sealed. After languishing a few more hours in the private custody of Mr. Henry Davis, ex-Mayor, and by that gentleman and Mr. Henry Lear, a creature of certain members of the Corporation, was, during the course of Saturday, carried from house to house for the purpose of obtaining the signatures of the inhabitants. Of the number of names thus procured (though it must have been trifling), the secrecy of the proceeding prevents my forming an exact notion; but of the means employed to extort signatures I can speak with confidence; and, as a specimen, I subjoin the following fact, which can be proved by the testimony of one of the parties concerned.

It was, I believe, on Saturday, that Mr. H. Lear called with the Address on a poor man named William Gale. Gale objected to lend his signature, and Mr. Lear immediately inquired whether the house in which he (Gale) was living did not belong to Mr. William Holmes? The answer was in the affirmative; and Lear then proceeded to inform Gale that Mr. W. Holmes and the other members of the Corporation had signed the Address; that his refusal to attach his name would be highly offensive to his landlord; and that it would expose him to the danger of being turned out of his house. It was in vain that Gale pleaded that he owed no rent; Mr. Lear was importunate and positive, and Gale was, at length, unwillingly induced to sign his name.

I offer no comment, Mr. Editor, on these facts. If such be the advocates and supporters of Sir Robert Peel, I can only say, "God help the mark!" I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Arun del, April 22, 1835.

REFORMER.

P.S. It is hardly necessary for me to add that the counter or Liberal Address was quickly signed by the majority of the gentry and tradesmen, and also by many of the artisans of the borough.

This letter is circumstantial enough, and although signed Reformer, which would of itself be enough to invalidate the facts it contains, is authenticated by the name of the writer, Mr. WILLIAM DUKE, law-steward to the Duke of NORFOLK, and son-in-law of the steward of his Grace. That which follows is a plain statement from Mr. WILLIAM HOLMES, a most respectable inhabitant of Arundel, and merely requires a reading:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

Arun del, May 7, 1835.
Sir.—Your paper of the 27th ultimo has this morning been put into my hands, with a letter from your office, stating that the letter signed "Reformer" therein was forwarded to you by Mr. Wm. Duke, of this place. That gentleman is the law steward here of his Grace the

Duke of Norfolk, and son-in-law to the head steward, Mr. Watkins. The letter states that I had a tenant named Wm. Gale, and that he had been induced to attach his name to an address to his Majesty unwillingly. Now, Sir, I have no tenant of that name, nor does any such name, or the name of Gale, at all appear in the Address; and as to any one having unwillingly attached his name to it, there is, I believe, not the slightest foundation for such an assertion. There are various other mis-statements in the letter, and the postscript states that the counter or Liberal Address was quickly signed by the majority of the gentry and tradesmen. Now, Sir, mark the liberality attending these Addresses, and the truth of this postscript.

The first Address (of which I send you underneath a copy) was openly proclaimed to be lying for signatures in the public Corn Market. Whilst there, it was at first rapidly and readily signed by many persons unsolicited (none so young as fifteen or sixteen years, as alleged in the letter); and some of Lord Surrey's troopers or gentlemen yeomen put their names to it. As soon as this was heard of by the Liberals, the Liberal Address above alluded to was procured. At the head of three of the columns of it stands the Duke's priest, his steward, and steward's son; and thus fortified, Mr. William Duke, his Grace's solicitor, night and day seeks for signatures throughout the place; and so late as between nine and ten o'clock was at the beer-house for that purpose. After many days' exertions, about 107 names were procured, out of a population of near 2,900 persons, to this Liberal Address, which has been presented to his Majesty. If these Liberals had done no more, or "Reformer" had not so much perverted the facts attending these Addresses, you would not have been troubled herein by me; but, Sir, so it is, that those of Lord Surrey's troop (a paid serjeant amongst them), who had, unsolicited, signed the loyal Address, were told "that his Lordship was a Catholic, and would not like their signatures being to the Address," and induced to erase their names, and so "blotted the instrument," as to render it unfit for presentation to his Majesty. "Reformer" is one of these troopers or yeomen, but he did not put his name to the loyal Address, though near 100 persons of the first respectability in the place did so, unsolicited.

"I offer no further comment, Mr. Editor, on these facts?" but if the loyal Protestant paid soldier is to be made to erase his name from a loyal Address, to which he voluntarily placed it, because his commander is a Catholic, God help us!

As you have been pleased to insert Mr. Duke's letter to you, I trust you will do me and the public the justice of inserting this.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
Wm. HOLMES.

A MOST splendid dinner was given on Monday by the most influential merchants, bankers, &c., of the City of London, to Sir ROBERT PEEL, at Merchant Tailor's Hall. We have no room for a detail of the splendour with which the banquet was arrayed, nor the enthusiasm with which the illustrious Statesman was received; we are obliged to confine ourselves to the speech which Sir ROBERT made after his health was drank, to which we call the earnest attention of our readers.

Sir ROBERT PEEL rose and addressed the meeting:—

"Gentlemen, with the deep feelings of pride and satisfaction by which I must necessarily be animated, there does mix, as you may well believe, one painful feeling that springs from the consciousness that any language of mine must be totally inadequate to express the intensity of my sensations in addressing you upon the present occasion. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I well know that these are the trite and ordinary excuses made by all speakers upon occasions like the present, but if you will only place yourselves in my situation, if you will only recollect that I was alone, as it were, in this company, that I remained seated while all the rest were standing, that I remained silent while all the rest of you were enthusiastically vociferating your generous approbation, that I was conscious that all your kindly attention, and consideration, and deep feeling, were concentrated upon myself, if you will recollect that I am a public man, that I am a man of the people, that I derive, I will not say my chief, my only strength from public applause and public confidence, that I am moreover a man who looks for no reward for public services excepting only public approbation—(Loud cheers)—who aspires to no dignity except in all honesty and purity the good opinion of his fellow-subjects—the sound good opinion I mean, as distinguished from the paltry and fleeting popularity which may be gained at the moment, even by the weakest and most contemptible, in pandering or succumbing to faction—(Loud cheers)—bribe in more meekly and gently attempting at once to flatter and disarm the people's prejudices; (Loud cheers.)—I say, then, that if you will take all these considerations and circumstances into your attention, you may be well able to believe, that although the excuse I have offered you for my deficiency in power adequately to respond to your great kindness may be trite, though it may be the ordinary phraseology of speakers in complimentary assemblages; yet upon this peculiar occasion it is perfectly consistent with truth, that I will do justice to my feelings, in pouring forth to you my heartfelt thanks for the honour which you have conferred upon me. (Loud and long cheering.)

"But let me not be suspected of idle egotism. Let it not be thought that I have been so misled by the suggestions of personal vanity as to attribute to myself, or any deserts of mine, the origin of this meeting, or the feelings which you have this evening expressed. I agree with our worthy chairman in thinking that the address which I received from so large a body of the merchants, bankers, and traders of this city, was a sufficient compliment and reward for any services and exertions of mine. It asserted the principle by which I was animated: it bore witness to the true reward of public services—the approbation of my fellow-citizens. (Loud cheers.) I wanted no other demonstration of public feeling—(hear)—and if I had regarded this meeting as merely a demonstration of personal compliment, I should have almost discouraged it, as being, after the address, a superfluous token of public esteem. (Cheers.) No, Sir, the object of this meeting is a demonstration of public feeling in the metropolis. (Loud cheers.) I do think that public interests may be promoted by it. (Cheers.) I do think that the impulse which has been given from this centre of the commercial world—(cheers)—the vital impulse must thrill to every extremity of the British empire. (Cheers.) I repeat, Sir, that the throes of this mighty heart must send the wholesome life-blood of sound doctrine and good principle to every remote member of the body corporate of the United Kingdom. (Continued cheering.) Gentlemen, I understand that by assembling here to-day you mean to mark your attachment to the ancient institutions of the country, and your firm resolution to maintain those principles, which are interwoven with the safety of those institutions, and the security and prosperity of this empire. (Cheers.) It was incumbent upon you to come forth in this manner, because you do not happen to have any public recognized organ through whom your sentiments could be expressed. (Loud cheers.) When I look round this great meeting, abounding as it does in wealth—abounding in intelligence—abounding in respectability—and reflect that there is not one single member out of the 18 allotted for the metropolitan districts to represent your opinions, I am not surprised that you should resolve to speak for yourselves. Whatever be the numbers here assembled, they might have been almost indefinitely swelled by fresh accessions. The hall has been taxed to the utmost extent of its accommodation, and if there were room for ten times a greater number of gentlemen within these walls we should have had them present. (Great cheering.) And yet you and your friends had not the good fortune to secure, out of the whole 18, a single representative by whom your opinion

could be spoken, through whom your just and legitimate influence could be exercised in the public councils. (Loud cheers.) In order, therefore, that there should be no misconception of your silence, you feel it necessary to speak through other organs than those which the new representative system has provided for you (cheers); and in concurrence with this feeling it is that I come forward to lend my humble countenance to this meeting. (Great cheering.)

"And, gentlemen, it is because this is a public occasion, and because we are met to promote a public object, that you will expect from me some further observations, and some allusions to the state of public affairs. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, what I shall say will be spoken by me as one of yourselves, not as one anxious for triumph as a party man—still less as a candidate for office. (Loud and continued cheers.) I shall speak to you as a British subject in a private capacity, feeling a tenfold greater interest in the cause of good government than in any emoluments or advantages he could possibly derive from office—(great cheering)—a man who has a tenfold greater desire, on public grounds, for the maintenance of the principles he professes and conscientiously believes to be essential to the welfare of the country, than for any benefits, if benefits they can be called, which he could derive from the acquisition of office. (Enthusiastic cheering.) I believe, indeed, that there is no greater mistake than that people, situated as I happen to be, are so very anxious for office. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Some fancy that the wholesome rest of every politician is broken by his feverish longing for office. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) If I were to speak from my own experience, I should tell a different tale. (Hear.) There is to me, and to many others, nothing in office, so far as mere personal feelings or interests are concerned, to compensate for its labours and its annoyances, and its deep anxieties, its interruption of domestic repose and happiness. (Cheers.) Away, then, Sir, with the ridiculous assertion that men who are really qualified for the first trusts of the State, would consent to procure them by any dishonest sacrifice of opinion, to any compromise of character. (Loud continued cheering.) We hear constantly the professions of great alarm about Court intrigue and Court favouritism, and base coalitions of public men for the promotion of their private ends. The country quite mistakes the real danger in this respect: the danger is, not that public men, fit for public trusts, and worthy of public confidence, will seek office by unworthy means, but that they will seek excuses for declining it—will refuse to bear the heavy sacrifices of time, and labour, and repose, which it imposes. (Loud continued cheering.) That office holds out great advantages to the ambitious minds of some, I will not deny; but are there not out of office, equal, if not greater, means of distinction in public life? (Cheers.) For myself, in taking office, in submitting to its drudgery, I was urged by nothing but a sense of public duty, and by the desire not to shrink from that obligation which every British subject incurs when called upon to serve his King to the utmost of his ability and power. (Cheers.) I hope that his Majesty has not a more devoted servant than I; but this I can say with truth, that when I entered the King's service I entered it with the consciousness that I neither sought nor desired any favour, any honour, any reward which the King has it in his power to bestow. Office is no doubt a legitimate object of ambition. I think it anything but a reflection on a public man to seek it, when he can hold it consistently with his public principles, and when the holding of it will advance those principles; but speaking for myself, I repeat that I do not covet it, and that nothing has reconciled me to it but the imperative sense of public duty. The chief consolation I have had in holding it, the chief reward I retain on relinquishing it, is the proud reflection that I have had the good fortune of being connected in civil life with that illustrious man, whose fame exceeds that of any other conqueror—(cheers)—a man from whom I never have been one moment estranged by any difference on political subjects, and with whom my connection never has been embittered by the slightest infusion of paltry jealousy. (Loud cheers.) I am gratified by the thought, connected as I have been with him in the civil services of the Crown, that I shall have my name transmitted with his to after ages. This is the chief pride, the dearest gratification of my heart. (Enthusiastic cheers.)

"But I feel that I have been straying from the subject immediately before us—the present state of public affairs. Allow me to speak to you not as a party man, but as one of yourselves, and to submit to you plain opinions in plain language. (Cheers.) I prefer this, and I am sure so will you, to that elaborate concatenation of phrases which is sometimes called eloquence, in which you have the smallest possible quantity of common sense enveloped in the greatest multitude of equivocal words. (Cheers and laughter.) I say to you, then, that there is danger to the institutions of this country,—(great cheering.)—danger to the mixed and happily balanced form of government under which we have lived and prospered. (Continued cheering.) But it is in your power, and in the power of those who think with you and fill situations in the country corresponding to yours, to avert the danger. (Continued cheering.) It is in your power, by unremitting activity and by the exercise of those functions which the constitution has left to you, to mitigate, if not altogether to remove, the evil. (Loud cheers.) My fixed opinion is, that the danger can be only met by your gaining for your principles an effectual influence in the popular branch of the legislature. (Hear, hear.) We shall only aggravate the evil if we attempt to deceive ourselves as to the nature of the instruments we can employ. Let us not indulge in useless lamentations. Let us waste no time in regretting that which is beyond our remedy. (Cheers.) This is quite idle. The first step towards safety is a knowledge of the real source of our strength, a just confidence in it, and a firm resolution to exert it. If we cease to take a desponding view of public affairs, all will be yet well. Though you may not be able to exercise that full share of influence to which you are legitimately entitled, yet hesitate not to strain every nerve to acquire all that can be acquired. (Cheers.) Act like Englishmen, and if you will do so, I am confident, from the national spirit and indomitable resolution, that the country will be rescued from the dangers with which it is at present threatened. (Cheers.) I warn you that you must not place a firm reliance either upon the prerogative of the Crown, or on the influence or authority of the House of Lords, or on the combined effect of them. The prerogative of the Crown, the authority of the Lords, are constitutionally potent in occasionally controlling the acts or encroachments of the House of Commons, but you must not now-a-days depend upon them as bulwarks which are impassable, and which can be committed without apprehension to the storm and struggle of passion and ambition and the love of change. The government of the country, allow me to tell you, must be mainly conducted with the good-will and through the immediate agency of the House of Commons; I again say, the royal prerogative, the authority of the House of Lords, are most useful, nay, necessary, in our mixed and balanced constitution. But you must not strain those powers. You would not consider that to be worthy of the name of government, which is nothing but a series of jealousies and hostile collisions between two branches of the legislature. You wish to see all branches of the legislature maintaining each its independent authority, but moving, through mutual

confidence, in harmonious concert towards the great end of civil society and civil government—the public good. (Loud cheers.) I ask you, then, not to underrate, not to misunderstand, the power and authority of the House of Commons, not to trust to the controlling checks which may theoretically exist upon that power and authority; but to secure, through the legitimate exercise of constitutional privileges, that degree of influence for your principles in the House of Commons, which will be ten times more powerful for the establishment of what is good, and the resistance of what is evil, than any extrinsic control of the Crown or the House of Lords. On taking office I avowed my determination to abide by the Reform Bill. I trust I have redeemed that pledge. (Loud cheers.) On this broad constitutional principle my friends and I acted. We acted in the spirit of the Reform Bill, not niggardly, not merely content with a cold assent and submission to its details, but with an honest and generous deference to its spirit and to the authority which it established. When we found, after a patient and sufficient trial, that we had not the confidence of the House of Commons, although the array opposed to us was miscellaneous in the extreme, although the majority was small, we felt it our duty to resign. (Cheers.) However strongly we might have opposed the establishment of the new, the elective system, we now adhered to our pledge. (Loud cheers.) We did not entertain the vain notion of governing the country against a majority of the re-formed House of Commons. (Cheers.) We refused, indeed, to be obedient instruments in the hands of that majority. We thought it safer for the country to refuse to be so, and therefore, unable to enforce our own principles, we retired from office. Allow me then to recommend you also to follow this example, to refrain from flattering yourselves with vague and distant hopes of altering the present system—let us not seem, even in thought, to threaten those who have acquired new rights with the forfeiture of that acquisition. (Cheers.) Let us stand by the constitution as it exists at present. (Cheers.) Let us never hint at alteration, or by our conduct raise a secret doubt, even in the minds of the most suspicious. I venture to prophesy to you that the proposition for change will not come from you. If it comes, it will come from those who clamoured most loudly for the Reform Bill, who demanded the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill. (Great and continued cheering.) Aye, it will come from them, and the moment, perhaps, is not far distant—the moment that they have ascertained the Bill is not likely to answer the purposes they had in view—the moment they see it is not potent to exclude the influence of what we call Conservative principles. (Continued cheering.) Let us then declare our readiness to accept in good faith, as a constitutional settlement, the provisions of the Reform Bill, and let us by that declaration fortify ourselves in the resistance to new agitations of the public mind on questions of government, to new innovations on what was called by yesterday by its friends, the second charter of our liberties. And while you determine to respect the Reform Bill, prove practically your respect for it by exercising every privilege which it leaves untouched, or which it for the first time confers. There must be no laziness—no apathy—and, above all, no despondency. (Cheers.) Let each man consider the franchise he possesses not as a personal privilege, but as a public trust, which it is his duty to fulfil. (Great cheering.)

But I have said enough upon this subject; I do not despair that if we continue to exert ourselves, if we here set an example to the empire, it will, in all its parts, be before long animated by the constitutional and truly English feelings which are here displayed. (Loud cheers.) How, it will be asked, are you to regain your influence in the House of Commons? Not, let me tell you, as your enemies would impute to you, by bribery and corruption and unworthy means, but by going forth with a frank exposition of your principles—(cheers)—and by showing that there is nothing selfish in your support of the institutions under which you live, and of your defence of the rights which you inherited. Let us disclaim all interest in the maintenance of any abuse—(cheers)—let us declare that we are willing to redress any real grievance—(cheers)—and to concur in the application of the best remedy which can possibly be devised for that purpose. (Loud cheers.) We hold that no public office ought to be maintained for the mere purpose of patronage—(cheers)—that public appointments can only be vindicated on the ground of their being necessary to the public service. (Cheers.) We want no sinecures. (Loud cheers.) We want no greater amount of salary for the reward of public officers than that which may be sufficient for securing integrity and competence in the discharge of important official duties. (Cheers.) Above all, we deny that we are separated by any fancied line of interest, or of pride, or of privilege, from the middling classes of this country. (Cheers.) Why, who are we, or at least nine-tenths of those who are here assembled, that any one should tell us that we have an interest separate, or feelings discordant from those of the middling classes of society? (Cheers.) If we ourselves don't belong to the middling classes of society, I want to know how wide the interval may be that is presumed to separate us? (Cheers.) Speaking in behalf of nine-tenths at least of those assembled within these walls, I say we disclaim any separation from the middling classes of society in this country. C no,—we are bound to them by a thousand ramifications of direct personal connexion, and common interests, and common feelings. (Loud cheers.) If circumstances may appear to have elevated some of us above the rest, to what, I venture to ask, is that elevation owing? (Cheers.) It is owing to nothing else but to the exercise, either on our own part, or on the part of our immediate forefathers, of those qualities of diligence, of the love of order, of industry, of integrity in commercial dealings—(cheers)—which have hitherto secured to every member of every class of society the opportunities of elevation and distinction in this great community—(cheers)—and it is because we stand in our present situation—it is because we owe our elevation in society to the exercise of those qualities, and because we feel that so long as this ancient form of government, and the institutions connected with it, and the principles and feelings which they engender, shall endure, the same elevation will be secured by the same means, that we are resolved, with the blessing of God, to keep clear for others those same avenues that were open to ourselves—(loud cheers)—that we will not allow their course to be obstructed by men who want to secure the same advantages by dishonest means,—to reach by some shorter cut, that goal, which can be surely attained, but can only be attained through industry, and patient perseverance, and strict integrity. (Loud and continued cheering.) Gentlemen, what was the charge against myself? It was this, that the King had sent to Rome for the son of a cotton-spinner, in order to make him prime minister of England. (Cheers.) Did I feel that a reflection? Did it make me discontented with the state of the laws and institutions of the country? No; but does it not make me, and ought it not to make you, Gentlemen, anxious to preserve that happy order of things under which the same opportunities of distinction may be ensured to other sons of other cotton spinners, provided they can establish a legitimate claim on the confidence of their King and country. (Loud cheers.) We are charged with having some interest in the

perpetuation of abuses. Why, can there be any one with a greater interest than we have, that the public burthens should be as much lightened as they can possibly be, consistent with the maintenance of the public engagements? We are represented as fattening on the public income. Looking to this company and to those associated with it in feeling, is there any gain, I ask, connected with the increase of the public burthens that can counterbalance the interest we have in their reduction? (Cheers.) We have a direct, a superior interest to any other in the correction of every abuse and the application of every principle of just and wise economy.

"At the same time, consistently with these feelings, consistently with the determination to correct real abuses, and to promote real economy, we do not disguise that it is our firm resolution to maintain to the utmost of our power the limited monarchy of this country—(cheers)—to respect the rights of every branch of the legislature—(cheers)—to maintain inviolate the united Church of England and Ireland—(loud cheers)—to maintain it as a predominant establishment—(renewed cheers)—meaning, by predominance, not the denial of any civil right to other classes of the community, but maintaining the Church in the possession of its property and of all its just privileges. (Cheers.) Such is our firm resolution; we will submit to no compromise—(cheers)—and we will exercise every privilege which the constitution has entrusted to us for the legitimate maintenance and support of the constitution in Church and State. (Loud and continued cheering.) This is the appeal we make to the middle classes of the community—to those who are mainly the depositaries of the elective franchise. (Cheers.) We tell them that it is not only our determination to resist any direct attack on our institutions, but that we are also resolved that we will not permit the ancient prescriptive government of this country—(cheers)—the mitigated monarchy, consisting of three branches of the legislature, we are determined that we will not allow it to be changed, by plausible and specious propositions of reform (loud cheers), into a democratic republic. (Loud cheers.) We will not allow, if we can prevent it—we will not allow that, through plausible and popular pretexts of improvement and reform, there shall gradually take place such an infusion of democracy into the institutions of this country, as shall essentially change their theory and practical character, and shall, by slow degrees, rob us of the blessings we have so long enjoyed under our limited monarchy, and popular, but balanced, constitution. (Loud cheers.) Now, Gentlemen, that is what I apprehend we mean, by this is the construction we put upon the term "Conservative principles;" (loud cheers); and such is the ground on which we make an appeal to the country at large, for the maintenance of those principles. (Cheers.) We tell all, in whatever class of life they may be, that they ought to feel as deep an interest in the maintenance of those principles, as any of the politicians or men of property who are now within my hearing. (Cheers.) The encouragement of industry, the demand for productive labour, depends on the maintenance of those principles. (Cheers.) The preservation of order depends on them, the maintenance of that security which has hitherto led men through honest industry to accumulate property in this country, depends upon them. (Loud cheers.) And now that the feelings excited by political contests and great changes in the electoral system have subsided, I cannot help entreating a sincere hope and belief, disclaiming any intention of interfering improperly with the political franchise, there is still that fund of good sense in this community that will enable us, if not to gain a predominating influence in the Commons' House of Parliament, still to acquire that degree of influence that shall control and prevent many bad projects. (Loud cheers.)

"My advice to you is, not to permit past differences on political subjects now to prevent a cordial union with those who take a similar view with yourselves on matters of immediately pressing importance. (Cheers.) There are many questions on which you formerly differed with others, that are now settled. There are many public men from whose views you formerly dissented, who agree with you that the Reform Bill is not to be made a platform from which a new battery is to be directed against the remaining institutions of this country. (Loud cheers.) If they agree with you on this, the essential practical point, if wishing with you to correct real abuses, they are still determined to maintain the ancient principles on which the constitution of the country is founded, to protect the interests of order and property, they would be mad to revive old and extinguished differences, and to allow the remembrance of such shadows to obstruct an harmonious and cordial union for the defence and preservation of all that remains. (Loud cheers.)

"Gentlemen, I ought to apologise for detaining you so long, and I shall not further prevent my Hon. Friend the Chairman from proceeding in the execution of his remaining duties. (Cheers.) But, in conclusion, let me call on you to recollect the associations connected with the place where we are now assembled. From this place a voice issued in 1793 of memorable moment—a voice in support of the ancient principles of the British monarchy—(cheers)—a voice which encouraged and enabled the Ministers of that day to check the contagion of democratic and French principles then in their ascendancy. (Cheers.) I call on you to remember the motto under which you are assembled, *Concordia parva res crescit*; to bear in mind, that by acting on the advice which it involves, small as your influence in the public councils may now be, it is capable, by unity of purpose, by cordial concert and good understanding—by common exertions directed to a common end, it is capable of vast expansion and increase. By your example you will rally around you a thousand hearts to fight in the same righteous cause. (Loud cheers.) Proclaim to the country from this the metropolis of commerce, that, entertaining principles of moderation in public affairs, you will stand firm in defence of the ancient walls, and guard the ancient landmarks of the constitution—(cheers)—that you will rally round the monarchy and protect its just prerogatives, that you will defend the independent exercise of the authority of the House of Lords—(loud cheers)—and maintain firm and inviolate the rights of the established Church. (Cheers.) That you will stand by the emphatic language of the most solemn acts of Parliament, the Protestant government and the Protestant religion of this country. (Cheers.) Yes, elevate that voice in the cause of those principles—principles so moderate, so just, so necessary, so rational, and so dependent on it, it will be re-echoed from every part of this country, and the pulsation of the heart of the great corporate community will vibrate through every artery of this mighty empire.

"The Right Hon. Baronet sat down amidst loud and long-continued cheering."

The Cambridge Chronicle says:—

There will certainly be a very numerous and brilliant assemblage of strangers at the Installation, to do honour to this University in its present very flourishing state, and out of compliment to the Marquis de CAMDEN, whose public and private virtues have been, through all course of a long life, so very highly esteemed, by persons of all political parties, and whose extraordinary claims upon public gratitude for his noble and disinterested munificence to the exigencies of the State can never be adequately acknowledged. Among the distinguished persons who have already accepted invitations, we mention the Duke of Wellington, Chancellor of this University of Oxford; the Duke of Northumberland, High Steward of this University, who (with her Grace the Duchess) will be received by the Dean of Ely, at the lodge of his own College, St. John's; Lord Lyndhurst, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P.; Lord Viscount Mahon, Earl Bathurst, Earl Delawar, Lord Brecknock, Lord Tipton, Lord Baining, Lord Lisle, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Wyn and Lady Anson, the Bishops of Gloucester, Lincoln, and London. To these names we believe we might add that of her Grace the Archbishops of Canterbury, and of her Grace the Duchess; also the great name of him who now occupies in so peculiarly eminent a manner the attention of this country and of the whole civilized world—the Right Hon. Sir Robert PEEL. His brother, Wm. Peel, Esq. M.P. formerly M.P. for this University, having been a member of St. John's, will probably attract both these gentlemen as visitors to that college.

On Tuesday morning a deputation of Gentlemen from the body of Conservatives, residing in Westminster, waited upon Sir Robert PEEL, and stated to him that from the high sense they entertained of his distinguished conduct while holding the reins of Government, and their admiration of his political firmness during the late arduous struggle against party spirit, they wished publicly to testify their approbation and esteem by inviting him to a public dinner. Sir ROBERT PEEL replied that he felt sensibly the kindness intended towards him, which, at any other period, he would have been most happy to accept. He considered, however, that while Parliament was sitting, to accept invitations of this nature would seem to be taking

in political excitement, for which, at the present moment, he had the desire, wishing rather to avoid all expressions of political feeling...

Lord Exeter, despatched by the Duke of Wellington on a mission to Spain, with a view to put an end to the savage system of slaughtering prisoners in cold blood...

From Spain all the accounts received through the French papers confirm the defeats of VALDEZ. IRIARTE, another of the Queen's Generals, has also suffered a defeat at Guernica.

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The American frigate Constitution, Captain ELLIOTT, arrived on Sunday in Plymouth Sound, from Havre de Grace, with Mr. LIVINGSTONE, late American Chargé d'Affaires at the French Court.

The abrupt proceedings of Ministers, in the affair of Lord HERBY, has occasioned very considerable inconvenience to all parties concerned.

The state of Paris—or rather France, for Paris is France—seems anything but agreeable. It appears from the proceedings in the Chamber of Peers and Deputies on Wednesday, that the former, not content with having to contend with the stubborn resistance of one hundred and twenty-one prisoners...

The following practical evidence of the force of example is unworthy of notice.—At the annual meeting of the London Auxiliary Society, held on Thursday, at Exeter Hall, sums were given amounting nearly to 600l., which were sent up to the Chairman...

We have elsewhere mentioned the visit of a deputation from the College of Westminster to Sir ROBERT PEEL, for the purpose of waiting upon Sir ROBERT, to invite him to a public dinner in the city...

Mr. MACKINNON, on behalf of the deputation, stated that he was desired to solicit the honour of Sir ROBERT PEEL's company to a public dinner, to be given him in the borough of Marylebone; and on his part he could not allow the present opportunity to pass without expressing the admiration they felt of Sir R. PEEL's conduct in the trying circumstances in which he had recently been placed.

On Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the time that the metropolis was visited with a storm of lightning and thunder, a very awful occurrence took place at the house of Mr. Penn, in Walcott-place, Kennington-road...

the right cheek, and which had passed down the right side of the body. On examination of the spot near where the deceased stood it was discovered that part of the floor was burnt, and that the electric fluid had entered the school-room, and had passed down the side of the house, and removed a portion of the bricks, as if done by a pickaxe.

ECCLIESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Wm. BRAYTHWAITE has been nominated to the Holland Fen Chapel; and the Rev. Geo. HARRISON has succeeded him in the Curacy of Lincoln.

The Rev. T. GARNER, Junr, B.C.L., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and Curate of Old Alresford, to the Vicarage of Lewknor, in the diocese of Oxford; on the presentation of the Warden and Fellows of All Souls.

The Rev. E. B. Cox, LL.B., to the Vicarage of Longstock, Hants, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. John Barker, the last incumbent.

The Rev. EDWARD BLICK, M.A., Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and late Curate of Walton-upon-Trent, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Winchester to the Rectory of Rotherhithe, in Surrey; on the presentation of the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall.

The Rev. DAVID WILLIAMS, B.C.L., to the Rectory of Alton Barnes, Wilts, void by the cession of Henry Stonehouse, Clerk; on the presentation of the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford.

The Rev. SAMUEL WILDMAN YATES, Clerk, to the Vicarage of Reading St. Mary, Berks, void by the resignation of Henry Hart Milman, Clerk; on the presentation of the King.

The Hon. WILLIAM TOWRY LAW, Clerk, M.A., to the Rectory of Yeovilton, Somerset, on the cession of Robert V. Law, Clerk.

The Rev. ALEXANDER TEMPLEMAN, A.M., to the perpetual and augmented Curacy of Lopen, vacant by the death of the Rev. A. Templeman; on the nomination of Earl Poulett.

The Rev. H. E. GRAHAM, Curate of Cardiff, to the Living of Ludgvan, in the county of Cornwall; on the presentation of the Countess of Sandwich.

The Rev. JOHN DRAKE CROFTS, M.A., to the Vicarage of Houghton and Walsingham, Norfolk; on the presentation of the Rev. Daniel Henry Lee Warner, of Tiberton Court, Hereford.

The Rev. CHARLES ROBERT FANSHAWE, M.A., to the Vicarage of Coaley, in the county and diocese of Gloucester, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Steele; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. JAMES BRYCE, of Wooler, to the Church and parish of Gilcomstone, Aberdeen, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Professor James Kidd.

The Rev. W. J. P. B. WITHER, to the Vicarage of Herryard, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. L. B. Wither.

The Rev. T. F. WOODHAM, to the Rectory of Farley Chamberlayne, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. W. Beadon.

The Rev. John Rugg, Master of the endowed School at Sutton Valence, and Curate of Leedon, in the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Lawrence, Southampton. In the 90th year of his age, the Rev. John Peers, LL.D., Rector of Morden, Surrey, and for 65 years Incumbent of the Perpetual Curacy of Chislehampton and Stadhampton, Oxon.

[We are glad to state that the death of the Rev. C. Child, which we inserted last week, has been contradicted by the Paper from which we copied it.]

OXFORD, May 14.—This day Edward John Popson, Scholar of St. John's College, was admitted an Actual Fellow of that society, on the law line.

In a convocation, holden this morning, the Rev. William Charles Holder, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Cam, in the county of Gloucester, was admitted an ex-ordain.

In a congregation holden at the same time, the following degrees were conferred.—Bachelor in Civil Law: R. J. Phillimore, Student of Christ Church.—Masters of Arts: G. Garbett, Scholar of Brasenose; E. J. Paget, Student of Christ Church; J. L. R. Kettle, Lord Crew's Exhibitioner of Lincoln; Rev. E. M. Crossfield, Magdalen Hall; Rev. W. P. Austin, Exeter.—Bachelors of Arts: W. P. Pigott, P. M. Richards, J. Davies, New Inn hall; W. L. Hussey, Christ Church; R. Robinson, Scholar of Queen's; R. Courtenay, Magdalen Hall; T. Allen, Balliol; J. D. Addison, W. H. Archdale, J. W. Martyn, Exeter; P. Burgess, Fellow of St. John's; C. Jackson, J. Pendril, E. James, St. John's; W. C. Buller, Oriel.

CAMBRIDGE, May 15.—At a congregation on Friday last the following degrees were conferred.—Doctor in Divinity: Rev. T. F. Ed Bowes, Trinity coll.—Bachelor in Divinity: Rev. W. Lockett, Queen's coll.—Masters of Arts: Rev. T. L. Gladwyn, Christ's coll.; J. Bell, Caius coll.—Bachelors of Arts: J. C. Davies, J. Miles, St. John's; W. Mercer, H. James, R. Prescott, Trinity coll.; A. G. Durnford, W. A. G. Pritchard, W. M. Lee, J. Sabine, St. John's coll.; W. S. Hartley, J. Cooper, G. Williams, H. E. Preston, W. Taylor, Queen's coll.; S. B. Pigott, St. Peter's coll.; R. D. Thomas, J. Johnson, Catharine hall.

At the same congregation a grace passed the Senate, to appoint Mr. Rose, of St. John's college, an Examiner for Tywhitt's Hebrew Scholarships, in the place of the Regius Professor of Hebrew.

A new Church is about to be erected in Charlton-upon-Medlock, of which the Rev. Edward Breen, Minister of All Saints' Church, is to be the Incumbent.

At his late title audit, the Rev. S. PICART, Rector of Hartlebury, liberally returned fifteen per cent. to the tithe-payers.—The Rev. H. S. Cocks, at a recent audit, made a permanent reduction of ten per cent. on his tithe, in the parish of Leigh, and stated that, if farming produce still continued on the decline, a further reduction should take place.—At the late title audit of the Rev. Mr. RAYN, Rector of Tidcombe Parson, Tiverton, in consequence of the depressed state of agriculture, and wholly unassisted, he returned to the several persons ten per cent. on their respective payments.

The Clergy of the Diocese of Oxford are signing an address to his Majesty on the present prospects of the Protestant cause.

Earl Howe, amongst his many acts of beneficence, has enlarged and repaired, at considerable cost, the village Church of Congeston, in the county of Leicester, making it not only one of the most comfortable, but one of the greatest places of worship in that county.

Wednesday a numerous deputation of the parishioners of South Hauxley presented an address to their Rector, the Rev. HENRY HANDELY NORMAN, M.A., expressive of the high sense which they entertain of his long, disinterested, and valuable services. The address was signed by 350 individuals. We cannot make room for the document itself, but it is with great pleasure that we allude to a circumstance so creditable both to the Clergyman and to his flock, and so well deserving of imitation in the present crisis of the Church.

In consequence of the death of the Rev. W. BARTLET, Vicar of Newark, a memorial, respectfully addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury, the patron of the living, on behalf of the Rev. R. SIMPSON, is in course of signature, and had received 700 names up to Wednesday evening.

A voluntary subscription is now commenced throughout the parishes of St. Alban's, to carry on the repairs of the splendid Abbey Church there, without further delay, as the dilapidations are rapidly increasing. It is also highly gratifying to learn that the ladies of St. Alban's—viz., the Countess of VERulam, the Marchioness of SALISBURY, &c., and most of the distinguished families throughout the county, are making great exertions to get up a fancy fair on a splendid scale for the purpose of raising the funds for the repairs of the Church.

A vestry meeting was called for the 23rd of April, at Hogsthorpe, near Aford, for the purpose of granting a Church-rate for the present year. The opponents of it mustered all their strength severely, and rejected the rate by a majority of 25 to 13. A poll was demanded, and it took place on the 30th of April. The result was—for the rate, 78; against it, none.

The York West Riding Visitation has been fixed as follows:—Doncaster, Monday, June 15; Wakefield, Tuesday, June 16; Leeds, Wednesday, June 17; Halifax, Thursday, June 18; Skipton, Friday, June 19; and York (Archdeaconry), Thursday, July 2.—The North Riding Visitation will be at Apton, Tuesday, June 23; Thirsk, Tuesday, June 25; Stokesley, Friday, June 26; and York (Archdeaconry), Tuesday, June 27. The Rev. Archdeacon MOORE held his annual visitation at St. Mary Major's, Exeter, on Tuesday last. An Address to his MAJESTY was agreed to on the present state of affairs.

The Venerable Archdeacon KING held his usual visitation of the Clergy of Malling Deanery, at Town Malling, on Monday, the 4th inst.; and his visitation for the Deanery of Rochester, in the parish Church of St. Nicholas, in that city, on the following day.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Rochester (the Rev. WALTER KING) held his usual visitation in the parish Church of Dartford, on Wednesday, when he was met by the Clergy and Churchwardens of the several parishes in the Archdeaconry.

The Rev. DANIEL PERRYMAN, of Oneshow, has bequeathed 600l. to the Suffolk General Hospital, and 100l. to the Suffolk Clerical Charity, which sums have been paid over to the Treasurers.

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STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.
 There has been a great scarcity of Money during the week, and the English Securities have worn an exceedingly depressed appearance; the quotation for the Account having been below 91 1/2, but at the close this afternoon the price was 92 1/2. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds have both experienced considerable depreciation, the former having receded to 26 1/2, and the latter to 10 1/2. Long Annuities are 17-1-6.
 The Settlement of the Account in the Foreign Market took place on Friday, and notwithstanding the depression under which the Market laboured during the Account, it passed over without any defalcation. Colombian Bonds, since the last Settlement, have been as low as 44; Chilean at 51 1/2; Mexican at 44; the former, however, have rallied to 46 1/2; Chilean, 53 1/2; and Mexican, 46 1/2. Spanish Bonds have been as low as 66 1/2, but they have rallied to 67 1/2, and the Scrip is 7 1/2. Portuguese Bonds, after being 100 1/2, closed this afternoon at 101 1/2. In the Northern Bonds the Market has been flat, but with little speculation; Dutch Five per Cents. are 101 1/2, the Two-and-a-half per Cents, 97 1/2; Russian Bonds, 108 1/2; and Belgian, 101 1/2. In consequence of the unfavourable accounts from Brazil, the Brazilian Bonds suddenly fell from 85 to 85 s/100; but there has been a reaction, and the price has since been at 86 1/2.
 In the Share Market everything is very heavy, and Real del Monte and Imperial Brazilian Shares are lower, the former being 28 to 29, and the latter 35 to 39.
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Accounts have been received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 22d of March. The Caffres have made a fresh irruption across the frontier of our colony at the Cape. Severe conflicts have taken place between the savages and the troops and the Burgher force. A detachment of the 2d Buffs, Captain Jarvis, had a sharp affair with the Caffres at Timpersburg on the 9th of March. Severe conflicts had taken place with other bodies of the Caffres, attended with greater loss of life to the colonial forces than had hitherto occurred. Colonel Seymour had again crossed the Fish River, and driven the savages into the interior.
 Private letters from St. Michael's mention that the prisoners in one of the gaoles in that island had risen upon the military, and obtained possession of the Castle. They hoisted the Miguelite flag, but after some fighting, were subdued. Most of them appear to have been put to death with considerable cruelty.

Several expresses were received at the Home Office on Friday from different parts of the country, bringing information of very serious riots occasioned by the detestation felt by the agricultural population of the New Poor Law Bill. The Cabinet Council held on Friday was summoned on this important subject, and all the Ministers in town assembled again yesterday, at the Home Office. A messenger was also on Friday night sent with despatches to Lord John Russell. It is said that the accounts received by Government are of a most perplexing and alarming nature.
 The Earl of Wilton, accompanied by three gentlemen of Manchester, and several other gentlemen connected with the county of Lancaster, waited on Sir Robert Peel on Friday, with an Address signed by 16,000 inhabitants of Manchester and Salford.

EAST SUSSEX CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.—On Thursday night a numerous meeting of Gentlemen connected with the boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark divisions of the county met at the Horns Tavern, to adopt measures for the formation of a Sub-Committee, to act in concert with the General Committee at Croydon. Mr. Notidge was in the Chair. Various resolutions were formed, and names given in by Gentlemen as members, when the meeting broke up.
 Mr. O'Loghlin, His Majesty's Solicitor-General for Ireland, on the law of the Lord of the Manor, sat quietly at his own election dinner the other day, while the toast of "O'Connell and Repeal of the Union" was given, and he sat gravely in his chair, never budging, never protesting, and still remains Solicitor-General for Ireland.—Lord Mulgrave being Lord-Lieutenant.—*Morn. Paper.*

CENTRAL CHAMBER COURT.—Yesterday, Christopher Charles Foster was indicted for forging and uttering a promissory note for the payment of £800, on the 17th of December, 1854, with intent to defraud Henry James Tyre and others; and Jonas King Murphy was also indicted for that he knowing that Christopher Charles Foster had committed the said felony did harbour and abet in the escape of the said C. C. Foster.—The evidence, so far as it was gone into, was generally similar to that before produced; but the evidence of a witness named Chesterman, so directly negatived the indictment, that after a long discussion, it was ruled by the Court that a verdict of acquittal must be returned, and the Jury declared the prisoners were Not Guilty.—They were ordered to be detained to be indicted for conspiracy.

THE WOODKING MURDER.—Patrick Carroll, the soldier, was on Friday found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Browning, of Woolwich, on the 27th ult., and was ordered for execution to-morrow, at the gaol of the county of Kent.

CAPTAIN SIR JOHN ROSS'S NARRATIVE of his RESIDENCE IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS FROM 1829 to 1833, including the REPORTS of Captain J. C. ROSS, and the DISCOVERY of the NORTHERN MAGNETIC POLE, is now published.—Subscribers who have changed their Residences, or have not received their Copies, will be immediately supplied at the Office, 156, Regent-street, where the Work continues on sale. Demy Edition, 2l. 2s.; Royal, with eleven of the Plates coloured, 2l. 2s. 6d.

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DIED.
 At Port of Spain, Trinidad, on the 20th March last, after a short illness of only eight days, Eliza, the wife of Robert Bushie, Esq., of that Island, and eldest daughter of Charles Gibbons Hobson Esq., of Dominica.
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A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 24.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue in good health. The KING held a Levee and Council at St. James's on Wednesday, and afterwards returned to the Castle.

OUR readers will perceive that the Liverpool Police Bill went to a second reading on Friday in despite of the opposition of Ministers. We say Ministers, for although the three Cabinet Ministers left the House as soon as they had ascertained that they should be defeated, all the junior members of Administration, including Mr. CHARLES WOOD himself, voted in the minority. The mere triumph of defeating the Radical Government is a secondary consideration, when compared with the feeling towards the Church and the Clergy which the defeat involves.

As for the Dissenters, we wish them joy of the change of Administration—they seem to be entirely overlooked in the anxiety for a new attack upon the rights of the People in the shape of MUNICIPAL REFORM, which Lord JOHN RUSSELL proposes to commence on the 1st of June.

LORD MELBOURNE, we regret to see, and to say, is getting into difficulty and danger by his association with the Irish faction. He is driven not to falsehood, but to evasion—its cousin only once removed—in order to maintain the fatal treaty to which he has permitted himself, we yet believe half unconsciously, to become a party.

Lord Wellesley, now about ten days since, resigned the Lord Chamberlain's staff, having, as we heard last week, tendered to His Majesty his Lordship's reasons, in writing, for so doing. A question put to Lord MELBOURNE in the House of Lords on Friday evening, whether Lord WELLESLEY'S resignation had not taken place in consequence of his Lordship's disapproval of the evident supremacy of Mr. O'CONNELL, in Irish affairs, his Lordship stated that it did not take place upon any such grounds, and that Lord WELLESLEY entirely approved of the course Government was pursuing with regard to Ireland.

During a whole week Lord WELLESLEY himself had remained silent upon the subject, and two versions of the reasons for his resignation were circulated by two parties—one, stating that Lord WELLESLEY had been induced to resign the Lord Chamberlain's staff, because up to the very day that Lord MULGRAVE's hands had been promised the Lord Lieutenant's office, and, indeed, so little did he suspect that he was to be overlooked, and so much less anticipate who was to supply his place, that only a very short time before Lord MULGRAVE'S nomination was made known, the Noble Marquess had a long conversation with his Lordship on the subject of governing Ireland, carried on with so much theatrical grandeur by Lord MULGRAVE, that the Noble Marquess actually believed his Lordship to be anxiously devising measures which he (the Noble Marquess) would probably adopt upon his return to Dublin, instead of learning, as he really was, his part from the old stager.

When the Noble Marquess discovered the trick put upon him, and found himself superseded, under the sanction of Mr. O'CONNELL, by Lord MULGRAVE, he felt indignant at the extent of power usurped by the Agitator, and threw up the office which he had permitted his Lordship to receive as a compensation for the Vice-royalty—a power of the existence of which, no man could better judge than Lord WELLESLEY himself, the victim of a Ministerial promise, which the Minister was not permitted to fulfil, and a Ministerial pledge, which the Minister was not suffered to redeem.

The other version is founded on the increasing infirmities of Lord WELLESLEY'S health, which would seriously interfere with the performance of the duties of the Lord Chamberlain's office. But this is easily disposed of. Lord WELLESLEY is not a month older than he was when he accepted the office, and his infirmities have not in the slightest degree increased in that space of time; and whatever they might have been then, his Lordship was, in fact, as much aware of their extent and inconvenience as he is now. This history, set about by the Ministerial party, is therefore easily disposed of.

But, on Friday night, Lord WELLESLEY did appear in the House of Lords, and most certainly we pitied Lord MELBOURNE upon that occasion. Lord WELLESLEY said, "that he had no hesitation in stating, that nothing which occurred with regard to the proceesions on the entry of Lord MULGRAVE into Dublin had influenced his Lordship's resignation." Very few people ever thought it had; although, as Lord WELLESLEY himself, when Lord Lieutenant, declared that all the disturbances of Ireland arose from the demand for the abolition of tithes, and the repeal of the Legislative Union, it would not have been very extraordinary if he had felt alarm and dismay at the display of banners bearing the most unequivocal inscriptions. But this denial only places Lord MELBOURNE in a position of greater difficulty than that in which he rashly placed himself the Friday previous, because, as Lord WELLESLEY has told us what was not the cause of his resignation, and as he has said, that if it be considered important that he should give an explanation of the reasons, he will; and as it is quite evident that, if his Lordship's resignation were the result of indisposition or infirmity, he could at once have stated the fact, it is equally clear that the history about ill-health is a mere fabrication.

Lord WICKLOW asked Lord WELLESLEY whether his resignation had any relation to any appointments which had lately taken place in Ireland?—to which Lord WELLESLEY, having expressed his readiness to explain if he should be called upon, answered that he did not feel himself called upon to answer the question.

Here the matter rests for the present—but with this circumstance pending. It appears that the reasons for Lord WELLESLEY'S resignation were imparted by his Lordship at the Levee on Wednesday week, or the Drawing-room on Thursday week, to an illustrious Personage, who was not present in the House of Lords on Friday, but who will be present (as we see by Lord LONDONDERRY'S speech) on Tuesday. The country will then see to what extent Lord MELBOURNE is justified in what he has said of Lord WELLESLEY'S opinion of the present system of Irish Government, and Lord MELBOURNE'S friends will see how far he has committed himself, and how far he is the victim of deception and intrigue. We say this, in the full and firm conviction that, after Lord WELLESLEY'S own declaration of readiness to explain the reasons of his resignation, if seriously called upon, he will not fail to be present upon an occasion when those reasons, already given in another quarter, will most assuredly be brought before the

House; and if he should not, we have reason to believe that the correspondence which has passed between his Lordship and the illustrious Personage in question will be laid before the public.

To the Standard we are indebted for one of the most striking illustrations of the political principles of the house of RUSSELL that ever was exhibited to a deluded people. Those who have heard the prating of Lord JOHN about his motives, and his hopes, and his wishes for the purification of the elective system, for the abolition of all abuses, for the extermination of non-resident voters, and all the evils incident to the influence of the House of Peers in the return of Members, and indeed upon all the topics upon which he has been for some years ringing the almost interminable changes, could hardly have believed possible that, which, thanks to the Standard, we are enabled to submit to our readers.

In the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, a great portion of which has got into the possession of the Duke of BEDFORD, in grants of Church lands, it appears (such has been the carelessness of the people, anxious to avail themselves of the elective franchise at the small charge of one shilling) that no more than fourteen persons have registered themselves as voters for Middlesex, out of which fourteen, are seven sons of his Grace JOHN Duke of BEDFORD, and amongst those seven, Lord JOHN RUSSELL himself, the patriotic opponent of undue influence, and the magnanimous defender of the purity of election. MOORE says—

"Come, tell me the number, repeat me the list."

—We will.

The first, is FRANCIS RUSSELL, Marquess of Tavistock—Oakley House, Bedford; qualification—rent-charge for life on freehold messuage, "The Bedford Office," i. e. the Duke's counting-house.

The second, is Lord JOHN RUSSELL—Army Pay Office, Whitehall—his qualification, is a rent-charge on his father's house, No. 81, Great Russell-street.

The third, is Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL—residing at Leghorn, and his qualification is a rent-charge upon his father's house, No. 77, Great Russell-street.

The fourth, is Lord CHARLES JAMES FOX RUSSELL—resident at his father's house, No. 6, Belgrave-square—and his qualification is a rent-charge upon his father's house, No. 80, Great Russell-street.

The fifth, is Lord EDWARD RUSSELL, whose residence is also at his father's house, No. 6, Belgrave-square—and his qualification is a rent-charge upon his father's house, No. 79, Great Russell-street.

The sixth, is Lord GEORGE WILLIAM RUSSELL, whose residence is set down at his brother's office, Whitehall—and his qualification is a rent-charge upon his father's house, No. 82, Great Russell-street.

The seventh, is Lord WHIOTHESLY RUSSELL, of the Rectory-house, Chenies, Buckinghamshire—and his qualification is a rent-charge upon his father's house, No. 78, Great Russell-street.

Now, here we have seven voters, all sons of the Duke of BEDFORD, and six of them brothers of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, registered as voters for Middlesex, on account of property, with which they have no more to do, than, as the Standard says, "they have to do with the tolls of Covent-garden market;" and these seven, all actively alive to the purity of election, form exactly one-half of the present constituency of Middlesex, as far as the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, is concerned.

Why now, is it possible for the dullest ass that ever put faith in mock patriotism, to doubt for one moment the real views and intentions of these would-be leaders? Seven voters made in one family, in one county, and, for all we know, in half-a-dozen others, and that family, the family of Lord JOHN RUSSELL!

The Standard gives an extract from the Registry of the parish of Baswich, in Staffordshire, which is excellent in its way, and comes more forcibly to the mind when it is recollected that all the meetings for the furtherance of the great objects of purity and independence were held at the commencement of the Session in the house of the Noble Earl, who, in order to work out his principles, has, imitating the Duke of BEDFORD, contrived to make a few family votes by a similar process. The Register says:—

Anson, Sunbrook.	Iver, Bucks.	Rent charge of 40s. per annum on freehold land.	In Baswich, belonging to the Earl of Lichfield, in the occupation of Geo. Tavenor.
Anson, Fred. Clerk.	Sudbury.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Anson, Sir Geo.	London.	Ditto.	Ditto.

This is pretty plain. Here, as in the case of the RUSSELLS, of Russell-street, are three men qualified to vote, not having one shilling's-worth of land, not paying one shilling's-worth of rent, in the county of Stafford, but made into electors by their own relative, at his will and pleasure, for the sole purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the most salutary law that ever was passed for regulating the representation of the country.

We repeat our conviction that these disclosures must have their effect, even upon the most bigotted followers of the faction; and if they have not, the dread of the Destructive party at the avowed determination of the Conservatives to register themselves in July, would of itself convince them what the real intentions of the framers of the Reform Bill were—and, moreover, what the real effect of its enactment has hitherto been. The Conservatives, anxious only to maintain order, without seeking to gain any new objects, neglected to register themselves; and in several counties—more especially Middlesex—the return of Radical Members has been the consequence. The moment this is made evident, and the Conservatives express their intention to register, the Chronicle flies out and exclaims, that the Tories are endeavouring practically to repeal the Reform Bill. This is capital: because they avow a resolution to have their share in the return of Members, they are overthrowing the Reform Bill; so that the Chronicle admits and confesses, that the object of that great measure was, in fact, to disfranchise the Tories altogether. "Oh," says the Chronicle, "if the Tories are to have votes, the thing is at an end—we shall be beaten."

That the alarm upon this point is general in the camp, may be gathered from the fact, that a meeting was held at the British Coffee House, on Thursday, of which the venerable Squire of Iolkham, Mr. THOMAS COKE, the loyal subject of the good KING GEORGE the THIRD, was put into the chair, and at which Lord EBRINGTON, the acting High Sheriff of Devonshire, the olive-bearing dove on the wing for Canada, made a speech, in which he depicted the horrible advances

which Conservatism was making, and, in conjunction with Mr. GROVE, one of the popular Members for the City, expressed his dread at the increasing influence of that feeling—Conservatism meaning neither more nor less than the anxious preservation of the Constitution of England as by law established.

Mr. WHITTLE HARVEY did not think the scheme of setting up one party in the state against another would answer, unless the PEOPLE were put in possession of facts, informed of all the circumstances connected with the system, and were thus taught to form a just estimate of their privileges, and hence be induced to support such men as would advance the prosperity of the nation by extending the power of a liberal franchise. If the PEOPLE are sufficiently educated to read the registry to which we have before pointed, and find their seven favourite RUSSELLS representing seven houses in one street, not one of which belongs to any one of them, we think they will be quite competent to make an estimate of their privileges, and to decide who are the men for whom to vote, as being likely to "extend the power of a liberal franchise."

The Right Honourable EDWARD ELLICE begged to inform the persons present, that they must write their names down as Members of the General Committee before they left the room. This command of the Right Hon. Gentleman certainly justified Mr. WHITTLE HARVEY'S anxiety for the education of the people, and was a puzzler to a large proportion of the company. What, however, was even more unpalatable to the gentlemen than writing, was a subsequent demand for subscription money—an article essentially necessary to the movements of Whiggery.

THE accounts from Staffordshire speak of organised intimidation on the part of the ANSONITES, and refer with great satisfaction to the unprejudiced manner in which Mr. O'CONNELL'S "cunning man," Lord HATHERTON, is acting as one of Lord DUDLEY'S trustees.

About Wolverhampton and Penkridge, Colonel ANSON has many supporters; but we have little doubt, if the men of Staffordshire will fearlessly do their duty, Sir F. GOODRICH will be returned triumphantly.

THE Destructives jumped monkey-high when they found that place was open to them again. It was a regular holiday among the paupers, and they ran, or rather flew, to their old haunts, and began pulling about the green boxes, and the red tape, and the pens and papers, as if they were mad,—and Mr. GRANT was in the Colonial Office, and Lord JOHN in the Home Office—appropriate position for a bridegroom—and Lord PALMERSTON at the Foreign Office "a looking at his protocols," and Lord MELBOURNE was "unfating himself with gentle slumbers" in Downing-street, and all was sunshine and brightness, and out went the missions direct, and the circulars, and the secret service money, and all the rest of it, and we were to be the happiest nation in the world.

Unluckily, however, the satisfaction so very naturally felt by themselves, was not sympathetically experienced by the country. Mr. EDWARD ELLICE went and tried how Coventry felt—his sweet temper was soured—he libelled the Mayor, and came away. As he has very properly apologised since, we say nothing of that; but Coventry was found untenable in case of a change. Then, Mr. CHARLES GRANT exerted himself to ascertain what the people of Inverness-shire thought of affairs in general: he was not long in finding that out, and that was found untenable also. Lord PALMERSTON, having already been expelled from his own county, did not know what to do; a Peerage for him would be unbearable—a week's "badgering" in the House of Lords would kill him—what could he do? Lord JOHN, of course, would order the Devonshire people, who owed so much to him for being the father of the Reform Bill, and so much to the Duke of BEDFORD for being his father, to return him triumphantly.

The sequel, however, has exhibited to us the singular spectacle of His Majesty's three principal Secretaries of State rejected by the people—driven, all three, from county representations. One, made a Peer, in order to get him a seat anywhere; a second, driven to job a man out of his seat, to make way for him in what is, to all intents and purposes, a close borough; and a third, driven to do the same sort of thing in a city avowedly under the personal influence of a particular individual.

As for congratulations, or cheerings, or rejoicings, or even common-place compliments, not the smallest appearance of any such thing have we seen in favour of the new Government; on the contrary, addresses innumerable are every Levee day presented to the KING in favour of the late Ministry; and, as for Sir ROBERT PEEL, he has received five times as many addresses from different counties, cities, towns, and boroughs, as ever were presented to any subject in this country under similar circumstances.

Well—but now let us see why this is?—The truth is, that the country is with the late Government; and we are not at all surprised at that. Mr. O'CONNELL and his Tail have, for the present, put the present men in power; but we do most distinctly declare, not from any prejudiced feeling or party bigotry, that the people are only satisfied with the exertions of the present Ministry, because they feel convinced, by the external evidence of its weakness and want of unanimity, its dependence upon faction, and its ignorance and inefficiency altogether, that it cannot last.

We do not give this opinion of ourselves, but we will take leave to quote from Colonel LEITH HAY, one of their own subordinates, part of a speech made by him previous to his moving the Ordnance Estimates—they were moved on the only night when anything in the way of public business was done, all the rest of the time having been wasted during the fruitless endeavours to get Lord JOHN RUSSELL into the House—not to speak of a stupid blunder on Thursday. Colonel LEITH HAY, in moving these Estimates, says this—at least so it is reported:—

"Colonel LEITH HAY, said that, in rising to bring forward the Ordnance Estimates, it was not his intention to trespass at any length on the attention of the House. These estimates had, as they all knew, been drawn out under peculiar circumstances. They had been prepared by the late Government, and it had been his duty since his accession to office to investigate them thoroughly. He had carefully gone through the various items contained in them, and his conclusion to which he had come was, that they had been drawn up with equal regard to the safety of the country as to the principles of economy. He was perfectly satisfied that in the preparation of these estimates both these important considerations had been duly attended to, and in his opinion, therefore the estimates were such as the House ought to agree to. Since last year no material alteration had taken place in the estimates connected with this department of the public service, and consequently, no very great saving in the amount formerly voted had been effected in the present estimates. The sum saved appeared of the small; but, under all the circumstances, and leaving out of the question a number of considerations—leaving out of the question, as they must do, the military establishment of the Ordnance—no more than the expenditure had been reduced as much as possible; as

under existing circumstances, it could be with propriety and regard to the safety of the country. Declaration of Colonel RUSSELL, and sees there the eulogy which he is compelled to bestow upon the late Ministry, wonder at the apathy, not to say disgust, with which the substitution of the present Ministers has been received. The country is told by one of themselves that the Estimates of the late Government are unexceptionable, and that the reductions they made are quite as great as is consistent with the safety of the country, and that he can do no better than recommend them for the adoption of the House.

This, we say, is the first declaration on public business made by any of the present people with reference to the conduct of the late Government; and we repeat, if that be the case, what good—except it be for the advancement of Popery under the domination of Mr. O'CONNELL—can accrue to the people by the change of Administration?

It is quite evident to us, not only from the alarm-meeting at the British Coffee-house, which we have already noticed, but by the speech of Lord JOHN RUSSELL himself, after the people of Stroud had been ordered to elect him, that he—even he—finds the tide of Conservatism at the flood. Let anybody read his palavering stuff at his election dinner, about the preservation of our institutions, his anxiety to support the Constitution, and his determination to uphold the rights and prerogatives of the Crown, and all the rest of it, and contrast it with the things he said two years, aye, two months ago, or even with his last proposition for the appropriation of the surplus Church revenue, and they will see how his crowing tone is subdued—how he is driven to cry *peccavi*—how he is forced to dissemble his feelings and dilute his harangues. We should not be very much surprised to find him giving up the cause itself which gained him office and lost him Devonshire, were it not that O'CONNELL has him, and he dare not.

Every hour proves the extent of the re-action, which, let it be remembered, we long hesitated to admit or believe. It has now ceased to be equivocal, and every day will render it more clear and distinct, and its effects more valuable and important to the interests of the country and her constitution.

Our readers will see, in our *University Intelligence*, the result of a division in Convocation at Oxford, upon the question of substituting a new-fangled declaration to be signed, instead of the usual subscription of the Thirty-nine Articles, at matriculation. The attempt at innovation was defeated by a majority of 459 to 57.

THERE is a saying that when rogues fall out, honest men get their due. What the converse of this proposition is, we do not exactly know. We find, however, by the papers that the *Peachment* and *Lockit* of the political world, Lords BROUGHAM and DURHAM, are reconciled. If HB. has not got to work upon it already, what a scene he might give us from the *Beggars' Opera* with the following extract from the dialogue:—

PEACHUM.
Here's poor Ned Clincher's name, I see, brother Lockit, there was a little unfair proceeding in Ned's case, for he told me in the condemned hold that, for value received, you had promised him a session or two longer without molestation.

LOCKIT.
Mr. Peachum, this is the first time my honour was ever called in question.

PEACHUM.
Business is at an end if we once act dishonourably.

LOCKIT.
Who accuses me?

PEACHUM.
You are warm, brother.

LOCKIT.
He that attacks my honour attacks my livelihood—and this usage is not to be borne.

PEACHUM.
Brother, brother, we are both in the wrong—we shall be losers in the dispute; you should not be so passionate.

LOCKIT.
Nor you so provoking.

PEACHUM.
'Tis our mutual interest—'tis for the interest of the world we should agree. If I said anything to the prejudice of your character, I ask pardon.

LOCKIT.
Brother Peachum, I can forgive as well as resent. Give me your hand—suspicion does not become a friend.

PEACHUM.
I only meant to give you occasion to justify yourself; but I must now step home, for I expect the gentleman about the snuff-box that Filch nimmed two nights ago in the Park. I appointed him at this hour.—*Exeunt.*

Beggars' Opera, Act ii. Scene 2.

It is really painful to see how completely the most serious and even sacred subjects become objects of mirth and ridicule, when men undertake to legislate theoretically and speculatively for the mere sake of legislation.

We particularly refer to the "Lord's Day Observance Bill," now before the House of Commons, the debates upon which, if treated at all, should be treated with solemnity and a pious desire of increasing the reverence for the Sabbath, are interlarded with "laughter," "loud laughter," "voors of laughter." Mr. DUNCOMBE spoke in deprecation of parties of pleasure, and gaming, and other vices which were notoriously practised on the Sabbath, and Sir ANDREW AGNEW deprecated the sale of newspapers on Sundays. Sir ANDREW seems to be like a Frenchman who fancies Paris, France—he thinks because he stops the sale of newspapers on Sundays in London, he can stop their sale and delivery in every town and city in the empire. He may stop the mails on Sundays—and if he succeed, as we have already incontrovertibly shewn, all the mails in England will be at a dead lock at certain parts of the road, and the passengers, prevented by law, from going into any Inn on the road, locked in them. He may chain up the parks—he may confine the poor to their rooms, on the only day when they can enjoy either air or exercise—he may stop the steam-boats—he may hinder men from rowing on the rivers, or riding on the roads. It was the first act of the Long Parliament to check the amusements of the people—we all know how that system ended. If these puritanical proceedings are successful, the course will be much shorter.

Sir ROBERT PELL, against whose habitual piety and morality we suppose nobody can be found to object, put the matter exactly on its right footing. Compulsory measures will

never produce the objects which alone it is desirable to attain. The general feeling of the country is moral and pious; but the circumstances of worldly life render the seventh day—the day of rest—the only day upon which those who "do all that they have to do" during the preceding six, are enabled to enjoy with their wives and families the advantages of air and exercise.

Mr. POTTER, pleaded, in favour of flowers, confectionery, ginger-beer and soda-water, which he thought might be sold on Sundays without criminality. Mr. DUNCOMBE suggested that lobsters, crabs, mussels, oysters, cockles, and cray-fish, might also be sold innocently, but he felt that coffee-shops should be shut up; whereupon Mr. ROEBUCK—whose morality appears to be of the highest order—expressed an opinion that taverns, hotels, and club-houses, should be shut up also; and when that was opposed, he stated that a deputation of mechanics had waited upon him, and told him if the Bill passed, they would proceed in a body of 100,000 to Hackney, where they would have a dance.

Mr. C. BULLER concluded the debate by observing, that physic seemed to be the only refreshment which it would be possible to procure on Sundays—in consequence of which observation we understand Sir ANDREW AGNEW means to introduce a prohibitory clause touching medicine, upon the ground that it might probably work on the Sabbath.

The Bill was re-committed.

It may be remembered that three or four years since we devoted some time and space and trouble to an investigation of the circumstances connected with the suicide of the Prince de CONDE, and we believe that, after reading what a patient perusal of the evidence adduced upon the trial, and an impartial judgment induced us to write, nobody could doubt the real state of the case. It turned out, however, that by several journals, English and French, we were attacked for having adopted opinions so seriously unfavourable to the characters of purely innocent persons, and were bid to look at the reception given to the heroine of the tragedy by the Citizen-King of the FRENCH; of the intimacy which existed between her and the Royal Family; and the high consideration with which she was treated, with many more observations and remarks of a similar nature.

Judge, then, not our surprise—because truth, like something else, will out—but our satisfaction to find that, in spite of all the efforts made to suppress the manifestation of public opinion, and to stifle the expression of sentiments founded upon conviction, the force of credulity is avowedly over, and that the judicial functionaries of Paris itself speak out in the most unqualified and unequivocal language with reference to the bloody transaction, in which so many persons of the first importance are implicated.

The *Quotidienne* says:—

In a very interesting case in itself, which came on yesterday, before the Tribunal of Senlis, the following incident occurred:— It may be remembered that in the month of October last, Madame de PONTALBA was the victim of an attempt at assassination committed on her person by the old Baron de PONTALBA, her father-in-law, who afterwards committed suicide. This lady applied to the Court, that she might not be obliged, at least for the present, to cohabit with her husband in the same chateau which was the scene of the horrible catastrophe, or in an apartment proposed for her in Paris, and which was the very same occupied by M. de PONTALBA, the father. Among other grounds for the application of Madame de PONTALBA, was a certificate of M. MARJOLIN, the celebrated physician of the capital. This document, after having been severely criticised by the Advocate of M. de PONTALBA, afforded the Procureur du Roy, an opportunity of making some observations upon the attestations of Doctors, and the little confidence that should be placed in the certificate of M. MARJOLIN. Upon this subject the Magistrate felt it his duty to recall to the mind of his auditory a frightful event which about five years ago left among all the population of the town and its vicinity most deep and sincere regrets. He cited the tragical end of his Royal Highness the Prince de CONDE, the benefactor and patron of the whole of that arrondissement, in which the Castle of Chantilly, and the greatest part of his immense inheritance are situated. He said that at the moment of that melancholy catastrophe, this same M. MARJOLIN was called to examine the body, and ascertain the sort of death of the unfortunate Prince. M. MARJOLIN certified under his hand, that the death was caused by an act of suicide. "Well," added the Procureur du Roy, "notwithstanding all our respect for a judicial verdict, and whatever may have been the cause of that dark and mysterious event, we feel it our duty here to state, gentlemen, that there is not one of us who believes that the Prince de CONDE committed suicide." These words, thus publicly spoken, have produced an indescribable effect. Received with approbation, as they generally are in these countries, the words of the Procureur du Roy, are, as it were, a public and solemn sanction of the religious respect attached to the memory of the last of the CONDES, and of the well-established opinion that this Prince perished the victim of assassination. Every eye was turned to the Honourable M. HENNEQUIN, the Advocate of Madame de PONTALBA, who was present at the hearing, and who appeared to be singularly affected by an argument so unexpected, and an acknowledgment so important, from the lips of a Magistrate of the present Government.

Considering all that it involves, we think this declaration one of the most important that ever was made.

The principal subject of discussion at present in the world of domestic politics, is the entry of Lord MULGRAVE into Dublin; and certainly never did there exist evidence so strong of the potentiality of Mr. O'CONNELL, as that which the processions upon that occasion afford, except, perhaps, the line of conduct adopted by poor Lord MELBOURNE in vindicating the whole affair.

It appears that, by order of Mr. O'CONNELL, the members of the Political and Trades' Unions, with their banners and flags, assembled with thousands of the lower classes of the population, to meet and greet Lord MULGRAVE. Now, as far as this meeting and greeting go, even though done at the suggestion of Mr. O'CONNELL, we cannot quite go to the length of some of our contemporaries with respect to its offensiveness or impropriety. Lord MULGRAVE is the KING's representative, and the greeting of such a functionary does not imply disloyalty; the points, therefore, important for consideration are, what new banners were used upon the occasion applicable to the circumstances, and whether Lord MULGRAVE was a party consenting to the display.

Lord MELBOURNE, who has been induced to deny anything like illegality in the procession or the banners, seems to rely upon its innocence, because an *Orange flag* was once exhibited in the theatre when Lord HADDINGTON visited it. This seems but a weak position to assume, when it is recollected that in the procession of the Trades' Unions on Monday se'nnight banners of green, bearing the Irish harp—in some instances without the crown, and, in others, having the cap of Liberty usurping its place, were carried before the new Viceroy.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* says:— "We do know a public functionary, and that the very highest in his Majesty's service in this country—we do know a servant in authority under the King—sent here expressly to represent the royal person and functions, who comes under the very unpleasant predicament described—who did sanction by his presence the sentiment of 'Repeal of the Union' and who, by his public acknowledgment of the courtesies of those who waited before his eyes the banners bearing the obnoxious inscription, did seem at least to give

encouragement both to the principle and those who maintain it. Yes; we say that the Earl of Mulgrave, the Lord Lieutenant General of Ireland, was carried in triumphant procession, from his landing place to the seat of his government, amidst banners bearing the words 'Repeal of the Union,' and amidst the shouts of thousands vociferating the same sentiment, and amidst the rebuking expression of such a sentiment, or implying his dissatisfaction with those who entertain it, he did most graciously receive their acclamations, and most courteously signify, by his looks and gestures his most perfect satisfaction with the whole affair.

"Nor was this the only symbol of disaffection which graced his Excellency's triumphal *entree*, and was received with equal acquiescence. There was borne in the procession got up to do him honour (and which honour he gratefully acknowledged), a banner bearing for its device a harp (the emblem of Ireland) without a crown (the emblem of the King's authority), and this insurrectionary standard was crowned with the revolutionary cap of Liberty. In times like these, it is not the season for the servant of a Monarchical Government to bandy compliments with the disaffected in their own form and fashion. In the representative of a Monarchy, it is not permissible that he should coquette with the outward and visible signs of a republican spirit. What the cap of Liberty intimates is a secret to none; what the harp usurped by the crown typifies, requires neither note nor comment to explain. The obvious meaning of the entire emblematic device is, Ireland independent, and under republican institutions. If the banner bearing the motto, 'Repeal of the Union,' needed explanation, here it is. If the illegality of the whole procession were not absolutely technical, its moral unlawfulness and danger is herein demonstrated. And yet the Lord Lieutenant—the representative of Royalty in Ireland—did actually partake of and play the most prominent part in this procession—did witness with his eyes those offensive banners—did hear with his ears those offensive sentiments; and, so far from rebuking these manifestations of a treason—perhaps not incontinent—did accept of those tokens as a compliment paid to himself and his Government, and signified his approbation of those who made such manifestations, by a courteous and hearty return of their salutations.

"Then, within the very walls of his Majesty's Castle of Dublin—in the centre of the Upper Castle-yard and in a juxtaposition with the Royal Standard, were these emblems of disaffection paraded before the Viceroy's eyes, and whilst a thousand loyal hearts were burning to dash them to the ground, and obliterate the insult given to their Sovereign—the representative of that Sovereign looked—not tamely on, but acquiescently; and witnessed, without discouraging, a violation of the law by one party, which if displayed—if it were possible to be displayed by another—would have called down the most vindictive resentment.

"This is neither fair dealing, nor safe policy, nor constitutional practice. It calls loudly for inquiry; and in answer it shall have in the face of the British Empire, if there be forced in public opinion and honesty enough in public men to probe to the bottom these uses of authority."

Now, upon this we say, however improper, or it may be called, seditious, these inscriptions in themselves are, the fault or crime of exhibiting them, merges in the fact, that the Unions to whom they belong were present upon the occasion. We remember, at the beginning of the Whig Ministry, when the Trades' Unions proceeded to St. James Palace, to compliment the KING, and could not be got away, until by a piece of Whiggandour and ingenuity a late gallant Admiral was brought to the window over the gateway, and presented to their notice as the SOVEREIGN, who was himself, unconscious of the proceeding, the tri-coloured flag, shone prominent, and received the approbation of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER himself. The point to be attended to is, whether new flags made for the occasion, and made to exhibit the power and authority of Mr. O'CONNELL were prepared for this day, and for the ceremony. To answer this question, we give the following letter received by the *Standard* from a gentleman of high rank, of great talent, and literary attainment, and distinguished through a long life by the moderation of his political opinions," who gives not only his own name, but the names of the members of his family, who, with himself, witnessed what he describes:—

"Sir,—In the *Dublin Morning Register* of yesterday is put forward, as a fabrication of the falsest and most flagitious character, the statement of the *Evening Mail* and other newspapers, that one of the flags in the Earl of MULGRAVE's entry procession bore the words, 'MULGRAVE, DAN'S LIBERTY BANNER.' Now, Sir, I, as a householder in the line of streets through which that insurrectional procession passed, aver to you, as flatly and broadly, that a flag with that very inscription was prominent among the others; and of those others, one bore the words, 'O'CONNELL, MULGRAVE, AND LIBERTY,' and another banner proclaimed 'O'CONNELL THE KING'S SON OF IRELAND.' All were worth while, this avowment could be substantiated by the concurrent evidence of thousands besides mine. For your private satisfaction as to the authenticity of this communication, I give you my address in the postscript. "A DUBLIN RESIDENT GENTLEMAN.

"May 20th."

This statement, corroborated by innumerable letters from Dublin, puts an end to all doubt as to the fact of the *new and appropriate banners*, and shivers to pieces the *Anawkish attempt at a doubt* made by the *Anhappy Evening*.

The second point is, as to Lord MULGRAVE's knowledge of these flags, and his conduct consequent upon seeing them. It seems to us quite possible that Lord MULGRAVE might have been as ignorant of the intention of exhibiting such flags, as Lord MELBOURNE now affects to be of their existence. O'CONNELL manages everything, and the flags were no doubt prepared under his direction. Lord MELBOURNE only lauded at the moment the procession was waiting; he could not be prepared for the sight he was to see—and we would go further, he could not be prepared how to act upon the instant, at such a moment, when he did see them.

Show us that Lord MULGRAVE willingly consented to the display, and we will show how and where he has, in the first step of his Vice-Royalty, violated an Act of Parliament; but we must have that conviction before we condemn him personally—and till then, be content to pity him, in company with Lord MELBOURNE, as one of O'CONNELL'S victims. It is true his brother, Captain PHIPPS, gave an answer to the secretary of these Unions as to the time when the Lord Lieutenant was to land; but much is to be said on this. Captain PHIPPS was just installed in office—he gave the answer probably without considering the importance of the acknowledgment he made, or even if he did consider, he might have recollected that Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord ALTHORP had corresponded with similar associations in London, and elsewhere, in their corporate capacity.

The scene, and the facts connected with it, deserve the most rigid inquiry—as relates, at all events, to the *new banners*; but we, who would rather attribute to the natural vigour of man, blended with novelty of position and love of popularity, than to deliberate disloyalty, or love of republicanism, the conduct of the new Viceroy, must wait to decide upon his EXCELLENCY'S conduct until the case is more clearly and satisfactorily made out.

TO THE FEMALES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

If some vices are peculiar to an age, so likewise are some virtues. Among the former the want of charity, in the usual acceptation of the word, constitutes no feature of the present generation; among the latter it may be said to be the most prominent. All persons of every grade of life seem to vie with each other in the formation, or the direction of some benevolent project, and an imputation of indifference or backwardness in this respect, is deemed nearly an equal affront to

his head as to the heart of the individual so accused. Whether this virtue be carried to excess, or whether every scheme professedly for charitable purposes is judicious, enters in no degree into the views of this appeal. The intention is, solely to point out an evil which positively exists, under the impression that where so general a desire to do good is manifested, the demonstration of any material error, either in practice or theory, will be received as an obligation rather than as an offence. Certain indeed it is, that many of those whose hearts are most kindly affected towards their fellow-creatures would be shocked if they were to discover that while they are aiding one deserving set of objects they are creating others, and that whilst they are endeavouring by means of education to improve the morals of one part of the rising generation, they are contributing to the destruction of those of another. Yet so it is: "In the voice therefore of humanity and of justice, I earnestly beseech your attention for a few minutes."

It may probably appear to some that the encouragement given to manufacturers of foreign jewellery, including clocks, watches, and other ornamental articles of decoration or furniture, is a matter of small moment, and the attempt to restrain the practice, impertinent or ill-judged; but it is hoped that a contrary impression will be effected. The advantages arising from free trade indeed form part of the creed of modern liberalism. The subject is far too difficult for a pen like this to discuss; but it is well if the system so extolled is not in better keeping with the shortsighted policy of modern times than with reason and experience. The minds, at least in which perspicuity and simplicity are not lost in the labyrinths of fanciful and specious theories, and which are accustomed to judge from facts rather than premises, it appears, will continue to appear, erroneous in its conception, and mischievous in its consequences. Daily proof substantiates that where a foreign manufacturer is strongly encouraged, the native receives a corresponding injury, especially where the position of the parties is unequal: that when fewer articles are in demand, fewer hands are consequently in requisition, and a proportionable number of persons are unemployed. At the same time it is the natural tendency of free trade, to cheapen labour, and to diminish the amount of capital employed; to increase distress while it favours luxury, and to divert the parent stream from the nurture of its own dependants to feed those which are extraneous and unproductive of equivalent returning advantages. The rich are in a manner made richer, and the poor are impoverished. We fill our mansions with elegance of every description, and by the same means furnish inmates for our work-houses, our hospitals, and our prisons. How far these observations attach to the subject generally, must be left for others to decide; they are here made solely with reference to the branch in question, and they are observations which are divested of all personal bias, and are supported by the simple testimony of truth.

That the encouragement of passes, all bounds of necessity, admits of no contradiction. It is a partial, but universal. To such an extent has it reached that articles of English manufacture are almost entirely superseded by those of foreign origin, and are allowed to remain a "dead weight" on the hands of the manufacturer. Fashion has set her seal of preference, and many circumstances combine to give it stability and confirm the advantage. It is a trite but nevertheless a pertinent observation, that success ensures success, and never more so than in matters where taste and fancy, as in the present instance, are concerned. Protected by the law, and favoured by a prevailing and apparently national inclination for the produce of other countries, even amidst the strongest prejudices in favour of our own, the foreign manufacturer has every thing in his favour. A boundless variety is presented to the public, and the novelty of his goods, combined with the lowness of the price, commands a rapid and constant sale. Confident of encouragement, ingenuity exerts its skill, and unfeeling employment is given to hundreds, not of British subjects, but to those of a neighbouring State, who, thus supported by means drawn from our own country, are in the full possession of all the comforts and enjoyments of life, whilst our own manufacturers are suffering from inadequate remuneration, or from total want of occupation. At this very moment there are houses which employ no less than 200 to 300 workmen in their respective establishments in Geneva alone solely for the English market; and the articles so manufactured and imported are not only offered by their agents in the metropolis, but in every principal city and town throughout the country. In every place they are purchased with avidity, for no loss by the retail dealer is apprehended, while those of our own country are rejected, not because the former are superior either in workmanship or beauty, but because they are cheaper. In vain does the English manufacturer display the efforts of native skill; he has the mortification to be told that though the goods preferred are every way inferior to his own, they will last as long as fashion sanctions them, and that novelty not worth, cheapness not value, is desirable; that his goods would prove useless stock—those ensure a ready return.

From the last remark it will be seen that the evil complained of does not primarily affect the retail dealer. His profits, in fact, are not lessened, his sale not decreased by it; but let it not be forgotten that his justice and success are obtained at the cost of social and patriotic justice. Having a certain capital to embark in trade, his consideration is to employ it most advantageously to himself, and accordingly, in compliance with the public taste, he resorts to that market from which he promises himself the surest and quickest return. The manufacturer from whom he formerly supplied himself receives either an inconsiderable order or none at all. Old connexions are destroyed, and every claim is unheeded but that of self-interest; and if a sensation of compunction be experienced, he reconciles it at once to his conscience, on the plea that he is not the aggressor, and that he but acts as a regard to his own welfare, and that of a family dependent upon him, render necessary. Thus he assuredly violates a first principle of duty; but who tempts him to the commission? The hands and joints of society are loosened, and the selfishness of a selfish age fostered; but against whom does the original stain of the offence lie?

It will probably be urged in reply, that the British manufacturer has the redress of his grievance in his own hands, since he has only to make his goods equal in price to those of his rival. But this, however imperious the necessity, is impossible. The British manufacturer can maintain no ground with the foreign. The latter has no taxes to pay, and that in a country where all the articles of life are proverbially cheap, and where the price of labour bears a proportion to that of this country of 10l. to 36l. He is therefore driven to the alternative of reducing the wages of his workmen to a standard which does not admit of their subsistence, and of employing less material, to the deterioration of his goods and the injury of his character, or of losing the fair profits of his trade, and injuring if not ruining himself and his family; in short he must either be honest at the cost of prudence, or prudent at the price of honesty. With little or no demand for his goods, he must yet maintain a respectable appearance, and contribute his share to the general support of the State, even whilst it leaves him in a manner unfriended, for although there is a protecting duty on the importation of all such foreign articles, yet that law is notoriously evaded, and even its violation often advantageously acknowledged. He must either continue to exercise his talents for the necessary display of his craft, though it be only for the mortification of seeing his skill slighted, and finding his ingenuity and industry alike unappreciated, and finding his business altogether which he cannot do, or be content to struggle with difficulties, with burning heart, amidst the success which is manifested hourly to him, and to esteem himself fortunate if he beget a subsistence only. Frequently also has he the vexation of seeing his skill turned to his own disadvantage. It is a notorious fact that when an article of English pattern promises success, it is instantly secured and sent abroad, and returned in dozens at a price greatly below the original, by which means it not only becomes common, but the inventor, unable to compete with the imitator, is robbed of the fruits of his ingenuity, and beholds the stranger enriched at his cost. Unpatronized himself, he is compelled to disregard merit beneath him, and to discharge many to whom he had formerly given employment, unavoidably contributing to the increase of distress and pauperism, and to supply the place of able, expert, and ingenious workmen with mere boys, who, in their turn, are dismissed when their age, if not their services, demand an increase of wages—with this aggravated evil, that they have not acquired the art of one trade, while they are ignorant of every other, by which they might have been protected from idleness and vice.

Before this undue encouragement to the foreign manufacturer was given, the English artisan was esteemed the most perfect in execution, and English jewellery, both in value and correct taste, superior to all others; but our eminence in this respect must cease, unless the practice be quickly discontinued, for there is no promised succession of workmen. It is a fact which inquiry will substantiate, that

the persons now employed are for the most part middle-aged or elderly men, having scarcely any others under them except the boys, before alluded to.

Can any one, therefore, on the face of a statement like this, correct as it is, and far from overcharged, justify to themselves, on any ground of national or benevolent feeling, an encouragement so injurious, so pernicious, so unnecessary? Can it be more reconcilable to the ideas of justice than to the dictates of compassion, to take the bread of the household whom we are commanded to feed, and to give it to strangers who have only a secondary claim upon us? Can it be more compatible with our duty as members of a State than with that of our obligations as Christians to favour temptations to dishonesty, to depreciate native talent and industry, to foster selfishness, and banish social dependence and good-will—to increase poverty, and thereby to increase woe and misery, guilt and shame? Ah! there is a gem brighter than the jewel that sparkles on the fairest hand; there is an ornament more graceful than human skill has ever devised—the tear which glitters in the eye of genuine pity, and the spirit of tenderness and consideration which foresees and guards against the possibility of an injury to another. And are not these yours? When were the hearts of the daughters of this land deaf to any just appeal, slow to admit any kindly feeling, unwilling to sacrifice temporary gratification, when the occasion demanded it? Never. They may err through inadvertence, they may allow their judgment to be perverted by specious argument, they may be led astray to assist the wrong in the belief that they are aiding the right—but never was the quality of mercy "strained" by them, nor robbed of its twofold blessing when the path of efficiency and duty was made manifest. Far be it from me to urge those of my own sex to sit in debate upon the measures of legislature, and to decide upon the wisdom or expediency of their views of government. With this we have nothing to do; but it is our province, and our bounden duty, to counteract evil where we see it existing, and that particularly where the remedy is in great part lodged in our own hands. Free trade may be permitted without incurring our expressed censures; but we may resist the temptation it presents for the increase of our own luxuries, and silently but surely benefit those who have a natural claim upon us, by bestowing that favour on them, in the form of fashion and fashion more powerful than any order of Comptrolleur or any decree of the State, is the arbiter of all.

We as fallen upon perilous times, and unless a judicial blindness be placed before our eyes, it would seem impossible not to discern the dangers that gather round us; but to none is the prospect more lowering than to those whose high birth and station would seem in other seasons to exempt from all fear of the clouds and storms of life. The aristocracy is become the mark of deliberate and daring insult. To degrade rank, and to bring it into contempt, is the aim alike of unprincipled wit and vulgar malice. Falshoods are invented, and truths, alas! exaggerated; evil reports are industriously circulated, and good suppressed, with a systematic view to lay hereditary honours in the dust; to cause patrician dignities to be cast to the defilement of the mole and the bat, and to make our palaces and our stately mansions habitations for the stork and the bittern.

Addressing myself then to you, honourable Ladies, respectfully—and even if you, who form part of this exalted, though now abused order, will allow it, affectionately as earnestly—allow me to implore you to awaken to a true and timely sense of the delicacy and danger of your situation, and to adopt every prudent measure that may tend to lessen or avert it. You owe this to yourselves, you owe it to your country. By discouraging foreign manufactures of every kind, and patronizing your own, you would confer a real and essential benefit on the community, and you would bind many to your interests who now, in the bitterness of the belief that you are indifferent spectators of their distress, regard you in any light but that which is desirable. The smile of encouragement bestowed upon the foreign manufacturer is construed into, and, indeed, truly becomes, a frown upon your own. The practice now deprecated is a still further rending asunder the link which should subsist between the supporters and the supported; a widening of that breach between the great and the mean, the affluent and the poor, which evil men and concurring circumstances have effected, and helps to destroy that sense of dependence, and that sentiment of gratitude on which so mainly hinges national and individual comfort, national and individual prosperity. Selfishness, however little the fact may tend to the honour of human nature, is the strong chain that connects society. Destroy this, and the best concerted community will as one fall into chaotic disorder. The inferior who benefits from his superior, becomes worse than indifferent to him, and in spite of all that duty, all that reason and justice may urge, will either carelessly regard, or deliberately assist in the destruction of his rights, of his property, or his life.

By every consideration of tenderness for your families, by every motive of concern for your own safety, and the good of your country, discard not this respectful appeal and admonition. No presumptuous spirit dares to dictate to you; no unfeeling pen records a truth which is calculated to give you pain—Alas! you are no longer respected for your titles alone. You are watched with all the eagerness of malevolence, and misrepresented with all the art of inveterate malice. It is a boast which perhaps never has reached your ears, or being heard, its full meaning has escaped your comprehension, that "the school-master is abroad"—that there are considerations above rank which are not exclusive or hereditary possessions, and which have destroyed the remaining barbarisms of feudal ages. Pleasure may offer its delights, wealth its luxuries, state its privileges; but trust the voice which has no motive to deceive you—the serpent is coiled under the fairest flowers of the one, and its poison infused into the enjoyments and honours of the other. The exercise of the most exalted virtues, of the most judicious benevolence, may not ensure safety, and a return of those proper feelings of deference and respect which are your due; but most assuredly forgetfulness of the claims of others will steel many hearts against you, whom your kindness would now propitiate. Insubordination, disaffection, contempt of rank, and "the powers that be," are not the natural growth of British soil—in these opposite virtues we must look for the national characteristics. Will you not then make the attempt—the virtuous, the noble, the patriotic attempt to win them back, and again to make them flourish? Will you not give us this claim upon our gratitude? Yes; justice demands it of you, your country expects it, your God requires it,—and you will.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

The Papist journals do not now think it worth while to mince matters at all, or to hide the friar's head in a cowl any longer. Listen only to the audacity with which one of O'CONNELL's humble partisans in Belfast speaks on the subject:—

"Church Reform, Corporate Reform, Magisterial Reform—these are the requisitions of the Irish people; and they must receive an instant and a favourable answer.

"The wedge is inserted in the Establishment; it will be driven home, and the towering fabric will topple to the dust. The report of the Ecclesiastical Commission will furnish ample proof—it was mockery to seek it—of the existence of a 'surplus revenue;' and we shall see, before many months elapse, the Church disgorge some of its wealth, and the nation enjoy its own again. The work of improvement commenced, it will not stop midway. The voluntary principle is becoming better understood, and more generally recognized throughout the world, as mankind grow in intelligence; and we hope to see the time when such a thing as an Establishment will not be heard of; when religious equality will be fully achieved; when even the nominal supremacy of an alien Church will cease to insult our national dignity, and perpetuate our national dissensions."

The Standard of Saturday the 16th, says:—

It will be remembered, that, in the early part of the Session, Mr. Shaw mentioned, that at the Kerry election, the great mendicant had inquired of a person named MURPHY, a Roman Catholic trader, in the town of Killarney, whether he would vote for the Knight of Kerry? That MURPHY replied in the affirmative—that the mendicant rejoined, "If you do, I'll have a cross mark put on your door"—that in consequence, the house was violently attacked and assaulted. All this will be recollected by our readers. It will be also remembered, that Mr. O'CONNELL, as described by the reporters, advanced to the centre of the floor of the House of Commons, and in a manner of the most serious emphasis, pronounced the following words:—"I DECLARE MOST SOLEMNLY, IN THE PRESENCE OF THAT GOD WHO IS TO JUDGE ME, THE WHOLE STORY IS TOTALLY FALSE." After a great struggle to prevent his doing so, Mr. SHAW last night declared himself prepared to prove the TRUTH OF THE STORY THIS EVENING DEFINITELY. One really does not know how to treat a case of this kind; a case too terrible to be introduced into political controversy; for sure, it is not innocent to mingle the feelings of resentment and distrust, which such conduct naturally excites, with the higher, far higher considerations suggested by such an act of any accountable being. We speak with perfect sincerity when we say that we abandon the subject as

useful for human civilization!—May His, who has been so repeatedly the offence, and protect a Christiana people from a repeated display of such prodigies! We own that we think this case to be a great deal worse than any which has yet occurred. Here the temptation was of the most contemptible description—the obtestation of the CHANCERY was purely voluntary, and was made ostentatiously solemn! And what is the justification offered for an oath—an all but sacramental oath,—that "THE WHOLE STORY WAS TOTALLY FALSE?" Why, forsooth, a misnomer in the Christian name of the party spoken of! This was enough of Irish business for ever, and Mr. SHAW's part in it entitles him to the deepest gratitude of all his fellow subjects. —We confess that the manner in which it appears oaths and solemn asseverations are treated by the party now ascending to power, is something terrific. We certainly do think that some serious step should be taken in order to ascertain the value of the only "SECURITIES" granted to the Protestant when the Papists were emancipated in 1829.

To naturalists the following extracts, the former from the Taunton Courier and the latter from the Westford Independent, will prove interesting:—

A very singular description of viper was found in the path of a cove at Broomfield, last week, and is now in the possession of Mr. Draper, a medical gentleman of Taunton. It is of the dark viper species; its colour an olive green, about 19 inches long, and at the distance of two inches and a half from the tail, two white feet protruded, at the extremity of each of which are six white claws, half an inch in length. This extraordinary reptile is entirely unknown to all naturalists.

We have received the following communication from the most authentic source, and can vouch for its accuracy:—A very great wonder has appeared in this neighbourhood, which I think worthy of a place in your paper; and you may rely on its being a fact. At Lindsetown, amongst the trees close to Mr. Boxwell's house, there is a blackbird that is in the habit of flapping his wings, and crows exactly like a cock. He crows three or four times, and then sings like a blackbird, and then crows again. It resembles the crowing of a bantam cock, and falls as loud. He does not in the least differ in appearance from the cock blackbird. Great numbers have been going for some days to see the phenomenon, and you may rely on the authenticity of what I communicate.

The Haymarket Theatre opens to-morrow se'night. Mr. MORRIS has secured the powerful aid of Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE for the first six nights of the season. There can be no doubt that the public will be anxious to avail themselves of seeing this admirable actor in some of his leading characters.

MR. BRINLEY SMERIDAN was, we understand, married to Miss GRANT on Sunday.

The Birmingham paper, in an able article upon the support afforded by Mr. GIFFARD, a Roman Catholic Gentleman of Staffordshire, to the Conservative cause, has the following passage:—

"A friend of Mr. GIFFARD observing to him his surprise that, considering his (Mr. G.'s) religious persuasion, he should so energetically support Sir F. GOODRICK, Mr. G. replied, 'I am a landed proprietor, one of the largest in the country; I support GOODRICK because I wish to continue so.' Thus Mr. G. approves himself, to put the least candid construction on his motives, according to the good old and well-approved maxim, 'Honesty is the best policy'—a wise man: and if our anonymous correspondent in our advertising columns will permit us to indulge an amiable weakness, we would fain give Mr. GIFFARD and his friends the credit of being conscientiously honest, and truly religious, as well as highly honourable men."

The following is from the Dublin Evening Mail:—

There has been, as our readers are aware, a series of growings for some time proceeding between the two great O's—DANIEL and FERGUS; and for the last twelve months matters have been carried on upon the basis of an exceedingly hollow truce. Open war, however, is now declared. FERGUS has set up a 'begging-box' on his own account—appealed to their reverences the priests for assistance in the way of exhortations from the altars, and actually named a 'Tribute Sunday' for a collection.

Will DANIEL stand this? Ought he? We trow not. The time, too, chosen for taking such an unhandsome advantage—when the poor fellow was involved in duels, harassed with police officers, and threatened with expulsion from Brookes's. This is, indeed, taking him at a non-plush, and FERGUS ought to be ashamed of himself.

The Edinburgh Observer says:—

Yesterday ALEXANDER SOMERVILLE, formerly of the Scotch Greys, and whose flogging made such a noise in the world three years since, was brought before the sitting magistrate, charged with being drunk and breaking the door and several articles of furniture in a house in the Canongate, on the morning of Tuesday last; also with biting or cutting the hand of the watchman who went to seize him. The case being clearly proved, SOMERVILLE was sentenced to pay a fine of 2l., and in default of payment, to thirty days' confinement, besides finding caution in the sum of 20l. for his future conduct; or failing which, thirty days' further confinement. From the notoriety which the offender had acquired, the case excited some interest; but his appearance, which was rather simple and clownish, certainly did not bespeak that shrewdness and talent for which his zealous partisans had given him credit. Nobody who knew the real circumstances of the case could have been ignorant of the name of the real manager of the business, or the author of the letters written in the fellow's name.

The liberation of Belgium seems not quite to answer the expectations which were formed of it. The Belgian Chamber of Representatives was dismissed on Thursday week by the KING in the most summary manner. The dismissal came quite unexpectedly on the great majority of the Chamber, and the opposition papers are full of indignant articles on the subject. The cause for this abrupt proceeding, according to these papers, was to hinder any discussion on the increase of 10 per cent. on the taxes granted to the ministers on the ground of some imaginary taxes impending over Belgium from the accession of Sir ROBERT PEEL to power. The opposition maintained that, now that SIR ROBERT had retired, and that these dangers, real or fancied, were at an end, the increase should be remitted; but in this reasoning the ministers were not inclined to concur. The Courier Belge concludes a most indignant address to the tax-paying electors by saying:—"Know, lastly, that the first consequence of the brutal dismissal of the Chambers will be to maintain the new cadastre taxes to be still levied after the 1st of July. And you who duly appreciate questions relative to national liberty, know that one of these questions was going to be decided in favour of the country against that encroaching power, which for these four years past has been making so many efforts to consummate the most scandalous infringement of our rights, and that this power has just contrived to obtain the means to re-commence with more perseverance its contest against the constitution."

The Brighton Gazette says:—

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has at last, through the good-nature of the electors of Stroud, been fortunate enough to get admission into Parliament. He was lavish at the hustings of "most grateful thanks;" we are sure that his gratitude ought to be unbounded. Lord JOHN declared his opinion with respect to the Ballot to be unchanged; but there is one point, at least, on which the Noble Lord will not deny that his opinions are no longer the same. In the course of the debates on the Reform Bill, as we are happily reminded by a correspondent of the Times, it was asked by Mr. CROKER what would be done after the passing of that Bill, when the constituents of a Minister refused his re-election? Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied, "that when such an event occurred, the Minister ought to resign his office;" and on the 19th of February last his closing words were these:—"While, with undoubted loyalty to the Crown, we respect the prerogatives of the King, we are determined to maintain the privileges of the people." Lord JOHN has redeemed, as Liberals always do, his pledge. Is it, we beg to inquire, true, as reported, that Colonel FOX, in return for his complaisant abandonment of Stroud, is to be rewarded with a Commissionership in Canada?

The Liverpool Journal states that an action for libel was lately brought against it, and that although the plaintiff obtained only 40s. damages the proprietors of the paper will have to pay costs amounting to nearly 1,000l. It adds, "the aggrieved party gets his 40s., which the Jury estimates as the extent of damage inflicted on him, and the abominable expenses of the law involve us in costs four hundred

And times greater than the sword of the King. As we have already said, this may be law, but it is not justice. There may be the boast of liberty of the press, but it is a mockery, while such a law exists as this infamous law of libel, by which any petty scribe may speculate on a verdict, and ruin a man by costs."

The number of complimentary addresses to Sir ROBERT PEEL exceeds anything of the kind ever before presented to a Prime Minister—or indeed to any other person. They already amount to upwards of 1,000, and bear nearly one million of signatures.

It is in agitation throughout Gloucestershire to present an address to Mr. PARKER, congratulating him on the glorious result of the eventful contest in which he has been engaged, and thanking him and the 3,755 men of Devon for their exertions in behalf of their country and their Church.

We rejoice to find that the East Norfolk Conservative Association established last week at Norwich is rapidly increasing. Some of the wealthiest and most loyal gentlemen of that division have already enrolled themselves as members, and many more are anxious to put down their names as supporters of those principles by which England has flourished amidst the anarchy of continental divisions.

On Friday week sixty-six new members were admitted to the South Lancashire Conservative Association, making a grand total of about seven hundred members.

A Conservative Association has been formed at Axminster, which is making rapid progress in that place.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, at his rent-day, held last week at the White Hart, near Tyford, directed a return of 20 per cent. to be made to his tenants. Sir E. G. WILMOT, Bart., M.P., made another reduction to his tenantry last week, equivalent to the price of wheat at 20s. per bag. The Earl of BEAUCHAMP, also, at his audit, held on Tuesday week, most generously reduced the rents on his numerous estates 15 per cent.

The Poor Law Commissioners have authorised the parish officers of Hull to levy a rate of 12,000l. on the inhabitants for a new work-house.—Leeds Intelligence.

Died, on Saturday evening last in Dawson-street, Dublin, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with that cheerfulness and pious resignation which might have been expected from her writings and her character, Mrs. HEMANS.—Dublin Mail.

The Colony of the 74th Foot has become vacant by the demise of Major-General Sir JAMES CAMPBELL. Sir JAMES married Lady Dorothea CUFFE, daughter of URYAY, first Earl of Dysart.

The celebrated engraver, GIOVANNI CARAVIGLIA, died at Florence on the 27th ult. He surpassed even MORGHEN, his master, had scarcely attained his 45th year, and was married off while engaged in his finest work, the Assumption, by GUIDO.

NUREMBERG, May 4.—Her Serene Highness the Princess of TOUR and Taxis, consort of Prince MAXIMILIAN of TOUR and Taxis, died this morning at nine o'clock, only a few days after the death of her mother, the Baroness Von DOUBNERG, who had come from Ratisbon on a visit. The loss is the more severely felt, as her health latterly seemed to authorise the most flattering hopes, and the unfortunate catastrophe was unexpected.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA has addressed two admirable letters "To the Protestants of Great Britain," on the dangers which threaten Protestantism at this moment, and on the duties which those dangers impose.

Constitutional and Conservative Associations are multiplying all over the country. A Constitutional Association, says the Worcester Journal, is about to be established in this city.—The East Worcester Conservative Association continues to increase in numbers. A similar Association is forming for West Worcester.—Sir ROBERT PEEL'S exhortation, at the Merchant Tailors' dinner, to the Conservatives to register their votes, and to use every exertion to obtain a due influence in the return of Members of the House of Commons, will no doubt be the means of exciting the exertions of all well-wishers to the institutions of the country.

We are glad to see it stated that Sir E. SUGDEN has acceded to a request made by a most numerous and respectable deputation of the electors of East Surrey, to stand for the division of that county in case of any future vacancy, on the Conservative interest.

The effect of the change of Government on our rural population may be gathered by the list of outrages committed in our county (Kilkenny) within a few days, equal, perhaps exceeding in number, those which disgraced the same district during the entire period of the power of the late Administration.—Kilkenny Moderator.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERENCES.

The Rev. A. C. J. WALLACE, M.A., Chaplain to the Earl of Essex, to the Vicarage of Great Coggeshall, Essex, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. P. Smith; on the presentation of P. Du Cane, Esq. The Rev. THOMAS STRICKS, M.A., Curate of Luton, Bedfordshire, to the Rectory of Putterham, Herts, on the presentation of the Bishop of Lincoln. The Rev. W. C. FENTON, to the living of Mattersey, Bawtry. Patron the Archbishop of York. The Rev. CHARLES HESKETH, A.M., Vicar of Poulton, to the Rectory of North Meols, vacant by the death of the Rev. Gilbert Ford. The Rev. W. K. BORTON, M.A., Curate of St. Mary's, Scarborough, has been collated by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, to the Rectory of Wickham, Saint Paul's, in the county of Essex. The Rev. W. S. WHITLOCK, to the Rectory of Foston, near York, vacant by the resignation of T. S. Scott. The Right Hon. Lord Bridport has been pleased to appoint the Rev. GEORGE LEIGH WASEY, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford, to be one of His Lordship's domestic Chaplains. The Rev. GEORGE HOPKINS, Curate of Wyrdisbury, to the Mastership of the Stroud Charity School, Egham.

OBITUARY.

On Saturday the 9th inst., at the Rectory, Crickle, in the 56th year of his age, the Rev. POWELL COLCHESTER GIBBS, A.M., Vicar of Elmora and Longney, in the county of Gloucester, and Rector of Crickle, in the county of Durham. At Freckenham Rectory, Suffolk, in the 52d year of his age, deeply and devotedly lamented, the Rev. SAMUEL TILLOUGH, B.D., Rector of that parish, and formerly fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The living is in the patronage of that society.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, May 20.—In a very full Convocation, holden this day, it was proposed to substitute at matriculation, a subscription to the following Declaration, instead of the usual subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, as heretofore:— "I, A. B. declare that I do, so far as my knowledge extends, assent to the Doctrines of the United Church of England and Ireland, Liturgy and Discipline; and that I will conform to her instructed in her Articles of Religion, as required by the statutes of this University." Upon a division taking place, the Senior Proctor declared the majority to be adverse to the change. The numbers are reported to have been as follows:— Place..... 57 Non-Place..... 459 The successful candidates for Dr. Johnson's Scholarships are— Theological—Henry Woolcombe, B.A., Student of Christ Church. Mathematical—Nicholas Pococke, B.A., Michel Scholar of Queen's.— May 21.—This day the following degrees were conferred:— Doctor in Civil Law (Grand Compagnon): The Hon. and Rev. C. Bathurst, late Fellow of All Souls.— Bachelor in Civil Law (by comparison): Rev. J. Beeby, M.A., late Fellow of Balliol.— Master of Arts: Rev. G. P. B. Pollen, Christ Church, grand comp.; J. Greenfield, Brasenose, grand comp.; J. Bailey, Rev. R. Waller, Brasen-

ose; G. B. Mantle, Student of Christ Church; Rev. F. Reynoux, St. Edmund hall; H. E. Strickland, Oriol; Rev. S. Everard, Balliol.— Bachelor of Arts: W. J. Phelps, Oriol, grand comp.; W. Francklin, New Inn hall, grand comp.; Hon. C. A. Harris, Hon. W. L. Harris, C. E. Harwood, Oriol; E. W. Vaughan, New Inn hall; T. Peters, St. Alban hall; G. Slade, St. Edmund hall; J. Churchill, E. Horton, Scholars of Worcester; T. N. Stephenson, T. W. Goldhawk, W. K. Sweetland, Worcester; W. J. Poole, W. L. Walker, Scholars of Jesus; J. Jones, Jesus; J. W. Wing, Scholar of University; S. A. Shepherd, Lincoln; H. F. Yeatman, Balliol; G. G. Harter, T. Miller, Trinity; H. Hall, Student of Christ Church; T. Price, C. Brooksbank, Christ Church; C. W. Moffat, Merton.

CAMBRIDGE, May 22.—The Norrisian prize for the year 1834, was yesterday adjudged to the Rev. Thomas Myers, M.A., of Trinity college, for his essay on the following subject:—"The Divine Origin of Christianity proved by the accomplishment of the Prophecies delivered by Christ himself."

At a congregation on Wednesday last the following degrees were conferred.—Doctor in Physic: R. Elmhirst, Caius college.—Honorary Masters of Arts: The Marquis of Granby, Trinity college.—Masters of Arts: E. Thomson, Clare hall.—Licentiate in Physic: M. A. N. Crawford, C. Dudley, Trinity college; G. Budd, Caius college; T. A. Barker, Downing college.—Bachelors of Arts: C. O. Goodford, A. Long, King's college; W. R. Lawrence, H. N. Barrows, R. W. Gausson, Trinity college; H. Clarke, W. J. Johnson, Caius college; J. C. Barkley, Emmanuel college.

At the same congregation a grace passed the Senate to confer the degree of Doctor in Divinity, by Royal mandate, upon the Rev. George Archdall, Master of Emmanuel college.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The anniversary meeting of the National Society took place at the Central School, Sanctuary, Westminster, on Wednesday. There were present—the Lords Bishops of Lincoln, Bangor, Chester, Gloucester, Litchfield, and Jamaica; Lord and Lady Sandon, Lord Buxley, Archbishops Watson and Berens, the Rajah Rumbun Roy, W. E. Gladstone, Esq., M.P. The performance of the children was of a gratifying nature, and showed much ability, while the appearance of above 600 children, well arranged, and exhibiting an orderly and respectable demeanour, excited much interest. The report, which was read after the public examination, entered at length into the proceedings of the year, and under the heads of improving and extending schools, of what had been effected, and what remained to be accomplished for the adequate instruction of the working classes, made an appeal of more than common force for public assistance. It was stated that above 2,100 persons had been trained in the London Central School, and more than that number in the forty-three district schools established in various parts of the country. It was also stated that 13,610l. had been obtained in aid of building school rooms from the last Parliamentary grant, and that an application is now before the Treasury for a further grant to the amount of 20,000l. Should this be voted by their Lordships it is expected that it will secure a total outlay to the amount of 50,000l., and create accommodation for instructing 31,000 additional children. Suggestions for improving the state of existing schools occupied a considerable portion of the report.

ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER.—It is in contemplation to build a new Church in Berwick-street. It is reported that an application has been made to the Commissioners for Building Churches to give 2,500l. towards its erection, and that such sum will be granted. The Rector engages to procure 4,000l. in subscriptions. The fund called DENN ANDREWS'S Fund is to supply 1,500l. The estimated cost of the building is 8,000l.

The Bishop of EXETER and the Dean of HEREFORD were among the majority in the Convocation at Oxford. The Lectureship of St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow, for the Sunday afternoon and evening services, is now vacant. The remuneration for the duties is provided by voluntary subscriptions. The appointment is in the gift of the vestry.

ST. PAUL'S, WESTMINSTER.—Thursday being the grand day, or, as it is termed, "the apposition," at the above establishment, its venerable walls were, as usual, honoured by the presence of a large assembly of friends and patrons. Shortly after the opening of the doors the school-room became filled, chiefly with ladies, and at about half-past two o'clock, Prince George of Cambridge, accompanied by his Tutor, the Marquis of Camden (Chancellor of the University of Cambridge), the Lord Mayor, and a body of Gentlemen, principally consisting of members of the Mercers' Company, entered the room, and took the seats which had been reserved for them. The visitors being seated, Messrs. Eddis, Jowett, and Coke, the three senior scholars, delivered severally an original Greek, Latin, and English oration, in commemoration of the founder, which drew forth for these young gentlemen the loud approbation of their distinguished auditors; nor was the favourable impression which they had created in the least degree diminished by their recital, which followed, of three prize-compositions, for which they received at the hands of the high-master their well-merited reward in the shape of three handsome volumes. The other performances of the day were each deserving of the highest praise; the selection of passages from Milton, Shakespeare, Virgil, Horace, Euripides, and Aristophanes was eminently judicious, and on the part of the youthful orators, the delivery of the passages selected afforded indisputable evidence of well directed and successful study.

The valuable Vicarage of East Grinstead becoming vacant by the death of the late incumbent, has been presented by Lady PLYMOUTH to the Curate, the Rev. C. NEVILL; this Gentleman having no claims on her Ladyship's patronage beyond those derived from the exemplary discharge of his Ministerial duties, both as Curate of East Grinstead, and as Chaplain to the English residents at Lisbon. A memorial, signed by the greater part of the parishioners of East Grinstead (embracing all classes), evincing their desire to retain the Rev. C. NEVILL as their pastor, was forwarded to her Ladyship, accompanied by testimonials of the highest regard from the English residents at Lisbon, who, on his return to England, presented him with a purse of 200l., as a further token of their esteem and respect.

The election for the Mastership of Colchester Grammar School took place on the 13th inst. P. HAYERS, Esq., proposed the Rev. CHARLES JAMES SHAW, M.A., and was seconded by the Rev. MR. BRETT. D. O. BLYTH, Esq., proposed the Rev. JOHN SAUNDERS, M.A., and was seconded by EDWARD DANIEL, Esq. Alderman SPARLING proposed the Rev. JOHN RICHARDSON, M.A.; and the show of hands to be in favour of Mr. SAUNDERS. Alderman SPARLING then claimed a poll on behalf of Mr. RICHARDSON. At the close of the poll, the Mayor declared the numbers to be—For Mr. SAUNDERS, 288; for Mr. RICHARDSON, 93; majority for Mr. SAUNDERS, 265. Immense cheering followed the announcement.—MR. SAUNDERS dined with a party of his friends at the Lion, in the evening.

HEARDFORD CATHEDRAL.—A very great improvement is now being carried into effect by the total removal of the Cathedral School-house adjoining the west front, by which the whole of the edifice, including the Cloisters, will be thrown open to public view. A meeting of the Clergy was held at the Crown Inn, Rochester, on Thursday week, at which an Address to His MAJESTY, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament, against the appropriation of the revenue of the Irish Church, were agreed to.

The visitation at Frome was attended by a greater number of Clergymen than has been known for many years, and a most excellent discourse was delivered by the Rev. MR. NEWNAM, of Coleford. We understand that the truly patriotic Cabinet, who only took office to do their country good, have already commenced their liberal spirit by giving the living of All Saints, Southampton, to young MASTER SHAWWELL, who is the son of the Vice-Chancellor, and only twenty-seven years old, in opposition to the wishes of the parishioners, who were endeavouring to procure it for the Rev. MR. LANGLEY, who has been the Curate for twelve years, and is a most excellent man. But the secret is, MR. LANGLEY'S friends supported Messrs. FLEMING and COMPTON at the last election.—Salisbury Herald.

A handsome silver water was on Thursday presented to the Rev. GEORGE FISK, S.C.L., late curate of Barnwell, near Cambridge, by the parishioners; and which bore the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Geo. Fisk by his parishioners of Barnwell, as a small token of their love and esteem for him during his ministry amongst them in that parish, May 1835."

A full set of canonicals, consisting of gown, cassock, &c., value upwards of thirty guineas, was lately presented to the Rev. R. W. C. WILKINSON, Curate of Middleton. The inhabitants of Dorking have entered into a subscription for rebuilding and enlarging the nave of the parish Church, to which Messrs. DENISON and BARCLAY, Members for Surrey, have munificently put down their names for 500l. each. The donations from the inhabitants and surrounding gentry already amount to nearly 1,000l. more, so that no doubt is entertained that this desirable improvement will be speedily carried into effect.

Price One Shilling. A SERMON, preached in the Parish Church of Handsworth, Staffordshire, on Easter Day, April 19th, with a Farewell Address, by NICHARD LANE FREEST, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, late Assistant Curate of Handsworth. H. C. Langbridge, Birmingham; and Rivingtons, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place, London.

PEEL'S SPEECH at Merchant Tailors' Hall, May 11th, 1835.—London: printed and published by G. F. Cook, 21, Fleet-street. "We are glad to find Mr. Cook, the Bookseller, of Fleet-street, has so promptly and efficiently followed our advice. The admirable Speech of Sir Robert Peel at Merchant Tailors' Hall is now printed in the cheap form of a single sheet pamphlet, and sold by him at 1d. each, 9d. a dozen, or 5s. a hundred. Placards and handbills announcing the publication, are also printed in large letter, and dispersed in all directions among the people. The wealthy ought to buy up the Peel Speech by hundreds, and distribute copies to all their neighbours of the middle and working classes, and saturate the public mind with the most valuable truths, and the most wholesome lessons that ever were addressed by a sagacious and manly British Statesman to his fellow-subjects, at a moment of extreme national peril."—Standard, Tuesday, May 19th, 1835.

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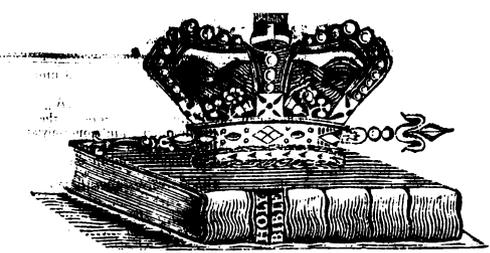
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"FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

Vol. XV.—No. 755.

SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1835.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow evening will be performed, the Opera of LA SONNAMBULA.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—On Tuesday, the new Comedy of THE PATRICIAN AND PARVENU.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The Public is most respectfully informed, that this Theatre will be OPENED TO-MORROW, Monday, June 1.

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WHEN Men of Education and Professional Skill use persevering endeavours to discover the most safe and certain method of treating a few prevailing Diseases, the successful result of their experience is the best proof of superior talents. GOSB and SON, Surgeons, have been induced to offer a new safe and speedy method of their particular study, viz., Dissection frequently contracted in moments of intoxication, which, by an improved plan, are speedily and effectually cured; as also, debility, whether arising from Bacchanalian indulgence, long residence in warm climates, or vice, too often pursued by youth. In that distressing state of debility, whether the consequence of such youthful habits, or arising from any other cause, by which the powers of the constitution become enfeebled, as regular educated Surgeons of London, they offer a new safe and speedy method of their particular study.

Patients in the country, and the particulars of their case, age, and manner of living, inclosing a Bank-note for advice and medicine, and the same will be forwarded to any part of the kingdom.—To be consulted at their house daily (personally, or by letter) by patients, with secrecy and attention.—GOSB and SON, Surgeons, 7, Lancaster-place, Strand, London.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 31.

THEIR MAJESTIES have been in town during the week. THE KING held a Levee on Wednesday, and the QUEEN a Drawing-room on Thursday, which was more numerous and brilliantly attended than any which have been held for years.

In the evening the illuminations in honour of his MAJESTY'S birth-day, which was celebrated on that day, were uncommonly brilliant.

On Monday the anniversary of the birth of her Royal Highness the Princess VICTORIA, and on Wednesday that of Prince GEORGE OF CUMBERLAND, were celebrated in the accustomed manner.

THE public have been waiting during the past week for some further explanation of the communication made by the Marquess WELLESLEY to his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND at the Drawing-room at St. James's, on the subject of his Lordship's resignation of the Chamberlain's Staff, but none has yet appeared. Lord WELLESLEY not having been present in the House of Lords either upon Monday or Tuesday, when the illustrious Duke was in his place.

We last week mentioned that a correspondence had taken place on the subject between his Royal Highness and Lord WELLESLEY. We were in error—the correspondence was between his Royal Highness and Lord MELBOURNE. That the statement given by his Royal Highness of the conversation was perfectly correct, we understand, admitted by both Lord MELBOURNE and the Noble Marquess, and the only difference is as to the inference drawn by his Royal Highness with regard to his Lordship's resignation having been actually consequent upon the events which he lamented and disapproved as affecting Ireland.

We must say we think that Lord MELBOURNE was incautious in declaring that Lord WELLESLEY agreed with Ministers as to the wisdom of the present system of Irish Government, because most certainly during Lord HARROWBY'S speech in the House of Lords, in which the Noble Earl said that Lord MULGRAVE appeared to have gone over to Ireland to put himself at the head of a party, no Peer in the House cheered so loudly as Lord WELLESLEY.

The correspondence between the illustrious and Noble Personages concerned having terminated satisfactorily, we do not feel called upon to pursue the subject farther, more especially as it is open to any Peer to bring the matter before their Lordships' House, if farther explanation be thought necessary. We consider the case complete as it is.

THE confusion and panic in the City, owing to the fall of Spanish Securities, are inconceivable; and the apprehension of people, not concerned in those speculations, are by no means trifling—we mean those who feel the possibility of our interfering in Spanish affairs, and so beginning a war, with all its accumulation of taxes and burthens upon the people.

It seems believed that the intervention will, for the present, be confined to Portugal, and that none of the other European Powers will move. We, for ourselves, doubt this; but we have Lord PALMERSTON to direct our destinies, and he is at Tiverton. Time will show.

ON Monday last Lord JOHN RUSSELL, by a declaration of the extent to which Ministers intended to exert their saving powers during the present Session, elicited from Sir ROBERT PEEL one of the most powerful speeches we ever heard. Lord JOHN, as they say, of wits, if not eloquent himself, is the cause of eloquence in others, and most assuredly he never was more successful than upon this very occasion.

It appeared to us that Sir ROBERT PEEL, when he came into the House, had no intention of speaking; but the announcement deliberately made by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, that the only measures which Ministers intended to bring forward, during the present Session, were the Corporation Reform Bill and the Irish Tithe Bill, drew from the Right Honourable Baronet a masterly exposure of the lamentable disparity between the professions and performances of the party; and while it exhibited all its sins of omission as well as commission, fixed Lord JOHN irrevocably to the principle which his Lordship adopted when Lord ALTHORP brought forward the question of Church-rates, and which he again admitted on Monday, namely, that the State is bound to provide for the maintenance and repair of the fabrics of the Church Establishment.

It would be impossible to attempt to follow the Right Hon. Baronet through his unanswerable appeal to the House. In the cheers of the Conservatives might be heard, and in the countenances of the Ministerialsists might be seen, the effect it produced within the House. We can scarcely find words to express the sensation which it has created out of doors. Those who look with confidence and security to Sir ROBERT PEEL as the Minister who is destined eventually to save this country from the anarchy in which some of the KING'S present Ministers anxiously delight, see in this speech the termination of a system of patient forbearance, based upon an expectation that the Whig-Radical Government might yet redeem some of the pledges by which they contrived to obtain the fleeting triumph of mob popularity, and in a patriotic desire to afford them every opportunity of exerting the power they had so strangely obtained, for the advantages of the PEOPLE, of whose rights and liberties they have for years been talking. During the last two years of the last Whig Ministry, we have seen Sir ROBERT PEEL acting upon that system—directing, and even supporting, their measures, whenever he believed those measures likely to be beneficial, or the men who proposed them, sincere in their intentions; and by that system was the last Whig Ministry supported and maintained.

The Whigs and Radicals, upon their return to office, expressed a perfect confidence that they should be able to keep possession of the Government until they felt the time had arrived to dissolve the present Parliament; not by their own merits—not even by their own numerical strength, but because they felt assured of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S support whenever they were in difficulty or danger. It is true that office to Sir ROBERT PEEL can have no inducements other than those which a consciousness of his own power to do good at the head of a Government may present; and so far the present Ministers are secure from any opposition which might be supposed in common men to arise from personal motives or interested feelings. But the PEOPLE, who equally appreciate and admire this independent carelessness of office on the part of Sir ROBERT PEEL, as far as self is concerned, began to feel

that the Whig-Radical Ministry had a sufficient trial of their merits and their motives during their last tenancy of office; they began to apprehend the evils which must inevitably arise from their continuance in positions where they possessed the means of doing irreparable injury to the country and her constitution, and they began to think that the time for temporising was past. In proof of this, we merely call the attention of our readers to the almost simultaneous formation of Conservative Societies all over the kingdom—to the fact that the counties of Devonshire, Hampshire, Inverness-shire, and Staffordshire have indignantly rejected the KING'S once popular Ministers, and their adherents—popular, when thought to possess sincerity in their promises, and ability to fulfil them.

The country, we say, feels that although the bare semblance of sincerity has vanished—that the expectations of ability have been disappointed—and that in lieu of the wholesome support of an independent and liberal-minded population, Ministers are indebted for their political existence to a Popish faction, whose dictates, however destructive to the country, they are forced to obey—as the price of the patronage which they have been compelled to purchase.

It is therefore with heartfelt pleasure that the people believe that Sir ROBERT PEEL is—as they are—satisfied of the danger of any longer permitting the continuance of the influence with which the country is thus unconstitutionally saddled. Before the masterly exposure of their wantonness and weakness, denounced to the world in such speeches as that of Sir ROBERT PEEL on Monday, the present Ministry cannot stand. This feeling of distaste and distrust is in the PEOPLE, and upon the leading principles of the Reform Bill, that feeling must be declared and heard in the House of Commons as loudly and powerfully as it speaks trumpet-tongued all over the kingdom.

To Sir ROBERT PEEL'S speech, Mr. SPRING RICE attempted a reply, and Mr. HUME, less ambitious, contented himself with an interruption.

WE regret that there has been much rioting at Wolverhampton, of which, the accounts which have yet reached town, seem to be from persons deeply interested in the cause of those to whom the disturbances and their consequences are attributable.

It is really melancholy to observe, that these conflicts between the people and the military, always take place under Whig-radical Governments. During the four years in which the country was persecuted by the infliction of Lord GREY'S, and then Lord MELBOURNE'S Ministry, it became our duty to detail several of these unfortunate affairs, as the records of Bristol, Nottingham, and other places too truly testify.

While the late Ministry were in office we heard of no such affairs. Whether this difference is attributable to a want of ability or attention on the part of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, or not, we do not presume even to surmise; certain it is, that the responsibility rests in that department of the State, and a very heavy responsibility it is. In the present case the military appear to have been called in by a Whig Clergyman, a member of Colonel ANSON'S Committee—what, if he had been a Conservative, would have been called a political Parson!

WE see that Mr. PRAED'S motion for an inquiry into the revocation of Lord HEYTESBURY'S appointment of Governor-General, stands for Thursday.

The conduct of Ministers in this affair appears to have been more than usually culpable. It will be recollected that, of the names which were laid before the Court of Directors, when Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK'S return was first talked of, not one was considered by that body as eligible to the appointment; and they suggested, in order to get rid of the necessity of an immediate decision, that Sir CHARLES METCALFE should remain to exercise the functions of Governor-General, pro tempore, after the departure of Lord WILLIAM for England.

To this proposition, no persuasion could induce the Whig Government to listen. They considered the course suggested to be dangerous, and, we believe, even unconstitutional.

Mark what follows!—The Conservative Government sanctions the appointment of Lord HEYTESBURY: his Lordship breaks up his establishment, and receives the amount allowed for his outfit. One of his MAJESTY'S ships is prepared for his reception, all sorts of expenses are incurred, all kinds of inconveniences caused—when, at a blow, and not even in the mode pointed out by Act of Parliament, and without any communication with the Court of Directors, the Whig Government rescind the appointment; and not satisfied with this abrupt, indelicate, and, we believe, illegal act, they suggest to the Court of Directors the course of permitting Sir CHARLES METCALFE to continue acting Governor-General, that being precisely what a few months since they resolutely opposed upon the score of danger, inexpediency, and unconstitutionality. But this is not all—the Directors of the East India Company, feeling that their reasonable rejection of all the names submitted for their choice by the Ministers was scarcely sufficient ground for the subsequent conduct of the Minister, drew up a powerfully-written remonstrance, and transmitted it to the Board of Control,—of which, as we stated a week or two since, no kind of notice has been taken.

We have every reason to believe that some very interesting facts, connected with these proceedings, will come out in the course of Thursday's discussion. One will, unless we are misinformed, exhibit to the country the difference which exists in the spirit of a Conservative Government, and that under which we are now suffering. The fact to which we allude is, that while the list of persons eligible to the Governor-Generalship submitted by the Whig Ministers to the Court of Directors, contained the names exclusively of their own partizans, that which Sir ROBERT PEEL laid before the same body, contained the names, amongst others, of Sir JAMES GRAHAM and Mr. SPRING RICE.

We merely give the *on dit* of the day—of its truth, we shall be better able to speak next Sunday.

PEOPLE seem surprised—although convinced—at the extent of the re-action which has taken place in the country. The Destructives are dismayed, but we suspect the longest-sighted of them are not so much surprised, at the events which afford us the surest evidence of the alteration of popular feeling. Why should they be amazed? Do not the occurrences of the last few weeks completely justify the abandonment of the mock patriots, the *soi disant* friends of the people, the advocates of purity, the freedom of election, and the destroyers of borough influence.

Just see. They make Mr. LITTLETON a Peer—having long ago promised him the Speakership, and thrown him over—the condition being, that he is to support Colonel ANSON in Staf-

fordshire he does so, to the extent of five thousand pounds! They give Lord LICHFIELD, whose interest in the possession of that county, the Post-office, the works, land in the county, and his another—but nevertheless, Colonel ANSON is beaten out of a Whig county, out of a manufacturing district, and a Conservative is returned triumphantly. The Conservative vacates Stafford town in order to effect this object; immediately a Whig moves that the issuing of a writ for Stafford shall be postponed, it being notorious that a Conservative would have also been returned for this town, if that patriotic step had not been taken.

In Devonshire, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with all the influence which his father's Church lands gives him in that county, is beaten off by a gentleman, at whose pretensions the Whigs laughed, and of whose defeat Lord MORPETH gave intelligence from the hustings, in Yorkshire, at the moment that everybody—of course excepting his Lordship—knew that he was hundreds a-head of his opponent. In Inverness-shire, the Secretary of State for the Colonies never ventured even to show his face; and from Hampshire, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was driven most successfully. And now for the results—now for the purity—now for Reform!—

When the Secretary of State for the Home Department was rejected by his own county, he had to look about for a seat. Tavistock, the snug and rotten, was considered too absurd, and Totnes was fixed upon; and, in order to effect that, Mr. PARROTT was to have been made a Poor Law Commissioner, and so have vacated; but Totnes was not safe, and PARROTT remained. Then, it was seriously suggested that Sir JOHN CAMPBELL should be made Lord Chancellor, in order to vacate Edinburgh, because it was thought right that Lord JOHN should somehow continue to represent a large constituency. Edinburgh was sounded, and it was soon discovered that the modern Athenians had something like a distaste to being turned over in a lump at the will of the Minister. The notable scheme, therefore, of making CAMPBELL Chancellor, and—hear it, ye Gods!—Sergeant WYLDE Attorney-General, was abandoned, and Stroud was selected as a sure place for Lord JOHN, where the constituency sounded large, but where, in fact, the voters were absolutely penned.

In order that the Secretary of State for the Home Department might be put into this borough, Colonel FOX, a son of Lord HOLLAND, took the Chiltern Hundreds, and then, after a journey, the absurdity of which is not half known, recommended the patriot RUSSELL to the notice of the electors, whom he had himself discarded, who accordingly elected his Lordship. But what became of FOX?—why, FOX was made Secretary of the Ordnance—a reward for giving up his seat to one of the Ministers.

But then—having got the Colonial Secretary up into the House of Lords, what is to be done with the Foreign Secretary? Various places are suggested for him; but none seemed likely to succeed, until at last Tiverton was hit upon—and there, as Lord JOHN found a retiring friend at Stroud, Lord PALMERSTON discovers an amiable gentleman equally ready to vacate for him, and he is to take the Chiltern Hundreds; and what else?—what Mr. KENNEDY is to have, is, in fact—but it will not be permitted just yet to circulate—a high judicial appointment in India, to which he happened some time since to take a particular liking.

And, after these things, and the registration of seven sons of the Duke of BEDFORD as electors of Middlesex, in right of seven forty-shilling rent-charges upon seven of their father's houses in Russell-street, Bloomsbury—the MORPETH affair in Yorkshire, and half-a-hundred similar exposures, some people seem to wonder that the country is awake to the barefaced impudence of the pretenders to patriotism, and the hollowness of the professions which, for their own purposes, they so readily, so frequently, and so fluently made. Again and again do we refer our readers to Sir ROBERT PEEL'S speech of Monday, in which all the sins of omission as well as of commission, so peculiarly characteristic of Lord MELBOURNE'S Ministry, are clearly and distinctly developed. Put all these things together, we say, and then ask yourselves, whether the re-action, of which every man is conscious, is or is not the result, not of fickleness, or unsteadiness, but of a conviction of the treachery and deceit of those who made promises only to break them, and offered pledges without the smallest intention of redeeming them.

By the death of the Earl of DEVON, the Clerkship of Parliament, held heretofore by Mr. W. COURTENAY (who succeeds to the Earldom), becomes vacant. It is a most valuable office, and will, no doubt, be well disposed of by the Premier. The newspapers talk of Sir GEORGE SHEE as the man—we presume they mean Sir GEORGE GREY—while others will have it that the final exclusion of Lord BROUGHAM from the Woolsack is to be sealed by the appointment of his brother WILLIAM to the Clerkship.

IT seems that the Whigs are greatly annoyed at the success of the Duke of WELLINGTON'S humane interposition in behalf of the prisoners taken by the partisans of the infant QUEEN—an interposition which has gained for his Grace the praise and admiration of every living being in the world, to whom GOD has given right feeling and a sense of humanity.

These Whigs, through the *Morning Chronicle*, are expressing their dissatisfaction at the happy results of Lord ELIOT'S mission, for no other reason than because the negotiations confided to his Lordship were not carried on by one of themselves. This conduct is foolish and mean, and rendered more particularly absurd, by an endeavour to insinuate that something like a job has been perpetrated under the guise of humanity.

The *Chronicle* significantly inquires whether “a nephew of Lord ELIOT has or has not been appointed to the command of a regiment in the service of Don CARLOS?” and this question is put with an air of mystery, and of extremely deep knowledge of facts. Lord ELIOT was born in the year 1798; is, therefore, thirty-seven years old. A nephew of his Lordship would be rather young to command a regiment, even if his Lordship happened to have a nephew of his own name; this, unfortunately for the *Chronicle*, he has not—his Lordship never had a brother, and the names of his two married sisters are LYON and MARTIN, and his oldest nephew is just six years of age.

It has always appeared to us, that the adoption of any system by which the nuisance of turnpikes might be abated, would be most advantageous to the people. The necessity, during their existence, of delegating authority and power to individuals of the lowest class, to whose insolence, ignorance, ill-humour and impertinence, travellers of all ranks are indiscriminately subjected, is a great and glaring evil. Much praise is due to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan

Roads for having removed many of the gates in the neighbourhood of London, and for having in almost all instances placed these which still exist, at a greater distance from the town; but we have yet to hope that the day is not far distant when turnpike-gates and their keepers will be scraped from the surface of this island.

We see that it is the intention of the present Ministers to bring forward some measure for the abolition of all turnpikes within ten miles of the metropolis—the roads to be kept up by rates payable by the parishes through which they pass. Nothing in the world can be more unfair than this mode of rating the people generally, when probably six out of ten do not use the roads for which they are to pay. We should say, let the Government take all the roads under their care, and lay an additional duty upon horses and carriages, by which the general expense of maintaining them might be defrayed. No man would object to pay an annual duty of ten pounds upon a carriage by way of commutation for tolls; and in order properly to apportion the burthen, let him pay the same amount for each and every carriage for which he pays the present carriage tax. Waggon, carts, and public conveyances might also be made liable, and the hackney-coach and cabriolet fares increased by so much as would cover the additional duty to the proprietors. By this means we might be rid of the most galling of all possible peremptory demands, and of the hindrance and delay to which insolence or inattention seldom fails to expose one.

In making such an arrangement, it is fair to remember that the vast sums collected at the turnpikes near the metropolis are infinitely greater than are necessary for the support and maintenance of the roads. The tolls are let, and the man who rents them is, of course, to make a fortune out of the excess of the rents received: these lessees become worth their thousands—tens of thousands—aye, hundreds of thousand pounds. We speak advisedly. All the money which goes into their pockets is clearly an "available," and not a theoretical "surplus," which the public pay, not to keep the roads in order—because that is done for the money given by the lessee—but to glut some half-dozen low speculators, and to feed and fatten their insolent myrmidons, and support them in their impositions upon the public, and their impudence to their superiors.

In whatever way the abolition of turnpikes can be managed, let it be done. We fear, if the present Ministers try it, it will fail; and we shall eventually have two gates where we now have only one. But if the next Government, when these people have run their brief career, would think of it seriously, and reduce such a system to practice, we are convinced that it would be most popular. It is quite clear that in all financial matters, indirect taxation is the lightest and least disagreeable. Just conceive the difference of paying eight shillings for a bottle of claret, under the influence of a duty, and paying four shillings for the claret and then being called upon by some pert, smug-faced-looking fellow, with a brown wig on his head and an ink-bottle in his button-hole, to pay four shillings more for the privilege of drinking it; think of the horror of the thing—imagine the tumults such an appeal would create; charge the duty and the wine together, and the affair is settled. So, let us travel on the roads which we are taxed to maintain, but do not let us be reminded at every three or four miles of our subservency to a greedy speculator, and become the more immediate victim of even his subordinates. Of course, from the present *inbecities* we can expect little—we merely express a hope as to getting something done by their successors.

It is worthy of remark, in referring to the high legal promotion of Mr. KENNEDY, who vacates Tiverton to give Lord PALMERSTON a chance of a seat in the House of Commons, that he is the only English Member of Parliament who voted with Mr. O'CONNELL for the repeal of the Union. We say it is worthy of remark, when the fact is coupled with Lord MELBOURNE'S denial of any correspondence between the Agitator and the Government.

It is reported that the Earl of FORTESCUE is dead. This event will cause another Devonshire election.

MR. ALDERMAN WOOD is coming forward again in the character of patriot, after a long retirement. A Court of Aldermen was held on Tuesday, at which the subject of admitting the public to hear all discussions was debated, and the question in favour of letting them in was carried; and the LORD MAYOR—who most properly opposed it—was requested to direct the sword-bearer to open the doors, which his Lordship declined doing, whereupon Mr. Alderman WOOD rose from his seat, proceeded to the door, and opened it. As the Court was proceeding to discuss a question which the LORD MAYOR considered unfit for public debate, his Lordship, notwithstanding Alderman WOOD'S magnanimity, ordered the door to be closed, which was done, nor was it reopened until that question was disposed of: so soon as it was, the LORD MAYOR directed the door to be opened, and it was opened.

His Lordship nominated several Gentlemen for the office of Sheriff for the ensuing year:—Sir CHARLES PRICE, who has since paid the fine; HENRY KEMBLE, Esq.; JOHN HORSLEY PALMER, Esq.; WILLIAM WIGRAM, Esq.; JOHN JOHNSON, Esq.; JOHN MURRAY, Esq., of Albemarle-street; CHARLES FRANCIS, Esq.; RICHARD SAUNDERSON, Esq., M.P.; and HENRY BLANCHARD, Esq.

WE last week expressed a hope—indeed a belief—that Lord MELGRAVE was in no way a party to the procession which was gotten up by command of Mr. O'CONNELL, on the day of his Excellency's entry into Dublin. We regret to say that Lord MELBOURNE'S direct refusal to submit his Excellency's despatch upon the subject to Parliament, has considerably damaged the LORD LIEUTENANT. It so clearly proves that there is something to conceal, that even those who expected better things from the new Viceroy, begin to shake their heads. As for Lord MELBOURNE, we repeat, with sorrow rather than any other feeling, that he is fast sinking from that station in which his gentlemanly feelings and his hitherto honourable principles had placed him—we fear he will suffer deeply by contamination. We know that he is deceived, and deluded, and betrayed by those in whom he ought securely to confide; but the world will, nevertheless, afford only a certain degree of indulgence to weakness or blindness in a Prime Minister, and those who have been among the warmest of his vindicators, seem apprehensive that his Lordship is about to begin playing the game with the country which some of his colleagues have been playing with him. The affair to which we have elsewhere referred, does not add any great lustre to his candour or ingenuousness, and the jobs which are hourly going on under his nose, prove irrefragably one of two things—either that he is an active participator in the pro-

ceedings which disgust every man who possesses one particle of political honesty, or that he is much too innocent to hold the office which he has again ventured to accept.

Mr. JOHNSTON, Member for St. Andrew's, it appears, pledged himself to resign his seat whenever he was called upon to do so by a majority of his supporters. Mr. JOHNSTON has offended the majority of his supporters by voting upon Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S Appropriation clause; they desire him to retire—upon which he says, that he only promised to resign his seat should a discrepancy of opinion arise between him and his friends, "on matters of importance."

Mr. JOHNSTON refers his case to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. SPRING RICE, and Dr. LUSHINGTON. Lord JOHN does not see why he should resign, and Mr. SPRING RICE, although strongly deprecating the folly of giving a pledge, is of the same opinion; but it is to Dr. LUSHINGTON'S opinion that we beg to call attention. Whether he imagined it would be published, when he gave it, we cannot say, but as to the man and his mind it speaks volumes. He says:—

"The agreement is to resign in case a difference of opinion take place in matters of importance. Now, here is a difference of opinion, and on a matter of importance, but then it is on one matter only, and not on several. Surely his constituents could not mean that he should be so fettered, that on a single question (and that too of such a kind), resignation should follow a solitary difference. This could hardly be the spirit, and it is not the letter of the agreement—not the spirit, for such a construction is unconstitutional and derogatory to both Member and constituents, very different indeed from a discrepancy of opinion on politics generally. Again, was not this compact entered into with an exception necessarily implied as to Irish education? His constituents could not believe that Mr. JOHNSTON intended to abandon his avowed principles on that question."

(Signed) "S. LUSHINGTON."
The opinions of the three learned pundits all coincide as to the unconstitutional and derogatory principle of exacting pledges and instructing representatives; but the Doctor's is the opinion of all—"The agreement is to resign in case a difference of opinion take place upon MATTERS of importance." Now, here is a difference, and on a matter of importance; but then, it is on ONE matter only, and not on several.

"Oh, upright Judge, I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word."

THE faction by which the Zoological Society has been for some time agitated met with a signal defeat at the ballot for five members of Council on Wednesday—a defeat which, however, would have been more striking if the weather had proved less tempestuous.

The Earl of DERBY was in the chair, and a very stormy discussion took place on an amendment, proposed by Mr. HAWES, for postponing the ballot for the Council till the meeting in June next, when the bye laws of the society might be taken into consideration. Mr. HAWES, and the members who supported him, objected to the President having the power of always retaining ten members on the Council, on the ground that they were appointed to offices in the society. By this means, it was contended, the President could always secure a majority in the Council. In the course of the discussion Mr. VIGONS, who was formerly secretary to the society, said that the control and patronage of the society were in the hands of Mr. SABINE, one of the Vice-Presidents. This assertion Lord DERBY most positively denied, and with great energy. Mr. HAWES ultimately withdrew his amendment, and the polling commenced with great animation. Many Gentlemen who had attended the levee came in their Court dresses to vote. The result of the poll was, that the members nominated in the House List were elected by large majorities over those proposed by the Fellows.

PEOPLE have wondered very much why Lord BROUGHAM is so completely abandoned by the present Ministers. Everybody knows how well his Lordship arranged the patronage of the political Lord Keeper, so that whenever his Lordship's favourite project of separating the duties of the Chancellorship should be carried, he might—without either the fatigues or blunders which are so characteristic of his Lordship's equitable decisions—provide for all the expectant toadies who hail him as the Solon of the day, until he should back out upon the five thousand a-year pension, which, with pure Whig economy, divested of every particle of selfishness, he has secured for all retiring Chancellors.

Lord BROUGHAM himself, is surprised at the way in which he is treated; he bullies, and jokes—he sneers, and asserts—in short, he does everything he can to ferret himself into something. The Admiralty seems particularly to interest him, and he baits Lord AUGLAND—poor enough game to fly at—and then he asks this question—and then puts that question—and so on, in a state of feverish excitement, which is really and truly most painful to his best friends.

And then it is said, that his Lordship cannot have office, because an Illustrious Personage has declared his Lordship's conduct to have been such as to render it impossible he should perform the high functions to which he aspires. We suspect, with all deference to the spreaders of these reports, that if the feelings of that Illustrious Personage were to be so strictly consulted as this history might lead one to suppose, not one single individual of the present Cabinet would have the honour of conducting his MAJESTY'S Government. The fact is, that Mr. O'CONNELL will not have Lord BROUGHAM—and in order to disguise the real truth of the case, the KING'S name is used and degraded by the underlings of the Ministry, as being the objector to Lord BROUGHAM.

Mr. O'CONNELL has, in the Derrynane Letters, called Lord BROUGHAM a Tory twaddler. In order, perhaps, to repel this charge, his Lordship has "made it up" with Lord DURHAM; but that will have no effect with the Dictator—the dry-nurse of Lord MELBOURNE, the holder of the leading-strings, the mover of the Downing-street go-cart. No—Mr. O'CONNELL, reckless himself, and utterly careless of the language he uses, the abuse he scatters, or the venom he spits, is tender even to festering as to attacks upon himself; a syllable in reference to his own conduct or character provokes volumes of coarseness and libel. Is it then surprising that his Highness should put a veto upon any employment of Lord BROUGHAM, when it is recollected that on the second day of May, 1834—little more than twelve short months ago—the Noble and Learned Lord from the Woolsack said, at least is stated in the reports of the Parliamentary debates to have said, of the Dictator, that which is subjoined:—

"All gracious God! Why was not the improvement of Ireland commensurate with the means of the country? Why was it retarded? Why was it stayed? All this mischief was occasioned because it so happened that a certain individual, gifted by the same bountiful nature which had bestowed so much on his country with great talents, and who had added large acquisitions to his natural abilities—who was gifted with the capacity of raising himself to wealth by his honest industry; to power, by the pursuit of innocent ambition; fitted for useful purposes to the service of the State by following a temperate course—all this mischief was occasioned because that misguided man, as much miscalculating his own happi-

ness, if he knew what happiness was; as he obstructed the happiness of those whom he misled—as much as was with their own interests, if rightly understood—the evil was wrought, because this man preferred to honest industry and its credit and its gains a life of restless agitation, supported by the aid of his well as political mendacity—(cheers)—a state of existence which, with honourable feeling implanted in the mind of man, never failed to engender even in those who were driven to it by inevitable necessity the feeling of unbearable shame. (Hear, hear.) My Lords (continued the Noble Lord), there have been geniuses in former times, and one of them, the second of modern poets, has recorded, in his own immortal verse, how he felt when, reduced, not by his own illness or extravagance, but by the political contest of his country, and by the persecution of those whom he had not the power to resist, he was obliged to beg for his bread during a season; and, far from glorying in it, he could hardly live under it: and he has recorded in his own matchless verse that sense of shame under which, though there was no real disgrace in such mendacity, he so keenly laboured when he found himself necessitated to receive alms from his fellow-countrymen. He tells us that this sad necessity made every fibre of his system quiver with shame. (Hear, hear.)"

This burst of indignation on the part of Lord BROUGHAM, which "constitutionally flared up" when his Lordship's heart was open, and when the truth came out, is, as we believe, the hindrance to his employment. The recollection that he is at the mercy of the man, whom he—following at an humble distance the MONARCH and his speech in the same place—thus unequivocally denounced, adds, no-doubt, to the restlessness for which his Lordship is proverbial. All we can say is, that the present state of Lord BROUGHAM is literally and truly pitiable.

SIR COLQUHOUN GRANT.

The following has been published by authority:—
LETTER FROM SIR C. GRANT TO LORD SEYMOUR.
"My Lord—Such has been the anxiety and subsequent agony of mind I have endured since the sad event that has deprived me of the only remaining prop and comfort of my life, that till now I have not been able to calm my senses, or command my reason sufficiently to enable me to examine the circumstances connected with this foul transaction.

"If I have found it hard, very hard, my Lord, to bear up against those afflictions which the will of Heaven has visited me with, till but only one of all I had to bless my home was left to me, it is, I find, beyond humanity to endure that this last relic of my life, for whom alone I wished to live, should be torn from me by a train of artifice disgraceful as it is cruel.

"My Lord, I have said this much, not with any wish or hope to move your sympathy, for that mockery would from you be fresh wrong; but merely that you may know that if I have a heart that deeply feels a grief, it can as acutely feel a wrong.

"The guilt of this my wrong, my Lord, is shared by many; by some placed beyond the reach of that vengeance due from me, and whom I must leave to the honour and character of society to punish; by others, too, whom the laws of honour bring within my grasp; among the latter I have just grounds for fixing you, my Lord.

"It might be hard, however so decided by law, in some cases, to hold a man responsible for the acts of his wife—such as where he could not, with the most honest feelings, control them; but surely where, by active or tacit concurrence, he witnesses, wickedly or tamely, the most grievous injury done by her, the husband cannot complain that that redress which could not in such case be obtained from the wife should be demanded at his hands. In this precise predicament is your Lordship placed with regard to me.

"At your house, from whence it was known, *mark!* that my child had eloped, were assembled, with yourself and Lady Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Blackwood, and Mrs. Sheridan, in whose presence (added to that of Colonel and Miss Armstrong, just arrived) my friend, and, in the event of my death, my daughter's guardian, as he stated himself to be, Sir Robert M'Farlane, required of your wife intelligence of her flight. This, in your hearing, and in that of all present, Lady Seymour refused; and you not enforcing Sir R. M'Farlane's right to trace my daughter, will, I think be accused by all, as well as by myself, of having lent yourself to the plot, and for this most dishonourable conduct I demand that you render me satisfaction.

"My friend, the bearer of this, will, with yours, arrange matter without delay to this end.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your obedient servant.

(Signed) "COLQUHOUN GRANT."

Grosvenor-square, May 28, 1835.

CAPTAIN ROSE'S STATEMENT.

"I waited on Lord Seymour with Sir C. Grant's letter (a copy of which is inclosed) on Friday morning. His Lordship said that, before he took any steps with regard to that letter, he wished to see Sir Colquhoun himself, in order to remove an erroneous impression which appeared to exist in Sir Colquhoun's mind with regard to the share Lady Seymour had had in the matter referred to, stating, at the same time, that the explanation which he wished to afford Sir Colquhoun would be without prejudice to the measures which he would subsequently adopt respecting that portion of the letter which had reference to himself. This, I said, would be perfectly irregular; and that I could not advise Sir Colquhoun to grant such an interview; and that unless his Lordship could state that Miss Grant did not elope from his house, and that he was not present when Sir Robert M'Farlane demanded information as to her route after her flight, Sir Colquhoun's opinion could not be altered. Mr. Bentinck called on me shortly afterwards, and again repeated Lord Seymour's wish that Sir C. Grant should separate Lady Seymour from any share in the transaction, in which he said she had been in no way concerned, stating, at the same time, that Lord Seymour was perfectly ready to meet Sir Colquhoun immediately, and give him any satisfaction he might require for any share he might suppose him to have had in the affair. I then said that if Lord Seymour would state that he had no knowledge of the transaction previous to the moment of the elopement, I would endeavour to change Sir Colquhoun's determination. This Mr. Bentinck said was out of the question, as Lord Seymour had known of the transaction an hour before it took place. An immediate meeting was then agreed upon, previous to which Mr. Bentinck again urged that Sir C. Grant should state in writing that he called upon Lord Seymour for satisfaction for his Lordship's share in the business, and not for any participation which Lady Seymour had had in it. I thought this a fair request, and submitted it to Sir Colquhoun, who refused to accede to it. The parties met in a field near Hampstead, and after a change of shots, without effect, Sir C. Grant begged me to load again. Mr. Bentinck came up to me at this moment, and asked if I considered that Lord Seymour had afforded Sir Colquhoun the satisfaction he required? I answered that I conceived he had; upon which Mr. Bentinck stated that Lord Seymour was now ready to explain to Sir Colquhoun various circumstances connected with the transaction which had caused the meeting, and which would probably much alter his opinion with regard to it. The parties then left the ground without any further communication.

"GEORGE PITT ROSE."

"I have read over the above statement, signed by Captain Rose, and I consider it to be a correct account of what passed on the occasion."
"White's, May 29."

A CORRESPONDENCE has taken place between the Honourable Captain PHIPPS, Lord MELGRAVE'S brother and Steward in Dublin, and Mr. LONG, a member of the Common Council in that city, which, as it is probable the whole affair will become the subject of close investigation, it may not be amiss to subjoin:—

No. 1.
THE HON. C. B. PHIPPS TO W. LONG, ESQ.

"Sir,—I have read with considerable surprise in *Savoy's News Letter* of this morning, the following sentence attributed to you, in a speech reported to have been delivered by you:—'He maintained it was also without precedent, the brother and secretary of a Lord Lieutenant making arrangements with the Secretary of the Trades' Union, for the display of traitorous flags and emblems, to be paraded in an illegal procession, to conduct a Lord Lieutenant into this metropolis.' I feel inclined to hope that this report may be incorrectly given, as I cannot conceive that you would have made any statement so totally

unfounded in fact, and with the trouble of common inquiry would have satisfied you in respect.

"I never made any arrangements with any person of any kind, as to any procession; indeed, having no authority, it was impossible I could do so.

"The whole of my communications with my individuals (for with no body as a constituted body did I communicate at all) upon that subject were two, one a civil answer to a civil inquiry as to the day of Lord MULGRAVE'S arrival; in the second, three gentlemen waited upon me to know the route that the official procession was to take, to which my answer was; that the line of procession had been given out by the proper authorities, from whom it might be learned; but that I myself, having no authority in the business, did not actually know the exact route.

"One other inaccuracy is merely important as it proves how little trouble had been taken to be correct. I am not, nor ever was, private secretary to the Earl of MULGRAVE.

"Having thus distinctly stated that I made no arrangements either for banners, whether traitorous or otherwise, or for processions, whether illegal or legal, I trust that you will see the justice of publicly contradicting what is publicly attributed to you, as advancing a serious charge against me.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient very humble servant. "C. B. PHIPPS."

No. 2.

WM. LONG, ESQ. TO THE HON. C. B. PHIPPS.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, stating your having read with considerable surprise in *Savander's News Letter* of this morning, a sentence (which you quote) in a speech reported to have been made by me.

"The language I used when speaking as a member of the Common Council yesterday, in opposition to an address proposed to the Lord Lieutenant, was this:—I admitted it was without precedent refusing an address to a Lord Lieutenant on his taking office here; but I said it was also without precedent the brother or Secretary of a Lord Lieutenant entering into a correspondence with the Secretary of a Trades' Union to arrange a procession, which procession was afterwards headed by the Lord Lieutenant himself, notwithstanding that in that procession, emblems of a fictitious tendency, and flags of an illegal character, were ostentatiously displayed, in direct violation of the law.

"The flags or banners I complained of were green flags, with 'O'Connell and the People of the Union' thereon; the emblems, the cup of liberty, and the harp without the crown, and others which could be named.

"It is due to myself to state the grounds upon which I used these expressions. In the *Register*, newspaper of Saturday, the 9th instant, I read the following statement:—

ARRIVAL OF THE EARL OF MULGRAVE.

"The following letter has been received by Mr. DWYER in reply to a letter from the Franchise Association to the Hon. Capt. PHIPPS, State Steward to the Earl of MULGRAVE:—

Castle, May 8, 1835.

"Sir,—In answer to a letter just received I have the honour to state to you that it is the intention of the Earl of MULGRAVE to arrive at Kingstown on Monday, the 11th, as near as wind and weather will permit, at half-past eleven o'clock. His Excellency has appointed to sail from Holyhead, soon after five in the morning.—I have the honour to be, &c. &c. "C. B. PHIPPS, State Steward.

"The Franchise Association, it is known, arranged the procession, and I conceived you thus sanctioned it.

"It appears I was inaccurate in naming you as Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and I regret it; my mistake arose from an imperfect recollection of the office you held in the Household, but the letter being written by you as an officer of the Household, was the reason I felt myself called on to allude to it, the more so as your letter was announced in the *Register* as having been addressed to the Franchise Association, of which Mr. DWYER is Secretary, the Franchise Association being another name for the Trades' Union; and I conceived myself fully warranted, when opposing the address to the Lord Lieutenant, in making use of that letter, addressed, as it was stated to be, to the Franchise Association, and uncontradicted by you; but I have not the least doubt whatever of the truth of your assertion, that you never made any arrangement of any kind for the procession, or for the display of any banners or emblems on the occasion alluded to; and I should be exceedingly sorry to be the means of making any charge affecting you which I did not believe to be well-founded.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient humble servant, "WM. LONG.

THE HON. C. B. PHIPPS TO WM. LONG, ESQ.

Vice-Regal Lodge, May 23, 1835.

"Sir,—I had the honour to receive last night your answer to my letter of yesterday, and beg to acknowledge the promptitude with which you state that you have not the least doubt of the truth of the assertion therein made by me, and that you should be exceedingly sorry to be the means of making any charge affecting me which you did not believe to be well-founded.

"With regard to the former part of your letter, I think you will agree with me that it would be neither useful nor becoming for me to enter into any discussion as to the legality or illegality of a procession going to welcome the King's representative upon his arrival in the country he is appointed to govern, or do more than hint at the difference between a Lord Lieutenant 'putting himself at the head of a procession,' and a procession voluntarily following a Lord Lieutenant.

"With regard to the emblems, upon which you lay much weight, whatever they may have been, I can most conscientiously affirm that I did not see any such as those to which you allude.

"I have forwarded copies of this correspondence to the editor of *Savander's News Letter*, for insertion upon Monday morning.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, "WILLIAM LONG, Esq. "C. B. PHIPPS."

CAMBRIDGE.

WE are extremely glad to borrow from that most able and constitutional paper, the *Cambridge Chronicle*, the following plain, clear, and incontrovertible statement of facts, which it published on Friday, in explanation of a mis-statement, which has, it seems, figured unnoticed in the pages of what is held by many to be an official publication, for the last thirty years. We give the article entire, as being one calculated to disabuse the minds of the public in general, and to interest those particularly who are, or have been, personally connected with the University:—

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to a very erroneous statement which appears in page 8 of the *Cambridge University Calendar* for the present year, and which has been repeated in the same publication without alteration for more than 30 years. It is as follows:—

"The annual income of the University Chest is about 16,000l., including about 3,000l. of floating capital. This arises from stock in the funds, manors, lands, houses, fees for degrees, government annuity (for surrender of the privilege of printing almanacks,) profits of the printing press, &c.

"The annual expenditure is about 12,000l. disbursed to the various officers, professors, the library and schools, the University press, taxes, charitable donations, &c."

"Though the preceding statement of the income of the University, is obviously intended to include the produce of many trusts, and other funds, which are strictly appropriated to defined objects, and over which the University can exercise no control, yet we believe its amount is greatly exaggerated, and it is not, probably, more than true that there exists an excess of income over expenditure, either equal to, or approaching to 4,000l. In order to put our readers in possession of the true facts of the case, we will subjoin an account of the available funds of the University, (as far as at least as our information will enable us to do so,) from whatever source they may arise, and which we believe will be found to be not far from the truth: we will take them in the order in which they are enumerated in the statement which it is our object to correct.

Stock in the Funds.—The whole amount of this, at the present time, does not exceed 3,000l. It formerly exceeded 50,000l., nearly the whole of which has been expended upon the Observatory, the purchase of the old court of King's College and of a new site of a Botanic Garden, the purchase of the site of the Pitt Press, a great increase of our printing establishment, and the building of the Schools and Museums of Anatomy and Chemistry,—all objects of the greatest importance and value to the best interests of the University. This very large fund was accumulated between the years 1800 and 1813, chiefly from

the trading profits of the University Press, which have become very small of late years, from increased competition and other causes; but may be proper to observe, likewise, in order to account for this great accumulation of property, that no works of public utility whatever, requiring a considerable expenditure, were executed during the whole of that period.

Manors, Lands, Houses.—The entire net income of the University from the great tithes of the parish of Burwell, a small farm at Barton, and some trifling property in and about the town of Cambridge, does not exceed 1,200l.

Fees for Degrees.—These are from their nature very variable, but the portion of them which goes to the University chest does not exceed 1,700l. per annum; we believe that we should be beyond the limit of one year, if we should put down 2,000l. as the entire amount of fees of every kind which are paid to the University chest.

The Government annuity of 500l. for the surrender of the privilege of printing Almanacs.—Is appropriated strictly, by the Act of Parliament, for the assistance of authors in the publication of original works: it forms no part of the available income of the University.

The profits of the Printing Press.—We have no means of giving a very correct statement of the income which has arisen from this source during the last 10 years: we believe, however, that we shall not be far from the truth when we state that it does not exceed 2,000l. per annum. There is good reason, however, to hope that this will hereafter be much more considerable, when all the powers of a very extensive and well regulated establishment, upon which a very large capital has been expended, are brought into complete action.

The preceding are all the sources of income, available for general uses, which are at present possessed by the University; their joint amount does not exceed 5,000l.: of course this does not include the tax of 6s. annually imposed upon every member of the University for the purchase of books for the library, or those funds which have been bequeathed for that or other specific uses, or which are appropriated by Act of Parliament. We speak of those funds only which are at the immediate disposal of the Members of the Senate.

Expenses.—Salaries of Officers.—The salaries of the registry, two proctors, two pro-proctors, two moderators, the three esquire bedells, and the University servants are almost entirely made up of fees—their united amount never exceeds 2,300l., and is generally less (a very moderate, and even inadequate, amount when the laborious and responsible nature of the duties which many of them have to perform are considered). The salaries of the Vice-Chancellor (400l.), of the different examiners (16 in number), of the librarian, of the two library keepers, part of the salary of the Plumian Professor, who presides over the Observatory, and the salaries of the two assistant observers, and of some subordinate officers, amounting altogether to about 1,400l. per annum, are paid out of the general funds of the University, which form the subject of the preceding statement.

Maintenance of existing Establishments.—Amongst these may be mentioned the Observatory, which requires for its support, and for the purchase of instruments, a very considerable annual expenditure. The Botanic Garden, which requires nearly 300l. per annum, in addition to funds which have been bequeathed to it. Grants (unhappily very few and inconsiderable) for the support and increase of the anatomical, botanical, and other museums. And other sources of expenditure connected with the different establishments. The united amount of these sums cannot be stated at less than 1,000l. per annum.

Repairs of Buildings.—The repairs and proper custody of the different public buildings belonging to the University, some of which are very old and ruinous, necessarily amounts to a very large sum—its average amount cannot be less, upon a moderate calculation, than 1,000l. per annum.

Miscellaneous Expenses.—This head includes taxes and many other incidental charges, amongst which may be mentioned the charge for paper, pens, &c. for the different examinations, which alone exceeds 200l. per annum. Their total amount cannot be less than 600l. per annum.

It would thus appear that the average income of the University does not exceed its ordinary and necessary expenditure by more than 1,000l. per annum; without making any allowance for extraordinary calls upon the University for the purpose of collections, additional buildings, and other objects of great importance, which very frequently arise, and which it is very desirable that the University should at all times possess the means of meeting. For the last fifteen years these extraordinary demands have totally absorbed the capital stock of the University; and there is every reason to fear that its present poverty (for the early termination of which there is unfortunately little prospect) will entail upon the University consequences which may prove very injurious to its interests, particularly in preventing the necessary purchases for the extension and maintenance of our different collections.

We have felt it to be our duty to put the public in possession of the real facts of the case, as far as we have been enabled to ascertain them, respecting the income and expenditure of the University, because we happen to know that the very absurd statement of the *Cambridge Calendar* has been very generally believed to be true by persons who are no longer resident in the University, and that it has operated in many cases very injuriously to the success of the noble subscription for building a new library and museums, lecture-rooms and schools, upon a magnificent and adequate scale, which is now in progress. If it was really true that there existed an excess of income above the expenditure of 4,000l. per annum, we should at once admit that it would be altogether unreasonable to appeal to the friends and members of the University for an extraordinary supply of funds, when such ample means were already in its possession. We are sorry, however, to be obliged to confess that the University has unfortunately so good a justification for the course which it has followed for the purpose of securing the execution of this great and most useful public work. It is undoubtedly true, that the University possesses the power of imposing additional fees and fees upon its members, and of thus making posterity bear a great part of the burden of any great and extraordinary expenditure which the interests of the body may render necessary. That some portion of this burden may be fairly remitted to posterity, in the shape of additional fees imposed for this purpose, we are quite ready to allow; but this is a dangerous system to adopt in any case, unless under the pressure of some very great necessity, and can never be justified unless a great and vigorous contemporary effort has been made by those who impose the tax, to relieve the future resources of the body to the utmost possible extent. In the case under consideration, this effort has been already made in such a manner as effectually to exonerate the present members of the University, for all time to come, from the reproach that they have rashly and improvidently transmitted to their successors a burden which they were themselves unwilling to bear. The great amount, however, of the present stamp-duties on degrees and matriculation, which is nearly 3,500l. per annum, combined with other charges, disposes many persons against any attempt to impose additional fees, from a just and reasonable fear of increasing unduly the expenses of University education. We do not ourselves partake in these scruples, however much we respect them, to the extent to which we sometimes hear them urged; but we venture to indulge a hope that the Government will be induced to remit those stamp duties, whose produce is trifling when compared with the other resources of the empire, being hardly adequate to the payment of a substantial sinecure, though their amount would nearly double the income of the University and convert its present poverty into comparative wealth. In fact, we hardly know of any single portion of our whole system of taxation, if its produce be considered, the reduction, or rather the repayment of some of our working professors, whose salaries are generally less than 100l. per annum, and to other objects connected with our system of public instruction, which would do equal benefit to the Universities, and equally tend to the promotion of the great cause of national education, considered in its highest sense. In conclusion, therefore, we will venture to express our most earnest hope that this very important subject will engage the very earliest attention and the most favourable consideration of the Government of this country.

THEATRICAL.

We submit the following, wholly ignorant of the merits of the case, and shall be equally ready next week to give place to any explanation or contradiction of the facts it involves:—

TO ALFRED BUNN, ESQ.

Although you are the manager of two theatres, and consequently a man of high importance, yet as there is but one tribunal of honour and justice, I cite you thus publicly before it. I have now before me a note in the hand-writing of Mr. SOLA, in which he says:—

"March 3, 1835—23, Charles-street, Berners-street.

"Dear Sir,—I am happy to state that, after the conversation I had with you concerning Madame MALIBRAN'S engagements at Drury-

and Theatre, I saw Mr. BUNN, and he has promised me to have your opera performed immediately after her arrival in this country. You have my best wishes for the success so justly merited. "Truly yours," "SOLA."

"To G. LANZA."

This note was written to mean the course of the negotiation between you and myself, wherein it was clearly stated that if, through my means, Madame MALIBRAN could be induced to come to this country, she should appear in my opera of *The Veiled Prophet*. Through my means, as her brother Signor GARCIA can testify, she is here,—your offer to her for an engagement was sent by you for me to forward to her, which was done; and I now ask you thus publicly, have you redeemed your word?

The opera itself is written in the most masterly style; Mr. SHERIDAN KNOWLES has expressed his opinion of it, and said "nothing but foul play can prevent its success." Captain POLHILL expressed himself highly delighted with it, and called on the author, a lady of distinguished talents, to congratulate her on its merits. Mr. MORRIS, of the Haymarket Theatre, only lamented that his company could not render it the justice it deserved, adding—"It was the best on that subject he had ever seen." The music was tried by Captain POLHILL'S desire, and the opinion of Mr. COOKE on its excellence is as follows:—

"December, 4, 1834.

"My dear Sir,—I write to inform you that I have seen both Captain POLHILL and Mr. BUNN on the subject of the opera I had the pleasure of hearing of yours, and acquainted those gentlemen that I considered the music of *The Veiled Prophet* to be perfectly unexceptionable, and such as would be creditable to the composer and theatre, should the opera in other respects be such as to induce its adoption for performance.—My dear Sir, very truly yours,

"T. COOKE."

Madame MALIBRAN has also heard the music, and has herself spoken to you, Sir, her opinion of its deserts.—It is now ten months that Captain POLHILL and yourself have had the opera of *The Veiled Prophet* in your possession (then named *the Delusion*), nor is it yet returned—had it been of foreign growth, there can be no doubt it would have long ere this seen the light, but I owe it to myself, as a professional man, and to the author of a piece so full of beauties, to demand thus publicly the reason why you have thus falsified your word?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, 74, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy Square, G. LANZA.

We regret to hear that Mr. SADLER is in a very precarious state of health.

Mr. and Mrs. BRINSLEY SHERIDAN (late MISS GRANT) are, it is said, residing at Netherby, the seat of Sir James GRAHAM, whose lady is Mr. SHERIDAN'S aunt.

A joke is going about, which is getting almost beyond one. Some wag has nicknamed Sir CHARLES COCKERELL (the official tyro of eighty), Lord SEZINCOR, and his amiable lady, Lady SEZINCOR (that being the name of Sir CHARLES'S house in Gloucestershire); and, accordingly, we see them advertised in the pastry-cooks' pills, rolled up in the shape of accounts of fine parties, as Lord and Lady SEZINCOR. It is quite clear that the trick must be extremely unpleasant to the venerable Baronet and her Ladyship, and therefore the furnishers of fashionable intelligence ought to be put upon their guard.

On Friday, according to annual custom, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts met at Bow Church, with an excellent and appropriate sermon was impressively delivered by the Bishop of OXFORD, from the three first verses of the 96th Psalm, before the Lord Mayor and other Civic authorities. The following were amongst the distinguished company (comprising about 100), entertained at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor at dinner, with his accustomed liberality and splendour:—Archbishop of Canterbury Dowager Duchess of Richmond, Bishop of London, Mrs. Blomfield, the Bishops of Winchester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Carlisle, Chester, Oxford, Gloucester, and Mrs. Monk; Bishops of Bangor, Worcester, Exeter, Hereford, and Mrs. Grey; Bishops of Bristol, Elphin, Ohio, and Jamaica; Mr. Justice J. A. Park, Sir T. Cochrane, and Miss Cochrane; together with the Aldermen, and a great many of the Dignitaries and Clergy of the Church.

We trust that the petitions to the House of Lords against the removal of Smithfield Market may be unavailing. The danger, inconvenience, we may say filth, entailed upon the inhabitants of the metropolis by the continuance of this most abominable nuisance in the middle of a crowded city are inconceivably great. Of course some local interests will be affected by the change, but it is a change most devoutly to be wished, and if accompanied by the erection of suburban "abattoirs," will promote the health and comfort and convenience of the city more than anything else that could be done: not to speak of the abolition of that annual scene of filth, drunkenness, and abomination, Bartholomew Fair, which must necessarily cease and determine when the great market is abolished, and the space which it now occupies is laid out in streets and squares, which may display as much taste and judgment as those improvements made in the neighbourhood of London Bridge, which, as we have before taken leave to mention, do infinite credit to the zeal and ability of everybody concerned in or connected with them.

The rapidity with which Conservative societies are springing up all over the kingdom is most satisfactory to those who wish well to the constitution. The alarm of the Destructives is pretty evident, and those Members of Parliament who have been most distinguished for their zeal in reform have put forth a sort of manifesto calling upon their partisans to muster and organize themselves for the meritorious purpose of counteracting the spread of *Conservative principles*. The avowal is candid and honourable; and at the head of all this we find the venerable Mr. COKE, who rejoices in being dictated to by Mr. JOSEPH HUME in the progress of the work of patriotism.—Mr. HUME being the individual who, with incalculable labour, prepared the most convincing proof of Mr. COKE'S jobbery about light-houses, and amused himself by nicknaming the honourable gentleman Lord DUNGENESS.

We have just seen a new edition of Captain GLASCOCK'S *Naval Sketch Book*, with plates from drawings by that excellent artist SNEYKY. The merit of the work has rendered it a standard favourite, and it comes out in its new uniform under all possible advantages.

The Attorney-General has decided that the Middlesex Magistrates have not the power to deprive Mr. VICKERY, the late Governor of the House of Correction, of his retiring pension, which they appeared anxious to do, because he had been charged with conniving in a compromise with the persons who had robbed Mr. WILLIAMSON.

The agricultural labourers in the neighbourhood of Rye are in a very unsettled state; having made a strike for wages, and being much dissatisfied with the provisions of the new Poor Law Bill. A meeting of nearly 500 took place last week, when a union was formed which now consists of 1,000 members; and a system was organized for supporting the general body. A few evenings ago, as Mr. and Mrs. SMITH, of the Crutches Farm, Inklesham, were retiring to bed, a bullet was fired through the window, and hit the cap of Mrs. SMITH, which hung on the glass. Fortunately Mr. and Mrs. SMITH were in the back part of the room at the time.—All attempts to discover the party who fired the shot have been unavailing.—*Brighton Guardian*.

Within the last week, large and tumultuous assemblages of agricultural labourers, armed with bludgeons have been perambulating the neighbourhood of Faversham, Sittingbourne, Dodington, &c. forcing the peaceable labourers to quit their work, menacing the civil

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

We noticed in our report last Saturday the extraordinary degree of excitement under which the Stock Market had laboured during that week, and as it had been without parallel from its extent, we imagined it could scarcely be equalled. Such, however, has not been the case, for the present one has witnessed a still greater scene of confusion. The settlement of the Consol Account, notwithstanding a scarcity of money, passed over without any defalcation on Wednesday, and on the following day the brokers and jobbers attempted to make preparations for the adjustment of the Foreign Account, the settling day for which was on the following day, Friday. This produced a scene of confusion utterly indescribable; every description of Foreign Stock fell to a merely nominal price; no sales of any kind could be effected—a universal panic seized upon every one, and a general prostration of the credit of the Market seemed on the eve of taking place. At this time the jobbers absolutely closed their books, refusing to transact any business, which thus remained suspended for two hours. In this dilemma the Committee of the Stock Exchange met to endeavour to arrest this course of things, but they were unable to do more than fix a "unaking up" price, which they did for Spanish at 50, and for the Scrip at 5 ds. A deputaion, however, of the Stock Exchange waited upon Mr. Rothschild, to see upon what terms he would receive the difference due to him, when that capitalist, so far as we are able to ascertain, agreed to take the difference between the price he had sold for delivery, and which was about 70, and the quotation of 55, instead of throwing his Stock on the Market, which would still further depress it. With this prospect the Market closed. On the following day (the settling day) a worse than resumption of the panic occurred. It was found impossible to adjust the differences; no Money could be obtained on any description of Foreign Stock, it being refused on Dutch Stock, one of the firmest of our Continental Bonds. Exchequer Bills, which were in the morning 16 pm., fell to par, and at 5 pm., sales at both prices being made. Failure after failure took place; the jobbers refused to take the brokers' cheques for the Bonds they had to deliver; and the latter, as they could not obtain Money from their principals until they had the Bonds to deliver, could offer nothing but their cheques. In this state of things matters remained completely at a stand still; when the Bank of England, in order to alleviate, in some measure, the extreme pressure for Money, issued its usual quarterly notice of advances on India Bonds, Exchequer Bills, and other "approved Securities." Although this latter phrase did not include any of those Foreign Stocks, but especially Spanish, by which the Market was overwhelmed, yet it certainly gave some tone to the Market, and Exchequer Bills improved to 13 1/8 prem., and India Bonds from par to 3 prem. Still the adjustment of the Account was as far off as ever, and the Market opened in a similar situation. Early in the day it was supposed that such accounts as could not be settled by one o'clock should be allowed to stand over until Monday, in the hope that time would enable the parties to make some arrangement, and this has been acceded to, a Standing Committee having been appointed to effect this adjustment. The Market was relieved in some measure yesterday afternoon by a notification from Messrs. Rothschild and Ricardo, stating that those gentlemen would receive the amounts due to them, one-half in money, and one half in Spanish Bonds, at 50. Several accounts have been arranged to-day at 10, 7, and 5 in the pound; but the business in Foreign Bonds to-day has been entirely confined to a few sales of Money Bonds, the time business being apparently annihilated. The nominal prices of the various Securities are 50 for Spanish, 5 ds. for Scrip, 9 1/2 for Portuguese, 37 for Mexican and Columbian, 100 for Dutch Five per Cent., 55 1/2 for the Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 83 1/2 for Brazilian, and 5 1/2 for 100 for Belgian. The brokers have been very severe sufferers by the refusal of a number of their principals out of the house to fulfil their engagements. Some of them, from severe previous losses, have been utterly unable to do this; but others have been dishonest enough, in the face of previous gains, to violate their engagements. Spanish, at the beginning of the Account, was 67 1/2, so that the fall is 27 per cent. in fourteen days; the Scrip was 7 pm., a fall of 12 per cent.; Portuguese were 10 1/2, a fall of 10 per cent.; Columbian were 46 1/2, a fall of 10 per cent.; Chilean were 54, and are now about 47, a fall of 7 per cent.; and all the others are in proportion. Consols during the week have been as low as 90 1/2 for Money, and 90 for Account; they closed this afternoon at 91 1/2 for Money, and 91 1/2 for Account. The Stock Exchange has sustained the severest blow it has experienced since its first establishment.

The Paris papers of Thursday state that Puerta la Reyna has been evacuated, Victoria had been, and that the Queen's troops have fallen back on the Ebro. The Carlist general Moreno is stated to have crossed the Ebro to open a communication with Merino in Old Castile. The German papers contain accounts of desperate affairs which have taken place between the Greeks and the Bavarian soldiery in different quarters of Greece, especially in Athens and Argos. The dislike of the foreigners appears to be much on the increase in the kingdom of Otho.

On Friday night the triennial commemoration of the birth of the late Right Honourable William Pitt, was celebrated at Merchant Tailors' Hall, when upwards of three hundred and sixty nobleman and gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner. Lord Viscount Mahon, M.P. was in the chair, supported on the right by the Duke of Wellington, Vice-President; the Lord Mayor, the Marquis of Camden, the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Rolle, the Earl of Hereford, President; Lord Viscount Combermere, &c. Several excellent speeches were made on the occasion, and the festivities were protracted to a late hour.

The Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 1st Royal Dragoons has become vacant by the death of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Somerset, youngest son of the late Lord Charles Somerset, and nephew to the Duke of Beaufort.

The whole of the Italian Opera Company is engaged to appear in La Gazza Ladra, on Thursday next at Drury Lane Theatre. As no advance in the prices of admission will be made on the occasion, the performance cannot fail to attract a very crowded house.

JUNIOR ST. JAMES'S CLUB, on a LINE WITH CROCKFORD'S AND THE GUARDS.—This Club is now ready for the reception of members, and the house is fitted up with the most exquisite taste. The rules and regulations are on the same principle as Crockford's, the members of which, together with those of White's, Brookes's, Boodle's, Arthur's, Graham's, and the Travellers, are to be admitted without ballot. All others are balloted for in the usual manner. The Committee, which is composed of noblemen and gentlemen of the first rank and fashion, has appointed Mr. Raggett, jun., late of the Cocoa Tree, to conduct the Club.

THE DIAPHANE PARASOL, patronized by H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, Princess Victoria, and most of the Nobility.—CRAWFORD, Cheapside, Umbrella and Parasol maker, invites the Nobility, Ladies of Fashion, and those who really want to purchase a good article, to inspect his Stock for the present season. They will there find every Shape, Colour, and Pattern now in fashion, both in London and Paris, (many of which could not be had at any price elsewhere) and on terms that give satisfaction. The DIAPHANE, SLIDING TUBE, and the (real) QUEEN'S PATENT PARASOLS, are not sold at the Cocoa Tree, and can only be had of the Patentee, as above. No connexion with any other house.—Highest prices given for India Handles, or taken in exchange.—Established 1813.

MONEY TO LEND.—Money, at 3, 4, and 5 per Cent., advanced to the Nobility, Clergy, Members of Parliament, and others, in sums not less than £200, upon Note of Hand, Bond, or by way of Mortgage on Freehold or long Leasehold Security. Negotiations concluded, if desired, in a few hours.—Apply by letter only, in the first instance, post-paid, to B. C., Grosvenor Coffee House, King-street, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, London.

RIFLES.—To be SOLD, by Messrs. TATTERSALL, the property of a Nobleman. TWO famous RIFLES, both calculated for deer and for match shooting. 1st. A silver-mounted deamazing Rifle (16 ba. to the pound), made by the late A. Wilson, the silver of the mounting worth about 12 1/2 price 25 guineas.—2d. A Swiss Rifle, by the celebrated Lausanne maker, E. Sber. It was expressly made for the late Don Pedro, before his abdicating the throne of the Brazils. This Rifle, furnished with a plummet, and the hair trigger being very fine, is peculiarly adapted for match shooting. Price 25 guineas.

M. HAMLET, Goldsmith and Jeweller to their Majesties and the Royal Family, begs to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that, in furtherance of his object of retiring, the remaining part of his extensive Stock will be sold at a considerable reduction.—Arrangements have been made for carrying on the Business, by the addition of NEW STOCKS comprising every thing of the first description in Jewellery, Plate, &c., on terms equally advantageous to the Public with the preceding year.—Diamonds, Pearls, and Plate will be purchased to any amount, or exchanged.

REMOVAL.—H. and G. FLETCHER, Military Tailors, &c., having removed from 33 to 128, New Bond street, late Molloy's (Hotel for the convenience of larger workshops), beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they continue to supply the very best articles of Clothing at the same moderate prices, which have gained them such eminent patronage.

Deputy Lieutenants' Uniforms, complete, for 30 Guineas.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, No. CXXXVI. for JUNE. Contents:—I. William Pitt. No. 3.—II. The Even-Song of the Streams. By W. Archer Butler.—III. Father O'Leary's Sermon.—IV. An Old House in the City.—V. Family Poetry. No. 6. Nursery Reminiscences.—VI. Notes of a Traveller. By M. de Lamartine.—VII. Parliamentary Report on Light-houses. Letter by Alan Stevenson, Esq.—VIII. The Cruise of the Midge. Chap. 16. The End of the Yarn.—IX. A General Tale.—X. Very Little Lore.—XI. The Pilot Fish and the Shark.—XII. The Canada Question.—XIII. How Swift is a Glance of the Mind?—XIV. Nights at Mess. Chap. 12.—XV. Letter from a Liberal Whig.—XVI. Nursery Rhymes.—XVII. Foreign Military Biography.—XVIII. Municipal and Corporate Reminiscences. By T. Cadell, Strand, London.—William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

THE BRITISH MAGAZINE for JUNE. Contents:—Memorials of the Inquisition.—The Dark Ages.—Episcopacy of the Reformation.—Church Matters.—Dissident and Sacred Poetry.—Correspondence, on the Church of the Fathers.—Knock's Remains.—Mr. Bole's Letter.—Re-ordination.—Church Building.—Bishops' Fees.—Wyllie's MSS.—Mr. Pantin's Letter.—Convocation.—Septuagint, &c.—Reviews of Books.—Miscellaneous.—The Dissenters and Lord Brougham.—The Voluntary System, &c.—Documents.—Queen Anne's Bounty.—Parliamentary Grants, &c.—Reports of the Anniversary of Religious and Charitable Societies.—Ecclesiastical Intelligence.—University News.—Bills, Marriages, and Deaths.—Government of the past Month, and the usual variety of Matter interesting to the Church and Universities. Printed for J. G. F. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place, Pall-mall; J. T. Truller, 250, and T. Cleir Smith, 287, Regent-street.

THE METROPOLITAN, Edited by Captain MARRYAT, R.N., Author of "Peter Simple," "Jacob Faithful," &c. &c. For JUNE, will contain, among others, the following interesting papers:—The Benevolent Institutions of Belgium. On War. The Diary of a Blasé Nobleman. The Son by his Widowed Mother. White's Belge Revolution. Canzonet for the Guitar. The Devil's Dilemma. Notices of the Fine Arts, Drama, New Books, &c. &c. &c. Sent on Condition, to Messrs. Bell and Bradford, Edinburgh; Smith and Son, Glasgow; and Wakeman, Dublin.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for JUNE, 1835, No. LXV., price 2s. 6d., contains:—The Martial Elegies of Tyrtaeus.—Return from Leave. By C. O'Donoghue, late Ensign (18th) Royal Irish.—A Chapter of Accidents. By Mordaunt Couplet, Esquire.—The King of the King for Ever!—Gallery of Literary Characters, No. LXI.—with a full-length Portrait of Alaric Attila Watts;—Holman's Voyage round the World;—The Three Sisters. By the Ettrick Shepherd.—Foreign Literature, No. II. French System of Universal Education.—Wordsworth's New Volume of Poetry.—The Ring and the Book.—The Fifth.—The Duty of the Conservatives at the present Junction;—The Whigs' last Trick. James Fraser, 215, Regent-street, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for JUNE, contains, among other articles, the following:—New Editions of Cowper.—Diary of a Lover of Literature.—Recollections of the late William Lisle, Esq., by Rev. W. Lisle Bowles.—The New Record Commission, No. I. Close Rolls of King John.—Monuments of the Long Family (with a Plate).—Roman Inscriptions found at Caerleon.—Crypt at St. Saviour's, Southwark (with a Plate).—Remarks on the Currency.—Memorials of Literary Characters, No. VI. Letters of Congreve, Family of Dr. Donne, &c.—Arms at Cayenish, Suffolk (with a Cut).—Professor Heeren and the Commerce of India, &c.—Review of New Publications.—Literary and Scientific Intelligence.—Anniversaries of Learned Societies.—Antiquarian Researches.—Obituary, with Memoirs of Lord de Dunstanville, Sir W. Cockburn, Prince Hoare, Esq., Thomas Park, Esq., Rev. Edward Irving, &c. &c. Price 2s. 6d. Published by W. Pickering, Chancery-lane.

THE LATE ELOPEMENT. A Second Edition of THE COURT JOURNAL of SATURDAY, May 30, will appear on MONDAY Morning, containing additional and authentic particulars relating to the late Elopement of the late Lord Seymour and Sir Coluburn Grant, the intended proceedings in Chancery, &c. &c.; and the forthcoming Number will contain the commencement of the Gretna Green Marriages. The Court Journal and Gazette of the Fashionable World, the only weekly paper exclusively devoted to the Haut Ton, is supplied by all Booksellers and News-vendors in Town and Country free of postage. Office, No. 19, Catherine-street, Strand, where, or at Mr. Colburn's, No. 13, Great Marlborough-street, all communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed.

Just published, super-royal 8vo., 3s. 6d. PART I. of MR. MURRAY'S GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE LIFE AND DEEDS OF SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D., containing Six Engravings, with descriptive text, by John Murray, Albemarle-street.

THE ORIGINAL PLATES OF HOGARTH. On Monday, the 1st of June will be published, No. 1, price 5s., to be completed in FIFTY-TWO NUMBERS, published every alternate week. THE WORKS OF HOGARTH: The GENUINE PLATES, Thoroughly repaired and carefully restored by eminent Engravers. Printed on superfine Imperial Drawing-paper, with Explanations of the Plates, and a Biographical Essay. By JOHN MURRAY, Esq., F.S.A. Contents of Number 1. PORTRAIT OF HOGARTH PAINTING THE COMIC MUSE. MODERN MIDNIGHT CONVERSATION. INDUSTRY AND IDLENESS, Plate 1. INDUSTRY AND IDLENESS, Plate 2. London: Baldwin and Cradock, Paternoster-row, Proprietors of Hogarth's Original Plates.

STANDARD EDITION OF MILTON, with TURNER'S ILLUSTRATIONS, in Six Monthly Volumes. THE FIRST VOLUME of this Superb NATIONAL WORK, price only Five Shillings, containing an entirely NEW LIFE OF THE POET, by SIR HENRY THOMAS, Bart., is just published. Orders are earnestly requested to be sent to the publishers of the plates. Proofs and specimens of the illustrations, and of the beautifully embossed binding (displaying Milton's armorial bearings), may be seen at the Publishers', and all Booksellers.

This volume contains "The Mustering of the Angel Warriors," by J. M. W. Turner, Esq., R.A., engraved by R. Brandard; and a richly embroidered copy in line, of Faithome's original portrait of Milton, engraved by W. C. Edwards. John Jackson, 3, St. James's-square.

THE CHURCH'S SELF-DEFEATING PRIVILEGE, a national Safeguard in respect of Civil and Religious Reform; or Reasons for reviving Conventions, or restoring Provincial and Diocesan Synods. By JOHN KEMPTHORNE, B.D., Rector of St. Michael's, Gloucester. J. Hatchard and Son, 157, Piccadilly, London; and Jew, Gloucester.

On Saturday, May 30, will be published, post 8vo., price 8s., bound in cloth, dedicated to Earl Spencer, A DISCOURSE OF NATURAL THEOLOGY, showing the Nature of the Evidence and the Advantages of the Study. By HENRY JORD BROGHAM, F.R.S., and Member of the National Institute of France. (Being the first volume of a Series of Illustrations. The other two will be published in July.) London: Charles Knight, 22, Ludgate-street.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo., price 3s. 6d. cloth, THE ORIGIN OF UNIVERSITIES AND ACADEMICAL DEGREES. By HENRY MALDEN, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Professor of Greek in the University of London. Printed for John Taylor, Bookseller and Publisher to the University of London, Upper Gowper-street.

Just published, the Fifth Edition, price 6d., of A LETTER to ISAAC TOMKINS and PETER JENKINS, on PRIMIGENITURE. By TIMOTHY WINTERBOTTOM. William Pickering, Publisher, Chancery-lane.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S SPEECHES, during his late Administration, complete in 1 volume 8vo., bound in cloth. Roake and Varty, 31, Strand.

The following Speeches are just published, and may be had separately. On the Irish Church.—On the Charter of the London University.—On the Dissenters' Marriages.—and at Merchant Tailors' Hall; of which the cheapest edition may be had for distribution at 4s. per hundred.

In the press, and will be published June 1, post 8vo., price 2s. 6d. LYDIA; or, CONVERSION. A Sacred Drama: inscribed to the Jews. By a CLERGYMAN of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Published by J. G. and F. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place; and Hat-hall, on Monday the 1st of June.

LACOCK ABBEY, in WILTSHIRE: ANNAALS and ANTIQUITIES, with Memorials of the Foundress, &c., and the ancient Earls of Salisbury. By the Rev. W. L. BOWLES, M.A. M.R.S.L., and JOHN GORGH NICHOLS. In 8vo. embellished with 14 plates, price 20s.; large paper, 30s. By the same Author, price 1s.

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BIRTHS. On the 26th inst., in Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Cox, of a son.—On the 21st inst., at Paris, the lady of William Plowden, Esq., of a daughter.—On the 24th inst., in Connaught-square, Mrs. Frederick Fitzroy, of Grafton Regis, Northamptonshire, of a daughter.—On the 27th inst., in Tavistock-place, the lady of G. Fieale, Esq., of a daughter.—On the 26th inst., at Scarborough, Yorkshire, the lady of James Bell, Esq., of a son.—On the 22nd inst., at the General Post Office, Mrs. Freeling, of a daughter.—At Notton, on the 27th inst., the lady of the Hon. the Dean of Windsor, of a daughter.

MARRIED. On Thursday, 28th inst., at St. Paul's, Covent garden, Mr. Wilson, of 159, New Bond-street, to Emily, second daughter of the Rev. F. W. J. Vickery, Rector of Buckland Fitzleah, North Devon. On the 21st inst., at Lewisham, by the Rev. T. Pickethall, Rector of Wombley, Herts, Lieut. Herbert Maynard, of the Bengal Army, to Jane Mary Consett Bell, granddaughter of the late Matthew Consett, Esq., of Guilford-street.—On the 20th inst., at 21, St. Mark's, Chelsea, Mr. J. E. Conroy, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of James Liddon, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn-square, Doctors' Commons.—On the 28th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, Henry William Parrell, Esq., second son of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Parrell, Bart., to Sophia, only daughter of the Hon. William and the late Lady Sophia Bligh.—On the 26th inst., at Trinity Church, Chelsea, John Robert Daniel Tyssen, Esq., of Upper Clapton, Middlesex, to Harriet Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Charles Rees, Esq., of Colchester, and of Regent-street.—On the 27th inst., at St. Paul's, Kingston, William Marsden, Esq., of Albany, in Cheshire, to Marianne, the third daughter; and at the same time Mr. George Morphet, of Dumcun-terrace, Jalington, to Anne, the youngest daughter, of David Hitchcock, Esq., of Highbury-park.—On the 26th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, William Egan, Esq., eldest son of John Egan, Esq., of Guilford-street, Russell-square, to Elizabeth Helges, eldest daughter of William Henry Maule, Esq., of Great Corn-street.—At St. Paul's, Suffolk, on the 26th inst., Captain John Hamner, Royal Navy, of Hallow Brook Hall, Suffolk, to Charlotte Sophia Blazney, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Blazney, Esq., of Calcut-park, Berks.—On the 28th inst., at St. Pancras Church, Mary Ellen, Henry Esq., eldest son of Henry Coape, Esq., of York place, and Mallow, Essex, to Anne Jane, third daughter of Major-General the Hon. Sir Henry King, of Deal-yard, Westminster, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Everett, Esq., of Salisbury.

DECEASED. On Tuesday last, at Paris, the Right Hon. the Earl of Devon, aged 67. At Twickenham, on the 26th inst., the Hon. Henry Howard, relict of the late Lord Henry Howard Molyneux Howard.—On the 8th inst., at Parham, in Sir setshire, Lieutenant Colonel, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, youngest son of General William and Lady Mary Ozelander.—On the 23d inst., at her house on Connaught-square, the widow of the late Ebenezer Maitland, Esq., aged 88 years.—On the 28th inst., at the house of his sister, Mrs. Henry Wyndham, Charles Henry Somerset, second son of the late Right Hon. Lord Charles Somerset, nephew of the Duke of Beaufort, and Lieut. Colonel of the 1st Royal Regiment of Dragoons.—On the 25th inst., at Vine House, Milborne Port, Somerset, Sir William Medley, Bart., aged 88.—On the 26th inst., having come to London for professional advice, Mary, daughter of the late Robert Getty, Esq., of Belle Vue, on the 27th inst., Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Hillhouse, of the Bannock Road-street.—On the 28th inst., at Cowes, the Right Hon. the 24th inst., at his house in Edinburgh, David George Sandeman, Esq., of Springland, Perthshire, aged 78.—At Woolwich, on the 25th inst., the lady of J. M. Savage, Esq., Royal Horse Artillery.

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Crown Office, June 2.—Members returned to serve in this present Parliament.—

County of Kildare.—Richard Moore O'Ferrall, of Ballina House, in the said county of Kildare, Esq.—County of Stafford (South Staffordshire).—Sir Francis Littleton Holyoake Goodricke, Bart., in the room of the Right Hon. Edward John Littleton, now Lord Hatherton.

LABORATIONS OR INSOLVENCY.

J. DENNE, Margate, Kent, printer.—J. DOBMAN, Frederick-place, Old Kent-road, dealer in china.

BANKRUPTCY SUPPLEMENT.

J. EDMUNDSON, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

F. STOKWELL, Uxbridge, chemist. Atts. Netherstone and Barron, Essex-street, Strand.—C. W. PRATT, Plumtree, Bucks, auctioneer, and salesman. Atts. Parker, St. Paul's Church-yard.—J. BISHTON, Langley Field, Shropshire, ironmaster. Atts. Williamson and Hill, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn.—T. EVLEIGH, Lamb's Conduit-street, furniture dealer. Atts. Taylor and Collison, Great James street, Bedford-row.—H. KNOX, jun., Park-street, Marylebone, merchant. Atts. Fox, Finsbury-circus.—R. REINAGLE, Prior, money agent. Atts. Coppock, Finsbury-lane.—W. EMERSON, Leamington, Priors, money broker. Atts. Parker, St. Paul's Church-yard.—J. SMITHURST and WALL-WORK, Rochdale, Lancashire, coal-merchants. Atts. Hulsall, Manchester; Mayhew and Johnston, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, London.—S. KINGSFORD, Sturley, Kent, miller. Atts. Curteis and Kingsford, Canterbury; Egan and Co., Essex-street, Strand, London.—R. JUKES, Gornall, Staffordshire, carrier. Atts. Clowes and Co., King's Bench-walk, Temple, London; Collins, Stourbridge, Worcester-shire.—J. HALL, jun., and J. HALL, St. Andrew's, South Chancery-lane, London; Hill, Worcester and Kidderminster.—J. C. H. MEYER, Brighton-street, watchmaker. Atts. Brookbank, Brighton; Williams, Gray's Inn, London.—J. BRADBURY, Sheffield, cutter. Atts. Wallen and Pemberton, Symond's Inn, London; Brown and Son, Sheffield.—J. HONYPURCH, jun. and T. HONYPURCH, Bovey Tracey, Devonshire, honypurche. Atts. Clowes and Co., King's Bench-walk, Temple, London; Lidman, Exeter.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Crown Office, June 5.—Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.—Borough of Tiverton.—The Right Hon. Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, in the room of James Kennedy, Esq., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

BANKRUPTS.

W. BRAITHWAITE, Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, stationer. Atts. Webber, Caroline-street, Bedford-square.—J. COBE, St. Ann's-place, Commercial-street, coach maker. Atts. Baddeley, Leaman-street, Goodman's-fields.—J. CLARKE, St. Andrew-street, Farringdon-street, shoemaker. Atts. Parker, Finsbury-lane.—N. GIBBS, Westgate, Northumberland, shipowner. Atts. Bell and Co., Bow Church-yard, Chesapeake.—R. TITLEY, King-street, Holborn, coach-maker. Atts. Brady, Staple Inn, Holborn.—J. REGGIE, Cartwright-street, Rosemary-lane, victualler. Atts. Burford, Great Tower-street.—C. H. MUELLER, Norwich, music-seller. Atts. Wood and Co., Dean-street, Soho.—W. LOVETT, Chesterfield, Deysham, ironkeeper. Atts. Bicknell and Co., Lincoln's Inn; Bicknell and Co., Giltspur-street; B. BEEBE, Salisbury, tailor. Atts. Houseman, Salisbury, Cardiac and Hilts, Bedford-row.—G. BLENKIN, Kingston-upon-Hill, kervey. Atts. Wilkinson, Hall; Rowdith and Reeve, Lincoln's Inn.—J. KAY, Liverpool, coal merchant. Atts. Rawlinson and Co., Queen-street, Chesapeake; Rowlinson and Co., Liverpool.—J. WARD, jun., Little Sheffield, Yorkshire, victualler. Atts. Vickers, High-street, Sheffield; Rodgers, Weymouth-square, Bishopsgate-street.

LAMARTINE'S PROGRESS TO THE HOLY LAND.—"The public have been long anticipating the publication of this beautiful work, but would probably have had to wait still longer if a pirated edition had not got abroad. It appears that Lamartine had kept so negligent an eye on his manuscripts that several copies were made clandestinely. As soon as this was discovered the pirated edition was of course suppressed; it was, therefore, found necessary for the safety of the publisher, who had given Lamartine a large sum for the copyright, to publish without delay. Lamartine's object in exploring the East seems to have been a poet's freak to indulge in a luxuriant-orientalism of feeling, partly poetic, and partly religious. His volumes are descriptive of scenes depicted before, but certainly never with more, if so much, eloquence and feeling. Taken together they would, if executed with the pencil instead of the pen, form a most choice portfolio of exquisite pictorial views."—Blackwood's Magazine.

THE MESSENGER.—The celebrated author of *The Pilot*, &c., has announced a new work of fiction under this quaint title. Mr. Cooper, who in many respects ranks with Scott, is allowed to stand alone in his stories of the sea, for nowhere can we find such faithful sketches of a mariner's life. America is making vast strides in the march of intellectual improvement—she is full of healthful vigour, unweary and energetic. In literature her progress has been astonishing. What pen is more graphic than that of Cooper? America has certainly great reason to be proud of this distinguished writer. Few have painted in more vivid colours the manners and customs of his native land, or drawn with a more faithful pen the rude-barbarian of the wood—"the man without a tear,"—and the more civilised Yankee. We look forward with great curiosity for this new work, which is announced to appear early in the present month.

HORSE-SHOE ROBINSON.—A novel under this title, from the pen of Mr. Kennedy, the clever author of *Sullivan Barn*, will appear in a few days. The period chosen by the author is that of the revolutionary war in America, and the story is founded upon the actual adventures of a remarkable man well known in the Southern States of the Union, under the appellation of "Horse-shoe Robinson." Mr. Kennedy enjoys a high reputation in the United States. His forthcoming work is characterised, we are told, by great dramatic power, and abounds with more accuracy to the real history than is usual in works of fiction.

On Monday last upwards of 100 gentlemen dined together at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, to celebrate the anniversary of that very excellent charity the *Free Hospital*, Greville-street, Hatton-garden, founded in the year 1828 by Mr. William Marsden, surgeon, for the relief of every denomination of diseased poor, without distinction of religion. Pasco St. Leger Grenfell, Esq., presided; the entertainment was sumptuous; the singing, by Messrs. Broadhurst, Bellamy, Fitzwilliam, and Hawkins, was admirably performed, and the donations announced during the evening amounted to upwards of £100, among which we noticed one of £50, from the President, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, of £200, from one of our diseased persons have been restored to health, and we believe this to be one of the most valuable charities in the kingdom, and earnestly recommend it to the notice of every philanthropist.

CITY OF ABERDEEN.—"In our last Journal we insert a faint and imperfect description of the superb accommodations and magnificent proportions of this singularly beautiful vessel. All that taste could devise, and all that comfort and luxury could desire, have been united to render this noble steam-ship a truly 'royal road' to the metropolis. Of the mechanical and architectural skill displayed in her construction, it is unnecessary that we should speak. The talent exhibited by her builders was acknowledged by all judges of naval architecture, while she was on the stocks; and the machinery of her steam power is considered most powerful and perfect in all its parts. She sailed from the Clyde on Sunday, at one o'clock, and notwithstanding a detention of six or eight hours in the entrance of the Pentland Firth, from the thickness of the weather, reached our bay between twelve and one yesterday forenoon, and gallantly entered the harbour at high water, at three p.m., with streamers flying, under a royal salute, and greeted by the deafening and enthusiastic huzzas of an immense and admiring multitude. Since then she has been visited and inspected by thousands, who will bear us out in all that we have said of this mighty 'Leviathan of the deep.' The greatest praise is due to the spirited owners for the liberality, amounting almost to profusion, which they have displayed in the building, fitting, and furnishing of the 'City of Aberdeen.' She will do them great and deserved credit wherever she goes, and we cannot doubt that their enterprising spirit will meet with its just reward in the support of the public."—*Aberdeen Journal*.

DRAWING-ROOM.—M. PHIL'S GOLD still continues to receive the patronage of fashionable society. Its close resemblance to gold itself, its extreme economy, and its successful manner in which it can be worked up in every description of Jewellery, make it a desirable object to all those who wish to follow the changes of Fashion, without incurring the heavy expense of the genuine metal. We are desirous to state that M. Phil, the inventor, of 14, Regent-street, opposite Howell and James's, has commenced the season with a stock of elegancies of the newest fashion and the best workmanship, which cannot fail to excite universal attention. M. Phil begs to inform the Nobility and the fashionable world, that he has no connexion with persons professing to sell the *Monsieur* and *Le Grand* watches, as he had to do at the Inventor's Establishment, No. 14, Regent-street, Pall Mall, opposite Howell and James's, where he solicits their attention to his extensive stock, consisting of the most splendid articles of fashionable Jewellery, which, for cheapness of design and richness of colour, may safely defy competition. The latest invention in this elegant invention is, that time and wear have no effect upon its appearance. It is manufactured into a variety of costly articles. C. M. Phil, and the most skillful London workmen, are engaged to place the watches and Jewellery which may be brought to him, so that it shall not be distinguished from the original.—Ladies having pearls, canoes, gems, or any old-fashioned Jewellery, may have them set in the most elegant style, at one-eighth the expense of gold. The favour of an early call as above is most earnestly requested; and he invites an inspection of the most elegant articles ever produced. C. M. Phil, particularly recommends its use to the wear of Merchants and Captains, as an article worthy their attention, as it retains its colour in any climate. Old Gold, Diamonds, or Pearls, bought or sold in exchange.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

Lord LYONS brought in a Bill, which was read a first time, and supported by Lord BROUGHAM, who wished that it should act respectively, for the purpose of remedying the existing state of the law in ecclesiastical suits respecting marriages illegal by reason of consanguinity. The object of the measure is to limit the period for the institution of suits of nullity.

TUESDAY.

Lord MELBOURNE, in reply to the inquiries of the Marquess of LONDONDERRY on the previous evening, respecting the assistance given to the Spanish Government, stated the whole expense to be 200,000*l.*, and added that the British Government did not mean to press for payment.

The Marquess of LONDONDERRY made some allusions to the statements of the Marquess WELLESLEY's resignation, and said that a correspondence had taken place which fully substantiated the facts mentioned by an illustrious Duke.

The Marquess of LONDONDERRY presented a petition, signed by 50,000 Protestants of the north of Ireland, in favour of the Established Church of that country; in doing which his Lordship noticed the connection between the present Ministers and Mr. O'Connell, and described the former as depending for their existence on his breath.—Lord MELBOURNE alluded to the length of time which had elapsed since the petition was agreed to, as far back as the 1st of October, and contended that it could not be considered as the opinion of the meeting, in the altered circumstances of the country.—A long conversation ensued upon the state of Ireland, the principal speakers being the Marquess of DEVONSHIRE, Lord DUNCANNO, the Duke of WELLINGTON, and Earl FITZWILLIAM.

The Islington Market Bill was read a second time, after a division of 30 against 1.

WEDNESDAY.

Petitions were presented respecting the money grant to the Church of Scotland, the Factory Regulation Act, in favour of beer shops, and against the Islington Market Bill.—Their Lordships agreed to the Commons' amendment in the Oaths Abolition Bill.—The Bill respecting Scotch marriages and divorces was postponed.—Lord BROUGHAM brought in a Bill to alter and amend the law of patents, and entered into a minute detail of the objects intended to be embraced by the new measure. These objects were generally to facilitate the obtaining of patents, and to secure the enjoyment of them to the inventors. The Bill was read a first time.

THURSDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM moved that certain returns from the Central Criminal Court be printed, in order to meet the allegations made against the Judges in reference to the discharge of their duties under the new Act.

FRIDAY.

The business was confined to the presentation of petitions, and their Lordships adjourned at an early hour till Wednesday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

The report of the Select Committee on the Horsham Election was brought up, and R. H. Hurst, Esq., declared to be the sitting Member.—The case of Mr. Johnston, the Member for St. Andrew's, was brought under the notice of the House, in the form of a petition, complaining of his non-resignation of his seat after an alleged pledge given by him. After some discussion the petition was withdrawn, and Mr. Johnston, in compliance with the feeling of the House, abstained from entering into an explanation of the circumstances.

The riots at Wolverhampton formed the subject of an interesting discussion. Mr. TROSBRY complained of the interference of the military; he saw no reason for their introduction, and believed it was illegal.—Lord J. RUSSELL said he had given directions to the Magistrates to make a full inquiry into the affair, and that every paper should be laid before the House. In answer to a question from Sir H. HAURIDGE, Lord J. RUSSELL said, that both from the statements of the Magistrates and the High Constable, the conduct of the military was spoken of as marked with the utmost forbearance.

Mr. CAYLEY moved, and Mr. WOODHOUSE seconded, a resolution on going into Committee of Supply, "for a Select Committee (based on the Parliamentary declaration of agricultural distress) to inquire if there be not effective means within the reach of Parliament to afford substantial relief to the agriculture of the United Kingdom, and especially to recommend to the attention of such Committee the subject of a silver, or conjoined standard of silver and gold."—After a lengthened discussion the House divided, when the motion was rejected by a majority of 216 against 126.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill to disfranchise the borough of Stafford.

TUESDAY.

Mr. GROVE proposed, and Sir W. MOLESWORTH seconded, a motion that the votes at elections for Members of Parliament should henceforward be taken by way of secret ballot.—Mr. GIBSON moved the previous question, which he afterwards withdrew, in order that, in conformity with the suggestion of Sir R. Peel, the motion might be put by a direct negative. After a protracted debate the House divided, when there appeared—for Mr. Grove's resolution, 144; against it, 317—majority against the vote by ballot, 173.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. HUME called the attention of the House to a breach of privilege, and stated the circumstances of a dispute between himself and an Hon. Member (Mr. Charlton) at the close of Tuesday night's debate on the ballot. It appeared from Mr. Hume's statement that Mr. Charlton had called on him to hold his tongue, that Mr. Hume replied he was not speaking to him, and that Mr. Charlton rejoined that he would make him hold his tongue, that he was an impertinent fellow, and that no republicans were wanted there. To this Mr. Hume replied that he (Mr. C.) was the impertinent fellow. This gave rise to a correspondence and a challenge. Mr. Hume appealed to the House whether, if such proceedings were tolerated, the business of the Legislature could be carried on.—Mr. CHARLTON then gave his statement of the occurrences, which differed from that of the Hon. Member for Middlesex chiefly in the application of the word "impertinent," which Mr. Hume admitted having applied to him, but which he declared upon his honour he had not applied to Mr. Hume. A conversation of some length ensued, which terminated in an amicable adjustment of the matter.

On the question for the further consideration of the Loro's Day Bill, Mr. WARD protested against the Bill, and moved that it be further considered that day six months. To persevere would be partial and unjust legislation.—After some discussion the House divided. The numbers were—for the Bill 43, for the amendment, 54, majority—against it, 11.

THURSDAY.

Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. SERGEANT PEARMAN took the oaths and their seats.—Mr. TOOKER presented a petition from upwards of 300 attorneys in London, for better accommodation in Chambers for the Judges.—The Attorney-General, Mr. SERGEANT GOULBURN, and Mr. WILKS, supported the petition.—Mr. ANON brought in a Bill for the prevention of bribery at elections, which was read a first time.—Mr. VERNON SMITH presented petitions in favour of the Dorsetshire labourers, and said that the Secretary of State had promised to pay attention to the subject.—Mr. O'BRIEN withdrew his notice regarding a provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy, in consequence of the opposition to it in Ireland.—Mr. BRUN then brought forward his motion for an address to his Majesty, praying that he would occasionally hold his Court and Parliament in Ireland. A few observations having been made upon the subject by other Members, the House was, during the address of Dr. BALDWIN, counted out.

FRIDAY.

The Metropolitan Pure Soft Water Company Bill was thrown out by a majority of 134 against 69, on the motion for the second reading.—The report of the Cork (County) Election Committee was brought up, Fergus O'Connor pronounced not duly elected, and Richard Longfield, Esq., declared sitting Member.—The Attorney-General, in answer to a question from Sir Robert Peel, said that the Government intended to bring forward a measure for the improvement of the administration of justice in the Ecclesiastical Courts, without delay.

Lord J. RUSSELL then brought forward his motion for leave to bring in a Bill "to provide for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales." The Noble Lord prefaced his motion with a speech of considerable length, detailing this plan of Reform. It proposed that the franchise of the Corporations should be extended to all rate-payers who had been rated for three years for the relief of the poor, and who had paid their rates. The object of the whole was stated to be to place the Municipal Corporations of the country under "vigilant popular control," and by that means to correct the abuses into which the system had fallen.—Sir R. PEEL said he should offer no opposition to the motion. The time, he thought, had arrived

for a more efficient mode of Corporation government ought to be adopted. The reports of the Commissioners showed that amendments were required, but this Bill went to establish new principles. He complained also of partial selection of cases in the speech of the Noble Lord. He would advise the Corporations to forego all advantages derivable from the funds, provided the Noble Lord would be satisfied with the correction of abuses, and not endeavour to transfer them from one party to another.—The Bill was read a first time, and the second reading appointed for Monday se'night.

The Foreign Enlistment Bill went through Committee.—The Imprisonment for Debt Bill was ordered to be taken into consideration on Wednesday next.—On the motion of Mr. LABOUCHERE, the House resolved itself into a Committee, and passed a series of resolutions for the purpose of reducing the postage on foreign letters and newspapers. A Bill founded on these resolutions was then brought in and read a first time.—Adjourned to Wednesday next.

MURDER OF ANOTHER CLERGYMAN.—DUBLIN, June 3.—It is my painful duty this day to communicate to you the details of one of those brutal and bloodthirsty murders almost peculiar to the south of this unhappy country. The cause assigned for this diabolical transaction is unconnected with politics or tithes, but has arisen from the circumstance of a landlord being desirous of getting into his own possession lands of which the lease had expired, not with the view of re-setting them to tenants of another creed or better order, but for the purpose of improving under his personal care and inspection by cultivation and otherwise his own property, on which it was his intention permanently to reside. The unfortunate gentleman was the Rev. Mr. Dawson (brother-in-law of Mountford Westropp, Esq., of Melon), who had been for some time endeavouring, by peaceable and quiet means, to obtain from several of his tenants in the neighbourhood of Ballincarrig (about nine miles to the West of Limerick) their farms, which they were unwilling to surrender without a promise of renewal, which the Reverend Gentleman was not disposed to give. For some weeks past affairs had been in this condition. Mr. Dawson threatening to eject, and the tenantry resolving to keep possession, till at length, on Monday evening last, about five o'clock, as Mr. Dawson, accompanied by one of his tenants of the name of Lynn, was walking across a field, near the house of Mr. James Enright, he was suddenly attacked by three men, partly disguised in women's clothes—both Mr. Dawson and Lynn ran away, but the latter threw himself into a dyke, from whence he heard two shots, and having escaped (not being the object of the murderers), went to Mr. Westropp's house at Melon, to tell what he had seen. In the meantime the body of Mr. Dawson was found quite dead, within about forty yards of the place where he had been first attacked. It was conveyed to Mr. Enright's house, and there examined by Dr. Griffin, of Pallas Kenry, when the following appearances were observable:—One of the shots appeared to have been fired from a gun loaded with slugs, which had only the effect of grazing the back in a few places, and tearing the clothes between the shoulders; the other shot was more effective—it must have been fired with the muzzle of the piece close to the shoulder of the deceased, as the shirt, waistcoat, &c., were actually burnt by the discharge, while the two bullets with which the piece was loaded entered together between the neck and left shoulder behind, broke the spine in passing, and came out in two separate places on the right side of the neck. In addition to this, the skull was beaten in behind with stones, or some other weapons, so as to present a most shocking spectacle. It would appear that the murderers, although having effected their purpose by the second shot, were resolved to make assurance doubly sure, by beating in the skull when the unfortunate gentleman had fallen. After the examination, the body was conveyed to Mr. Westropp's house at Melon, to abide a coroner's inquest, which was to have been held yesterday (Tuesday). Lynch is at present in custody, but no traces has yet been found likely to lead to the detection of the perpetrators of this dreadful crime. Mr. Dawson has left a widow and one child.

A DUTCH "PACKET BOTE."—At the Marlborough-street police office, on Wednesday, two Dutchmen were brought in, one of whom charged the other with stealing "a packet-bote." In reply to a question from the magistrate: "I am Yulkeer Dirk Tjebbert," said a fiery, fat little man, "we came to London vid de litle birt, and sat cal bullfins. Dis rakkerbet vat shtand op my side, vant to shted all myn monies, as ven I go into sleep dis morning; I miss myn packet-bote, but I was away sleep under my head. I call out vid a very loud voice, 'Hala! vae is de dief van nouse.' You is de dief; you is you d—grand rascal; gif me myn packet-bote. He say, 'Donder un hietsen! ven you shal say dat I am von dief, den I gif you some goot punch for your mouth.' So, myn Lord, ve fight, and I get from him myn packet-bote." "Hah, Shobbiok!" said the accused, in a rage, "for vy you run away after shell all de litta! bird, and not pay me myn monies?" "Neen, neen; dat niet waar is I pay you every tink. I put into de papier, vat you call de nousepapier—ball—I mean de nicepapier, vat all de people read, dat I go away to Rotterdam today. Den for vy you shteel myn packet-bote?" The magistrate: "Is it your yocket-book that you have lost?" "Ya, ya; dat is de ding; but I get it back youse more to-day." "Then I suppose you have no charge to make against the other person?" "No more charge now, as I got myn packet-bote."—The case was then discharged.

THE INVESTIGATION AT WOLVERHAMPTON.—Sir F. Roe arrived at Wolverhampton on Thursday for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the late affray in that town. Friday morning he sent a note to Mr. Roaf requesting to see him, that he might assist in the inquiry. Mr. Roaf was then informed that the investigation was to be strictly private, and that the reporters were to be excluded, with the exception of Mr. Gurney, the short-hand writer, who has gone down with Sir F. Roe for the purpose of making a full report to the Government of the evidence. Mr. Roaf and those gentlemen who have acted with him during the late proceedings objected to the examination being carried on privately, and Sir F. Roe then conceded that one gentleman of each party should be present for the purpose of judging whether the witnesses were stating what was false, as Sir F. Roe has not power to examine them on their oaths. Mr. Roaf and his friends, after several notes had been exchanged, refused to assist in the investigation if it were not to be an open one, and desired Sir F. Roe to postpone proceedings till he had communicated with the Government. To this request he would not accede, and the examination of witnesses was proceeded with in private.

It is in contemplation to establish steam omnibuses between Paris and Rouen, and some of these carriages are already being constructed. Each will contain 36 passengers. They will be lined with thick sheet iron, so as to shelter travellers from danger, and the engine will be fixed at the distance of about ten feet from the carriage.

GRAND PERFORMANCE OF THE MESSIAH.—The annual performance of this grand oratorio, for the benefit of the Royal Society of British Musicians, takes place on Wednesday, the 10th of June, at the Hanover-square Rooms, in the presence of her Majesty. The principal solos will be sung by Caradori, Mrs. Kuyvelt, Mrs. Bishop, Braham, Vaughan, Machin, and Phillips. Mr. Cramer leads the band, and Wm. Knyvelt conducts the performance.

Sadler's Wells Theatre and Astley's each announce an attractive series of entertainments for the ensuing holidays—the former opens with considerable additions to the company, and with three new pieces, and the latter produces a new equestrian piece imported from Paris, where it is said to be highly attractive.

THE WIFE AND WOMAN'S REWARD.—The Hon. Mrs. Norton has written for us two tales in prose nearly as musical and by no means so wearying as verse, she has touched with a master hand our sweetest and noblest sympathies; she has lavished upon us not the poetry of imagery, but of the affections; she has taught us what a delicious blessing it is to be good, and how dire a curse is upon the being who is mad enough to deliver himself over to the government of his passions. We have in both these tales a deep moral, evoked in the most pleasing manner, and as the authoress has the consummate art to make us rejoice in her fictitious joys, sorrow with her fancied woes, and triumph in her ideal successes, we enjoy in her book the higher ends of poetry, and receive at the same time the benefit of the most elevated ethics."—*Metropolitan Magazine*.

THE PASHA OF MANY TALES.—Captain MARRYAT's new work, *The Pasha of Many Tales*, is now before the public, and promises to have as great a run as any of his previous books. It is said to be the most humorous, the most original, and the most varied of any of his Captain's writings. The literary career of the gallant author is certainly less singular, for perhaps as he appears to enjoy; he has ever obtained so great a popularity as he appears to enjoy; he has published within the last three years no less than four excellent works of fiction, viz.—*The King's Own*, *Peter Simple* (of which a third edition has appeared), *Jacob Faithful*, and the admired work before us, *The Pasha of Many Tales*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot answer—because we know nothing about it—the question of a Constant Reader, as to the refusal of the General Post-men to take foreign letters into their bags; but if, as our correspondent tells us, they say Sir FRANCIS FREEMAN's orders are that they should not, our foolish prejudice in favour of that most valuable public servant is such, that we are satisfied there must be good reason for it.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

THEIR MAJESTIES honoured the annual Eton Regatta on Thursday with their presence, and afterwards proceeded to see the Etonians at supper. The weather was scarcely fine enough for such an occasion, but the scene was gay and animating, and the Royal Party appeared highly amused and gratified.

It must be evident to the country that the MONARCH sympathizes with the PEOPLE in a feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction at the proceedings of the Ministry, which has been forced upon him, by factious opposition on the one hand, and a sensitive delicacy on the other. The KING constitutionally supports the Administration, but it cannot fail to be observed, that none of its members are admitted to the honour of associating with his MAJESTY upon any occasion, except those of a purely public character.

WE last week stated that we considered the case at issue between his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND and Lord MELBOURNE, with respect to certain words used by Lord WELLESLEY at the Drawing-room at St. James's, with regard to Mr. O'CONNELL's supremacy in Ireland, as settled; and therefore we declined saying another word upon the subject.

It seems necessary to-day to remark, that the Marquess of LONDONDERRY, in the House of Lords on Monday, referring to the strict and entire corroboration of every word stated by his Royal Highness—which corroboration has been afforded by Lord WELLESLEY himself, and such words being those denied by Lord MELBOURNE as ever having been used—informed his Lordship, with a view no doubt that he might either correct his statement, or set himself right with the country, that the correspondence in question was entirely at his Lordship's service: to which Lord MELBOURNE is reported to have replied, "that he did not desire to see that correspondence."

This of course concludes the affair—the words repeated by the illustrious Duke, and denied by Lord MELBOURNE, are admitted by Lord WELLESLEY, and nothing more remains to be said by anybody, if it be Lord MELBOURNE's will and pleasure to be silent: but as this matter is unquestionable, it seems that certain Whigs—one of whom we could name, if necessary—have thought proper to cause it to be insinuated by their emissaries, and even through some of their newspapers, that the conversation between the illustrious Duke and the Noble Marquess was a private conversation, and therefore ought not to have been repeated.

So far from this being the case, or being even so considered by Lord WELLESLEY, it is a fact notorious to several persons present upon the occasion—amongst others a Noble Lord, a gallant General, and more than one Lady—that the conversation on the part of Lord WELLESLEY was carried on in a loud voice in the middle of a crowd, and possessed neither the tone nor character of a confidential communication, which, considering the place and the circumstances, nobody except persons anxious wilfully to misrepresent could ever have imagined it to be; besides which, as we originally stated when the affair was first broached, other branches of Lord WELLESLEY's family had on the same day, and the day previous, held exactly similar language, and used precisely similar words, in general society.

We cannot take leave of this subject without again lamenting the painful position in which Lord MELBOURNE first placed, and now has left himself.

A PRETTY week's work the unhappy Ministers have made of it, since last we addressed our readers.

On Monday Lord JOHN RUSSELL proposed to take up the affair at Wolverhampton, and feeling, most probably, that the Radical mobs are only violent when they believe they have friends at head-quarters, determined to vindicate the Magistrates and others for their share in the transaction, to whom no blame could possibly attach. He is told by one or two Members that there must be an investigation. He immediately retracts—abandons the course which he had promised in Cabinet to pursue, and orders an investigation accordingly.

Mr. CAYLEY then brings forward a motion, which Lord JOHN opposes, and which, being opposed also by Sir ROBERT PEEL, falls to the ground.

On Tuesday Mr. GROTE brings forward, as we have elsewhere said, his absurd motion about the Ballot. Lord JOHN, terrified at death at coming events, and resolved, if possible, to get rid of the thing by a side-wind, gets Mr. GIBBORNE to move an amendment in the shape of the previous question—thus temporising with his supporters and cringing to his opponents. The moment he finds that Sir ROBERT PEEL avows his intention of supporting the Government and meeting the motion with a decided negative, he throws Mr. GIBBORNE overboard; makes him look exceedingly ridiculous; abandons all the plans he had laid, and scouts the Reformer and his absurdity by a vast and overwhelming majority. Never, in the annals of Parliament, did Minister look so mean, so small, so contemptible, as this!

On Friday Lord JOHN comes to the House with the gigantic measure which is to scatter dismay and desolation amongst the Conservatives, and opens his Corporation Reform Question in a speech, faint and weak, morally and physically; and remarkable for nothing but gross and groundless personalities, party spite, and the peculiar good taste of illustrating the points and positions his Lordship had taken, by references to boroughs, upon which not one syllable has yet been reported to the House of Commons. But the small man's labour was in vain. Sir ROBERT PEEL, in a speech full of constitutional principle, sound reasoning, and bitter irony, cut up the trashy diatribe of the Right Honourable rent-charge Middlesex voter into tatters, and wound up a debate, which people imagined likely to last a week, and shake the country from one end to the other, in about a couple of hours, laying open to the view of the people, the admirable principle of some such Bill as that proposed by Lord JOHN, which should, by steering clear of all political objects, benefit men of all political opinions.

Mr. EDWARD ELLICE is at length satisfied that Lord JOHN will not do for a leader. Faint and feeble as he was at the beginning, his decadence is now too seriously visible to be

concealed even from his best friends; and we should not be surprised, *malgré* Lord MELBOURNE (or rather, *malgré* what Lord MELBOURNE has said), to find Mr. O'CONNELL elected leader in his stead. This would render the Dictator supreme. The Head of the English Opposition with an Irish Tail would complete the history.

To be serious on the subject: it is notorious that the dissatisfaction and disappointment (at which last, we wonder) of the Whigs and Radicals, as regards the leadership, are universal and unqualified, and we very much doubt whether his Lordship, who has shown himself so distinctly since his accession to high office, will be able to carry even his Irish Tithes Bill through the House of Commons—that Bill upon which he rode into power, and which, if it falls, will as surely throw him out of it. The fact is, he has neither mental nor physical powers for the undertaking, and it is almost as painful as it is ludicrous to witness his miserable attempts.

LORD PALMERSTON is beginning to quake about the Quadruple Treaty, and apprehensive that the very name of war will shatter the tottering fabric of the Government which he encumbers, to atoms, is ready to leave Spain to her fate—that is, to her resurrection, and to the establishment of her much-wished legitimate Monarchy in the person of King CHARLES the FIFTH. But even this direct violation of his own propositions would be too plain and straightforward to suit the crooked policy of a rat Radical—therefore, as we believe, a half-and-half measure is to be resorted to, and advantage is to be taken of a clause in the Foreign Enlistment Bill, now before the House of Commons, to sanction the raising a force for the Spanish MESSALINA, by which—as was done without any such sanction in Portugal—the great cause of liberalism may be promoted.

Remote as may appear the connexion, and latent as may be the cause, we see, even in this new manoeuvre, the hand of Mr. O'CONNELL. Foreign, domestic, legal, ecclesiastical, military or naval, HE is the Lord of the Ascendant, and in this very affair we find it suggested by the Ministerial haugensons and their public organs, that Irishmen should be preferred for this new enlistment service, as, from being Papists, they would be particularly acceptable as allies and colleagues of the Spanish people.

Nothing can be better for all the purposes of REPEAL and its consequences than this arrangement. These MESSALINIAN troops, after they have earned their money by overturning the legitimate Monarchy in Spain, will return well-trained, well-disciplined troops, for the purpose of carrying into effect any other slight alteration which may be considered essential to our happiness and tranquillity nearer home.

It is quite clear that some meanness, some paltry evasion, is about to be practised: but unless the bill, by which it is to be effected, can be carried through both Houses at a rail-road pace, we think it not improbable that Don CARLOS will be quietly settled at Madrid before it can be acted upon.

MR. GROTE, the patriotic Member for London, brought forward on Tuesday his promised motion in favour of the ballot, which, after a lengthened discussion was rejected by a majority of 317 to 144, Sir ROBERT PEEL having taken the management of the affair, and directed Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who was violently hostile to the idea of its adoption, how to compass his object by putting a direct negative upon it, instead of voting for the previous question, to which object alone his Lordship's wisdom and valour had stretched themselves.

Several odd things, however, arose out of the debate, which of itself merely served to show Mr. GROTE's absurdity, and that of the clique who supported him. In the first place, Mr. WIGNEY, the person who represents Brighton, voted for the ballot—and that, small as he is in importance, is a curious fact, because we perceive in the *Brighton Gazette* the following paragraph:—

"There was a BALLOT for new members at the Union Club last Thursday. Among the candidates was Mr. I. N. WIGNEY, whose name has been on the books for that purpose during the last two or three years. The numbers that voted, we understand, were 150, out of which there were 47 black balls. By the rules of the Club, one vote in ten excludes."

The disinterestedness of Mr. WIGNEY's affection for the system cannot be questioned.

But then, during the debate a sort of squabble occurred between Mr. LECHMERE CHARLTON and Mr. HUME, the rights of which one cannot even now exactly understand. It appears that Mr. HUME was very loud in his observations, and that Mr. CHARLTON told him to hold his tongue, and then somebody said that somebody was an impertinent fellow, upon which the following correspondence—that is to say if correspondence that may be called in which one writer only appears—took place, which was duly published in all the newspapers.

"House of Commons, Tuesday Night.
"Sir—I heard you make use of the words 'impertinent fellow' when I was speaking. I believe that you meant to apply these words to me, but for fear of any mistake I desire I may know immediately whether you did or not.—I am, Sir, your humble servant,
"Joseph Hume, Esq."
"E. L. CHARLTON."

"Fendall's Hotel, Palace-yard, Three o'clock, Wednesday Morning.

"Sir—I am just informed by Mr. Forrester that you have refused to give him any answer to my letter—that you have refused likewise to enter into any explanation, or name any friend with whom he might confer. Under these circumstances, I regret that I am reduced to the necessity of publicly declaring, what I conceive the world will justify me in doing, namely, that you have rendered yourself, by your unbecomingly and unworthy behaviour, wholly unworthy of the title of a gentleman.—I am, Sir, &c. &c.,
"Joseph Hume, Esq."
"E. L. CHARLTON."

"Hyde Park Barracks, June 3, 1835.
"Sir—The inclosed letter, which I have just received from Mr. Charlton, I lose no time in forwarding to you, and which, in compliance with his request, I shall publish in the evening papers of this day.—I am, Sir, &c. &c.,
"Joseph Hume, Esq."
"C. FORRESTER."

To the first application the worthy JOSEPH replied, verbally, that he would be in his place in the House of Commons at five o'clock on Wednesday; and so he was—and then upwards of two hours were expended in endeavouring to ascertain what it was, said "impertinent fellow." At last Mr. O'CONNELL, and some other honourable and gallant Members, particularly well adapted for the settlement of such a question, made speeches, and the thing ended by Mr. HUME's being very properly satisfied by Mr. CHARLTON's saying, that if the Honourable Member for Middlesex did not use the words "impertinent fellow," he regretted that he had called him unmanly and cowardly, and unworthy of the title of a gentleman.

WE think it a matter of duty to give the following detailed account of the declaration of the poll at Lichfield on Friday se'night, in order to afford our readers some idea of the impartial friends of the purity of election. We have had the

names of several of the females—ladies, they are not—who were foolish enough to distinguish themselves upon the occasion, sent to us. Their active partizanship in Radical mobbery fully entitles them to animadversion, but as they are personally known to nobody, except the waiters at the George, and the valets of the ANSON family, any farther allusion to them is perfectly useless.

The election was formally brought to a close at Lichfield on Friday last, by the declaration of the poll by the High Sheriff, and the signing of the return.

This ceremonial was gone through at the Guildhall, at 12 o'clock, EDWARD MONCKTON, Esq. the High Sheriff, took his seat in the Hall at that hour; and Sir F. GOODRICK, accompanied by a considerable body of gentlemen, his supporters, who had escorted him into the city, also attended.

The High Sheriff, having unsealed the poll books, declared the numbers to be as follow:—

	GOODRICK.	ANSON.
Lichfield	224	130
Penkridge	370	325
Walsall	527	573
Wolverhampton ..	377	327
Kingswinford	275	173
	1773	1539
For Col. Anson ..	1539	

Majority for Sir F. Goodricke 214.

The High Sheriff then declared Sir F. H. F. Goodricke, Bart., to be duly elected as a Knight of the Shire for the Southern division of the county of Stafford.

Sir F. GOODRICK then returned his grateful thanks to the electors for the great exertions which they had made in his favour, and congratulated them on the successful issue of the contest. (Cheers and hisses.) He had told them on the day of nomination that he was confident, from the number of promises he had received, that he must succeed; and he had then to thank them for having so nobly redeemed their pledges. (Cheers and hisses.) They had thus shaken off a yoke which had oppressed them for years, and had elected a man who had come amongst them by their own invitation. (Cheers and hisses.) They had conferred upon him the highest honour which an individual could aspire to; and he should endeavour, though he felt he was unworthy of such a dignity, to do his duty to them honestly and conscientiously. (Cheers and hisses.) Again and again he begged to return them his hearty thanks for the exertions in his behalf. (Cheers and hisses.)

Sir F. GOODRICK then moved a vote of thanks to the High Sheriff for his impartial conduct throughout the contest, and the Court adjourned.

Sir F. GOODRICK then took his seat in a handsome chair decorated with a profusion of ribbons, and which was borne on the shoulders of a number of his adherents, preceded by a numerous band, and with numerous flags ornamenting the procession. The appearance was imposing; but alas, how frail are all earthly honours. In two minutes the band were running for the bare life—rotten eggs flew in all directions, one of which struck Sir Francis, the hero of the scene, in the eye. This was bad enough, but it did not satisfy the populace, for in another minute a few brawny shoulders were applied to the car, and Sir Francis was regularly split (to use an Irish phrase) into the street. He was saved from the pavement by the arms of his friends, and the whole procession followed the band in double quick time to the Swan. During this "row" several of Sir Francis's friends were struck and severely hurt by stones and bludgeons; and, to the disgrace of the "liberals" of Lichfield be it spoken, many of the stones were seen to proceed from the windows of respectable houses. Women, falsely called "ladies," decorated with blue ribbons, were observed to hurl missiles from the windows of the George Inn. We are happy to state that the Hon. Baronet suffered but little from the brutal attack we have described.

So much for the liberality of the Liberals—so much for the friends of the People, and the advocates of Reform! Sir FRANCIS GOODRICK—who has rescued Staffordshire from the domination of the Peerage, and the odium of subserviency—is hooted and pelted because he has ejected a placeman; whose place, moreover, depends upon his power of selling the electors. Bravo, REFORMERS! ANSON, a placeman—LICHFIELD a placeman—and LITTLETON, a Lord; and yet, independent Gentlemen! you pelt the worthy man who has practically taught you the first lesson of freedom and independence you have learnt for fifty-eight years.

THE most striking evidence both of the munificent liberality of Marquess CAMDEN towards the public service, and of the grateful sense entertained of it, even by his political opponents, may be obtained by reference to an Act of the last Parliament, 4 William IV., ch. 15, which received the royal assent 22d May, 1834, under Lord GREY's Administration.

By a former Act, 23 Geo. III., the Tellers of the Exchequer, who, up to that time, had been entitled to fees and emoluments in proportion to the monies raised for the public service, which in modern times had arisen to an enormous amount, were placed upon a limited annual salary; but that Act of course did not apply to the then existing Tellers, of whom Lord CAMDEN was one. His Lordship subsequently, of his own free will, placed his Tellership upon the same footing. And when, in 1834, the Act passed for abolishing the Tellerships and other offices in the Exchequer, it authorised, in sec. 29, the payment to the other Tellers of their present annual salaries during their lives; and with regard to Lord CAMDEN, the enactment, sec. 30, was as follows:—

"And whereas the Most Noble John JEFFRIES, Marquess CAMDEN, one other of the present Tellers of the Exchequer, hath, in pursuance of a proposition made by him, and in consideration of the state of the country, paid in aid of the public revenue, towards the exigencies of the state, the surplus of the fees, perquisites, and emoluments of his office, after abating thereout the necessary charges and expenses of the establishment thereof, reserving to himself only the annual salary of a Teller authorised by an Act passed in the 23d year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, for establishing certain regulations in the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, which contribution his to the present time amounted to the sum of two hundred and forty-four thousand four hundred and seven pounds ten shillings and eleven pence. And whereas, in consideration of the said contribution so made to the public service, and of the voluntary surrender of the profits and emoluments accruing to him by law in right of his office, it is just and proper that the full rights and interests of the said Marquess CAMDEN should not be impaired or altered by anything in this Act contained; be it therefore enacted, that, from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to direct the payment to the said Marquess CAMDEN out of the Consolidated Fund, of such amount or sum of money, quarterly and every quarter, as shall be equal to the amount of the fees on the several quarterly issues made from the Exchequer for the public service, on which, prior to the passing of this Act, such fees would have attached and become payable to the said Marquess CAMDEN.

"Thus, not only the existing donation of £244,407, is distinctly acknowledged by the Legislature; but it is left to his Lordship to continue precisely the same spontaneous sacrifice annually during his life."

WE presume that no Government could have been found sufficiently base or mean to have touched—in point of fact they could not legally, and therefore they might have been trusted—the income of Lord CAMDEN, which originally belonged to his office. We therefore see nothing in the world to be grateful for, to Lord GREY's Ministry, for the clause here quoted: it was necessary to give their supporters a reason for not violating vested rights, and therefore, they told the truth: which we firmly believe they would have been glad enough to have concealed; as indeed, they would now be, to conceal a great many other proceedings with regard to that same Exche-

quer, and which, when brought to light—as they shall be—will exhibit a combination of jobbery, so far beyond the belief of the most credulous Whig-hater, as to deprive us of the pleasure of following the example of a very able contemporary, in praising the Whig Ministry for the fair words they are said to have used. Lord CAMDEN's political opponents might admire conduct which they knew they never could bring themselves to pursue, and envy an example which—greedy paupers as they are—they never could be induced to imitate; but we contend, that the clause referred to is merely an explanatory clause to justify themselves for doing justice. There is not in the whole clause one word expressive either of gratitude or admiration of Lord CAMDEN's conduct—it is a dry question of pounds, shillings, and pence, and in the end comes to nothing but a declaration that it is only "just and proper" not to deprive him of the right of giving to the country what, they never could have had a right to take away from him.

The Marquess CAMDEN has made a sacrifice to his country far too great and too highly appreciated to need the aid of Whig praise, and we regret to perceive where we do, the notice which we have copied. The country owes Lord CAMDEN much—to the Whigs, Lord CAMDEN owes nothing.

LORD PALMERSTON, in virtue of the provisions of that most healing and purifying measure, the Reform Bill, has been put into Parliament for Tiverton. Afraid of the Peers, and beaten out of Hampshire, CUPID takes refuge in what must now, like Stroud, be content to be called a rotten borough, only that Stroud seems to be more corrupt on account of its size. The following letter from degraded Tiverton speaks volumes:—

Tiverton, May 28.

"This borough has been thrown into a state of excitement during the last week, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. KENNEDY. Rumours have been afloat for some time that this would take place, but have been as strongly contradicted by Mr. KENNEDY and his friends, so much so, that a meeting of Mr. KENNEDY's supporters was called on the 18th, and letters from him were read to the meeting, denying all knowledge of the transaction, and the blame was all thrown upon Mr. COLES, the person who circulated the reports. On the 21st Mr. KENNEDY issued an address, saying he had resigned his seat in consequence of ill health, and on the 22d this very deceptively young man took his seat in the House, and addressed it several times. It is well known that he has been looking out for a purchaser for some time, but none have come up to the mark equal to Lord PALMERSTON.

"On Monday last, a meeting of Mr. KENNEDY's late friends was called, for the purpose of electing another Member, when a letter was read by Lord PALMERSTON's agent, Mr. COLES, from his Lordship, stating that if a requisition numerously signed, was sent to him, he would become a candidate. This, of course, was all agreed upon by the different agents before the transfer, for the trick was let out by the Whig evening papers on Monday, that a deputation had waited upon Lord PALMERSTON, and that he had consented to become a candidate. Now this was in print in London about the same time as the meeting took place here. Mark the humbug. These little shopkeepers got together in a room, are made to put their names to a piece of paper: that is called a requisition—for it is well known here many of those who have signed it openly say they do not think they shall vote for him, and one man, a member of his Lordship's Committee, did not know his name or anything about him, and yet he canvassed, and this is how the infamous transaction has been concocted, and by his Lordship's agents circulating the bottle pretty freely, these persons have been kept together.

"This borough is a large parish, nine miles long, and contains 9,700 inhabitants, and about 460 electors, about 170 of whom are farmers; there were never more than 411 polled; at present there is no opposition, but every respectable elector looks at the transaction with disgust."

These are the things which must open the eyes of the whole country to the merits of Reform. Mr. KENNEDY, who is now a barrister—brother to a chymist at Brighton, as the Brighton paper says, and once editor of a periodical which died a natural death—is to be something very great; the Ministerial papers declare he is not to be an Indian Judge, and the thing is altogether so gross and absurd that we should not be surprised if he got nothing ostensibly. Of course O'CONNELL will make an effort for him, since the learned gentleman was the only English Member who was found capable of voting for a repeal of the Union. Lord BROUGHAM, who must have his joke, made one upon this brother lawyer's retirement, which is not bad. Somebody told him that KENNEDY had sold Tiverton to PALMERSTON, and was going out—"What," said the ex-Everything, "have they given him office?"—"No, my Lord," said Dr. BIRKBECK, "he has taken the Hundreds."—"Hundreds!" said BROUGHAM—"Psha! the thousands, you mean!"

But now, really it is disgraceful—after the professions of the party—after all the trashy speeches and all the empty palaver of the Reformers, to see that they themselves are positively and undeniably obliged to job men out of what are, in point of fact, pocket-boroughs, in order to get themselves into the House of Commons. We are glad, however, that the "ci-devant jeune homme" is in one House or the other, because really in the present times it is quite necessary to have a Foreign Secretary come-atable somewhere. One passage of the Noble Lord's flippant speech to his present constituents is peculiarly droll. His Lordship tells them that the Tories have been wrong for the last thirty years. It is some consolation to know that his Lordship was himself a Tory for twenty of those years.

THE Bury paper of Wednesday, with reference to the flagrant case of the seven RUSSELLS all voting for Middlesex out of forty-shilling rent-charges on their father's houses in Bloomsbury, has the following article:—

"We published last week a most extraordinary usurpation of the elective franchise by Lord JOHN RUSSELL and his six brothers, through the instrumentality of their father, the Duke of BEDFORD. Our readers will recollect the fact that one-half of the county constituency of the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, consists of the above seven, all registered in respect of a nominal annuity or rent-charge granted to them by their father for a qualification. We need not add one word on this fraudulent assumption of the franchise by a family so clamorous about purity of election and affectedly so tender of aristocratic influence; but there is a point of view in which this case wears a more serious aspect. No one can doubt that this nominal annuity was granted by the Duke to his sons for the express purpose of enabling them to vote at elections for the county of Middlesex. Now such a proceeding is not only contrary to the policy of our constitution, but is a direct infringement of existing Acts of Parliament.

"The following are the enactments on the subject, which are still in force, as regards elections for a county:—

"The Statute 7 and 8, Wm. III. c. 25, sec. 7, declares that all conveyances, in order to multiply voices or to split and divide the interest in any houses or lands among several persons to enable them to vote at elections, shall be void, and that no more than one single voice shall be admitted for one and the same house or tenement.

"This was followed by 10 Ann. c. 23, which recited the Act of William, and that notwithstanding that Act, 'many fraudulent and

scandalous practices had been used to create and multiply votes to the great abuse of the ancient law and custom of England, to the great injury of those persons who have justly to elect, and in prejudice of the freedom of such elections.'—A penalty of 40l., recoverable by any informer, with full costs of suit, is therefore imposed on every individual who executes a conveyance (subject to any agreement for restoration of the estate) in a fraudulent or collusive manner on purpose to qualify a person to vote, or who by colour thereof shall vote at a county election. But as this Act may be construed to apply only to conveyances where some express stipulation is made for restoring the estate, which was the ordinary mode of fabricating a qualification, the penalty may probably be evaded by making no such stipulation, and leaving it entirely dependent on the honour of the grantee.

"Then comes another statute, which is not subject to any such evasion.—The 18 Geo. II. c. 18, sec. 5, enacts, that no person shall vote in respect or right of any freehold estate made or granted to him fraudulently, on purpose to qualify him to vote; and that if he does so vote he shall forfeit to any candidate for whom such vote shall not have been given, and who shall first sue for the same, the sum of £40, together with full costs of suit, and that in every such action the proof shall lie on the person against whom the same shall be brought.

"The adverse candidate is the only person who can sue for the penalty under this Act, but the prohibition is nevertheless broken, and it may be doubted whether a person breaking that prohibition is not indictable for a misdemeanor, in addition to being liable to the penalty at the suit of the candidate. And by whom is the law thus deliberately broken and contemned? By a liberal Peer and his seven sons—by a member of the Cabinet and of the Privy Council—by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Minister entrusted with the entire exercise of the King's prerogative as regards the administration and execution of the Law within this Kingdom. We need say no more. We only wish some independent Member would question Lord JOHN upon the subject in Parliament."

—So do we; because, in addition to all the claims to particular notice which our worthy contemporary attributes to Lord JOHN, his Lordship is, above all, the producer, if not the inventor, of the REFORM BILL!!!

We last week gave an account of a correspondence and duel between Lord SEYMOUR and Sir COLQUHOUN GRANT: to-day it becomes our duty to submit a correspondence, without a duel, which has passed between Sir COLQUHOUN GRANT and the Honourable GEORGE NORTON, the Police Magistrate of Lambeth-street, husband, as we need scarcely say, of the sister of Mr. SHERIDAN, the husband of Miss GRANT. We give it as published by authority:—

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SIR C. GRANT AND THE HON. G. C. NORTON. No. 1.

Sir—Now that the first grief for the loss of my child is passed, and that I am capable of considering calmly the conduct of all implicated in the transaction, I find you deeply involved in the disgraceful plot that has been fatal to my pride and happiness. I am, unfortunately, prevented taking that course with you that would be most congenial to my wounded feelings, by the consideration that your office of Magistrate might shelter you, under the argument, that, being appointed to protect, you could not infringe, the peace of society. It appears, then, that only the advantages of office give you a claim to the title of Magistrate, for, had its duties been your care, or ever once occupied you, I should not now have to mourn an affliction which, if it does not carry me to the grave, must embitter the remainder of my life. Now, Sir, your presence at the elopement of my daughter with your brother-in-law, and the part that others than himself took in the enterprise, is proved by your own observation on the state of his nerves at the moment of departure. You have said that he was the least firm of the party.

Where, at that moment, was your sense of duty as a Magistrate? And afterwards, where your authority as a husband, when my friend, whom I had made my daughter's guardian in the event of my death, Sir Robert Macfarlane, demanded of Mrs. Norton, who abducted my daughter from my house, information as to her flight, and she refused to give it?

You and Lord Seymour were present, and all the female part of your wife's family, when this effort to trace and recover my child was thus frustrated, and you two Gentlemen tacitly sanctioned this conduct, which you were bound to overrule, and have thus shown yourselves participators in this most dishonourable conduct.

I will not hazard the world's reproach by asking of you that satisfaction which, I am told, you might officially decline, but I take upon myself to tell you that your behaviour has been disgraceful to you as a Magistrate and a Gentleman, and you have so identified yourself with this nefarious proceeding, as to make you unworthy of either title.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Grosvenor-square, May 29. C. GRANT.

Hon. G. C. Norton.

No. II.
Stroy's-gate, May 29, half-past five p.m.

Sir—Your letter of this morning was brought to me by Captain Rose at half-past eleven o'clock, when my cab was at the door for me to take Mrs. Norton to make an affidavit before a Master in Chancery, with whom we had an appointment at eleven o'clock. I was obliged to go from the Master's house to my office, and from there I am this moment returned; these engagements will account for my not immediately replying in writing to your letter.

Your reasons for characterising my supposed behaviour as disgraceful as a Magistrate and a Gentleman are—1st. An observation as to Mr. Sheridan's nerves at the moment of departure; 2d. My being present when Sir Robert Macfarlane was at Spring-gardens on the night of the elopement. As to the first, the observation in question was made to Sir Robert by Mrs. Norton, in my drawing-room, on the Sunday, and I believe I then heard it for the first time. I could know nothing of Mr. S.'s nerves of my own knowledge, not having seen him on the day of the elopement.

As to the second reason—Having to take Mrs. N. to Lansdowne House, I called for her at Spring-gardens on the night of the elopement; I found Sir Robert M'F., Colonel Armstrong, &c., &c., in the drawing-room there, in the middle of a conversation respecting an elopement which I had but just learnt had taken place on my arrival from the City.

My wife took little or no part in that conversation, though I have since understood she had previously had a conversation with Sir Robert M'F. below stairs, and the only observation made by me was, that as you had recently said to me that all you wished for your daughter was a Gentleman and a man of principle, "I trusted you would be consoled and reconciled to the marriage when you became more acquainted with Mr. S."

I am given to understand that what you characterise as a plot was contrived and settled by the married couple themselves, and by no other person or persons, in one quarter of an hour. Upon my honour as a Gentleman, I was not present at the elopement, and knew not of it until many hours after it had taken place.

I have thought it due to your feelings to give this detailed contradiction to your reasons for characterising my conduct as you have done. I am the last person to provoke a duel, but after this answer to your letter, if you do not do me the justice to retract it, on your responsibility of any ulterior measures that may result from it must rest; and if so, I have only to repeat what I said to Captain Rose, that I conceive that the maintenance of my character as a gentleman would justify me in waiving my office as a Police Magistrate, and that I would not for a moment suffer it to shield me from any personal responsibility. I think it right to mention that I have not shown your letter to any one alluded to as yet, being unwilling to incur the responsibility of involving others in this affair.—Waiting your answer, I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Sir Colquhoun Grant, &c. G. C. Norton.

No. III.

Sir—When Captain Rose undertook my message to Lord Seymour yesterday morning, he put this question to his friend Mr. Bentinck, "Will Lord Seymour say upon his honour, that he was not aware of

the elopement before it took place? because, in that case, I will recommend Sir Colquhoun Grant to listen to his explanation."

Mr. Bentinck could not commit his Lordship to the declaration, and therefore, matters proceeded, and a meeting took place. Now, Sir, you have undertaken, on your honour as a Gentleman, to say that you were not present at the elopement, and knew nothing of it till many hours after it had taken place. I do not see, then, how I can refuse that respect to your word that I have paid to Lord Seymour's, and, therefore, will not justify the terms contained in my letter to you, but leave the case, with all the facts connected with it, for the judgment of the world.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. GRANT.

Grosvenor-square, May 30, 1835.
Hon. G. C. Norton.

Yesterday afternoon, at seven o'clock, Mr. Norton put into my hands a letter (No. 1.), which he had received that morning from Sir C. Grant, through Captain Rose, and at the same time gave me a letter (No. 2) which he had written in answer to it, and which he begged me to convey to Sir C. Grant. I gave the letter to Captain Rose, and received from him this morning the letter (No. 3) in reply to it. I asked Captain Rose whether I was to consider this letter as a withdrawal of the expressions contained in Sir C. Grant's first letter to Mr. Norton, and upon his assurance that I was to consider it I deemed that the affair ought to end there.
G. BENTINCK.

May 30th, 1835.
I have perused the statement signed by Mr. Bentinck, and subscribe to it.
G. P. ROSE.

There is one part of the affair to which our attention has been called, which it is quite necessary to explain. It has been stated that, when Sir ROBERT MACFARLANE went to Lord SEYMOUR'S, to demand intelligence of Miss GRANT'S proceedings, he found Colonel and Miss ARMSTRONG there. The fact is, the Colonel and Miss ARMSTRONG went with Sir ROBERT MACFARLANE upon the mission, in Colonel ARMSTRONG'S coach, so that neither blame nor participation can be attributed to that Gentleman or his daughter.

For our own parts, sympathising deeply as we do in the feelings of Sir COLQUHOUN GRANT, we must say, in justice to Mr. SHERIDAN, whose unexpected alliance with the gallant General's daughter has created so great a sensation, that we have heard from all quarters that he is a Gentleman of ability, of highly honourable principle, of manners the most agreeable, and certainly moving in a sphere of society which might justify his alliance with any family in the country. These considerations undoubtedly do not weigh with a father, placed as Sir COLQUHOUN GRANT is by the elopement of an only daughter, as they ought to do with the world, neither do we mean to excuse the act, or palliate the connivance, if connivance there have been, of other parties; but we do think it only fair to a Gentleman, upon whom no imputation rests (except, we believe, that of being a Radical), to let the world understand that no moral or personal objection can be justly made to Mr. BRINSLEY SHERIDAN himself on the score of conduct or character, which those of our readers unacquainted with the parties, might imagine, from the tenour of Sir COLQUHOUN GRANT'S letters, to exist.

We find the following going about:—

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL AND THE NUNS.—A very extraordinary scene took place at the Estrella Nunnery the other day, upon the occasion of the Queen's visit to that convent. Upon her Majesty's arrival there, the nuns seized and dragged her in solemn procession through the cloisters, took her to the Church, knelt down before her, and commenced a regular din of lamentations and supplications, requesting the Queen not to forsake the Catholic religion of the country, which was fast sinking, &c., and it was with no small difficulty that her Majesty regained her liberty from them after nearly one hour's suffering of this clamour.

—This is a pleasing specimen of the proceedings of a non dominant Church. What on earth had this illustrious girl-dweller to do in a nunnery—did she go to inquire whether it was delicate to marry her late husband's brother at the earliest opportunity?

The Harrier has the following, which is certainly not bad—the recoil of a double load of flattery, fired by a silly sportsman, always affords amusement even if the stupid body is hurt by the accident:—

We are almost inclined to be angry with our fellow-labourer of the Mail for anticipating our researches into the "Old Albanian," to ascertain the nature and extent of the compliment intended towards Lord MULGRAVE, by the Address of the University, in the reference to his Excellency's ancestor, Sir CONSTANTINE PHIPPS. We assure our readers that we intended delighting them with a very clever article on the subject, but we candidly confess (a no small merit in a newspaper Editor) that we could not have written any thing more to the point than what appeared in the Evening Mail, and to prove the sincerity of our praise, we quote a passage of peculiar felicity in the selection, and of value in the instruction which it conveys:—

"In Plowden's Historical Review it is recorded that all the efforts of the British Cabinet were employed to repress that Protestant interest; and of Lord Mulgrave's ancestor it is told that the Commons presented an Address to her Majesty, humbly beseeching her to remove the Chancellor, Sir Constantine Phipps, from his place, for the peace and safety of her Protestant subjects."

As Lord MULGRAVE seemed gratified by the allusion, and desirous of the same fune with that of his ancestor, we are not how soon the coincidence may arrive to an effective address for his Lordship's own removal from a government in which, as yet, he has evinced neither wisdom, discretion, nor impartiality towards all his MAJESTY'S loyal subjects.

The Conservatives of Topsham and its neighbourhood had a grand dinner on Thursday. Upwards of one hundred gentlemen sat down, JOHN FOLLETT, Esq. in the Chair. After the usual loyal and constitutional toasts were drunk, the Chairman proposed the healths of Mr. PARKER and Sir J. YARDE BULLER, which were received with great applause. The health of BALDWIN FULLFORD, Esq. was then given amidst loud plaudits, as Chairman of Mr. PARKER'S Central Committee. That gentleman returned thanks, in a very eloquent speech, and concluded by proposing the health of Sir WILLIAM FOLLETT, the late Solicitor-General, and present Member for Exeter, which was drunk with nine times nine.

JOHN FOLLETT, Esq. (the Chairman), rose to return thanks on behalf of Sir William, and was loudly cheered. He said often as he had been called upon, in the absence of his brother, to return thanks for a similar compliment, he never had felt such pleasure in doing so as he did on the present occasion, when this mark of esteem came from the hearts of his townsmen. (Cheers.) Rapid as had been his brother's rise, and thick as were the honours which had fallen on him, and which would ever fall on worth and talent, he could assure them he (Sir William) did not forget his native place. (Loud cheers.) Here he had spent much of his childhood, and often had his boyish hours been spent in that very spot; here he had received the first rudiments of his education; and it was from the town of Topsham he derived his earliest and happiest recollections—(loud cheers)—recollections which would never be effaced from his memory. (Cheers.) If this mark of their approbation had been bestowed upon Sir William for his political sentiments, he had no fear of his losing their good opinion, for never would he swerve from his political principles (hear, hear); if it was on account of his private character, he had no fear of his losing it.—(Hear, hear.)—He feared he might go too far in speaking of his brother, but laying aside their near connection, he felt that it was to men possessing such principles as his, that they must look for the protection of the institutions of the country.—(Hear.)—When they saw the Government in alliance with the bitter enemies of the Constitution, there was reason for alarm; when they saw the attack made against one particular branch of the Constitution, that branch which is the main prop of the mighty edifice—the Protestant Church—it was time to stand forward; for, as Sir Thomas Acland had beautifully observed in his speech at Exeter after the nomination, let them but permit a breach to be made large enough to admit the sharp edge of the destructive wedge, and there were giant hands

enough ready to drive it on, and split to pieces the whole Constitution.—(Hear, hear.)—He called upon them, by the love they bore to their country, to forget all minor differences of opinion in times like these, and to rally in one strong body around the Altar and the Throne.—(Loud cheers.)—He most cordially thanked them on behalf of his brother, for the kind and handsome manner in which his health had been proposed and drunk.—(Cheers.)

F. SPICER, Esq., expressed himself proud of being an inhabitant of that place which had given to the country such a man as Sir William Webb Follett; and proposed "Prosperity to the town and port of Topham," which was drunk with three times three.

At this period a despatch arrived, announcing the triumphant victory of right principle in Staffordshire: this gave a new zest to the meeting, which did not break up until a late hour.

The *Sherbourne Journal* has the following:—

"CHARN.—CURIOUS FACT.—In the garden of a labourer, named Thomas Legg, of Borton, near this town, is a cabbage of such enormous size, that it looks like a small tree, and in one part of it a greenfinch has built a nest, in which she is brooding with three eggs."

—It ought to be added, that the possessor of this immense cabbage is a tailor.

The Radicals in St. James's parish met with a signal defeat in the election of Vestrymen last week. The blue list, containing the names of the Marquess of Clanricarde, the Earl of Lichfield, and Earl Spencer, was defeated; and the red, or Conservative list, was triumphantly adopted—with the exception of one name, that of the Hon. FREDERICK BYNG, in whose room Mr. A. BECKETT, of Golden-square, was elected. So great a struggle and so signal a victory have not been known for many years in this populous and opulent parish, the lowest Conservative being fifty-five a-head of the highest Radical. At the last election the Radicals carried their list by a majority of ninety-seven.

The Edinburgh paper says, that at a meeting of the Pitt Club, held there on the 20th inst., it was, on the motion of Lord MEADOWBANK, unanimously resolved to appropriate £2,000 to establish in the University of Edinburgh an annual prize for the most deserving of the students attending the Divinity Hall, to be known as the Pitt Prize. The trustees appointed were the Duke of Gordon, Lords GLASGOW, MELVILLE, and MEADOWBANK, to whom were committed full powers as to the regulations under which the prize should be bestowed.

The Bath paper gives the following terrific account of a storm which occurred on Thursday se'night:—

An awful thunder and hail storm raged on Thursday morning last, in and about the village of Bucknell, commencing about half-past eleven, and did not exhaust its fury till past one. The peals of thunder were terrific, and the hail poured down with such violence on the trees, as to make the leaves assume the appearance of being pierced by shot. The roads round the village were literally covered with leaves mashed as if in a mill. The hail lay on the ground to the depth of nearly twelve inches in several parts of the village, especially in Mr. WILKINSON'S farm-yard. An elm in Mr. HAWKIN'S orchard was rent by the lightning in ten thousand minute fragments, the splinters being hurled with such force as to penetrate the garden-rails at Miss NORTON'S. Several of the shattered pieces were picked up at the distance of three hundred yards from the place where the elm tree stood, and are now in the possession of the Clergyman of the parish. The effects of the storm were not felt beyond half-a-mile from Bucknell.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the thunder, lightning, and torrents of rain, at Keynsham, near Bath, exceeded any thing in the remembrance of the oldest inhabitants of the place. Two large trees were shivered into fragments; and some of the gardens, after the storm, presented a scene of desolation beyond description. They appeared as if they had been trampled over by regiments of soldiers; the ground broken up into drains, shrubbery prostrate, and the vegetables unearthed. At Kelston, only a short distance, the damage was but trifling. It appears that the whole fury of the elements was exhausted in Keynsham and neighbourhood. The storm in Bath was of so trivial a character, as to pass without notice.

THE ORDINANCE.—The new Board is now complete. It consists of Lieut.-General Right Hon. Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, K.C.B. (Master General); Lieut.-Colonel Hay (Clerk of the Ordnance); Surveyor-General, Lieut.-General Sir Rufane Donkin, K.C.B.; Principal Storekeeper, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. George Anson; Secretary to the Master-General, Colonel Fox; ditto to the Board, R. Byham, Esq.; the Aid-du-Camp to the Master-General will be either Major Vivian or Captain Gossett; the duties of Treasurer of the Department have, it is understood, been transferred to the Paymaster-General, Sir H. Parnell.—In the mean time Capt. GOSSETT has run away with a very charming young lady, and Col. ANSON has been driven from Staffordshire—this may make a difference.

THE TEA TRADE.—The East India Company's sale of teas, which commenced on Monday, concluded on Tuesday, having occupied a shorter time than ever before remembered. This arose from the determination of the trade not to buy, in consequence of the notice issued by the Company that at the next sale the prices will be reduced 20 to 25 per cent. on the average quotations realised at the sale just concluded. Of the total quantity of tea declared 4,000,000lbs., only a small quantity was taken by the trade, and that at a fraction above the taxed prices. Some very extensive sales of free trade teas are now announced. The total arrivals since the trade was opened are estimated at 20,000,000lbs., and about twenty millions more are expected during the year. This large quantity, in addition to the East India Company's sales, next June, of sixteen millions, will give a supply of nearly 56,000,000lbs., while the consumption of the country is under 37,000,000lbs.

Thursday a quantity of teas hypothecated to the East India Company, were sold at the India House. These teas were the first goods sold by the Company under the new system adopted by the Company, of making advances in bills through their superintendents at Canton, &c., on the produce being consigned to the Court of Directors. About 6,730 packages of teas were offered, and the fine qualities realised improved prices. The trade subsequently proceeded to the Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing-lane, where the first of several large sales of free-trade teas took place. The lower qualities were chiefly bought in.

Persons entitled to vote for Members of Parliament should bear in mind the following regulations of the Reform Act. We hope that they will be attended to by all Conservatives:—

"The time for preferring claims for county votes shall commence on the 20th day of June, and end on the 20th day of July in each year."

"The time for sending notices of objection to the overseers shall commence on the 1st, and end on the 20th day of August, in each year."

"No claims to be put upon the list of county voters will avail if not delivered on or before the 20th day of July."

"With respect to the names of voters for Boroughs, it is requisite, as a condition precedent to registration, to pay, on or before the 20th day of July, all the poor-rates and assessed taxes which shall have become payable previously to the 6th day of April then next preceding; and where necessary, to demand to be rated, as provided by clause 30th of the Act."

"The Borough lists shall be published on the last day of July."

"Persons omitted from such lists, and who may claim to be inserted therein, must send notice in writing to the overseers, between the last day of July and the 25th day of August; and persons objecting, as to persons not entitled to be retained on the lists, shall likewise send notice in writing to the overseers, on or before the 25th day of August."

We find the following laudatory paragraph going the round:— "A beautifully pellucid spring of water having lately made its appearance in a field above the town of Westbury, and there being every

reason to believe it would prove also perennial, Sir RALPH LOPEZ has availed himself of this circumstance to promote the benefit of the inhabitants of that place, most of whom, especially the poorer classes, had before gone to a good way to fetch their drinking water. He has caused iron pipes to be laid down to convey the water from its source to the centre of the market-place (a distance of above 300 yards), where a handsome stone column has been erected to protect the extremity of the pipe from which the water is drawn, and which yields a plentiful supply."

—This is a magnificent act of patriotism and philanthropy. "Lopez, I do love thee well," says the man in the play; the Westbury poets, we suppose, read it, "thy well." It is a noble way of liquidating his debts to his constituents, who, we understand, in spite of the newspaper puffs, laugh outright at the worthy Baronet's liberality. They say as SHERRIN, the runaway BRINSLEY'S grandfather, says—

"Truth, they say, lies in a well,
The truth of which I ne'er could see;
Let the water-drinkers tell,
There it still may be for me."

Talking of lying, that excellent paper the *Morning Herald* has clearly been hoaxed into the dissemination of as great a —, we beg pardon—fib, as ever was told. Here it is:—

"A horse, bringing an express yesterday evening from Epsom, arrived in twenty-one minutes from the Course to the Strand, where he dropped exhausted. It was attempted to bleed the poor animal, but without effect, and he was supported by four men to a stable in the lane opposite Southampton-street, to which he walked with great difficulty."

We merely beg to state that Epsom town is fourteen miles and a half from Westminster Bridge; the Strand, taking Waterloo Bridge for the route, half a mile more—that is fifteen miles; the race-course is at least a mile and a half from Epsom—say, to cut short over the fields, a mile—that makes sixteen miles; so that this unfortunate animal, unable to walk about the Strand, must, according to the *Herald*, have come at the rate of forty-six miles an hour, at which rate the winner, whose victory his rider came to announce, did most certainly not go for one-tenth part of the time. If such horses are to be had, rail-road shares will soon be at a discount.

CHARLES KEMBLE has been most successful in his performances during the week at the Haymarket, *namely* Epsom races, which are just the sort of thing to take away play-going people. He appears again to-morrow, and we certainly advise those who do not like to miss an opportunity of seeing the best living actor, and, as we believe, the best who is likely to live for years to come, to go and see him.

The first stone of the new Conservative Hall at Newton, Lancashire, was laid on Thursday se'night, in the presence of upwards of 200 members of the society and a great number of ladies from the surrounding neighbourhood. The ceremony was performed by JOSEPH RIDGWAY, Esq., who addressed the company to the following effect:—

"I feel particular pride in having been selected on this occasion to perform a ceremony which I can only regret was not placed in abler hands: but since you have deputed me to perform this office, I do it with the greater pleasure, because this is the first stone that has been laid as the foundation of a Conservative building, about to be raised by the first Conservative society established in this country. From this, which we may call the parent Conservative society in England, others have sprung in various parts of the country, which have achieved victories and which have echoed back to us the principles we were the first to promulgate. I allude, gentlemen, more particularly to the letter read this morning from the chairman of Mr. PARKER'S committee, in Devonshire, in answer to our letter of congratulation upon their late glorious victory. That letter attributes their recent successful stand against republicanism to the formation of a similar society in that county, grounded upon the basis of the South Lancashire Association. The same principles have produced the same result in Staffordshire."—Mr. RIDGWAY concluded by proposing three cheers for the King.

Three cheers were enthusiastically given, and followed by, "God save the King," in which the whole company joined uncovered. Three cheers were also given for the Queen.—The Duke of Wellington—Sir Robert Peel—the Members for the County—Lord Wilton, the president of the association—and Mr. Ridgway, the chairman of the day.

Upwards of sixty members of the association afterwards sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by Mr. MAY, of the Legh Arms.—The usual loyal and constitutional toasts were drunk, and the convivialities of the evening were prolonged to a late hour.

A subscription has been opened in Manchester, towards the fund for a National Tribute to Sir ROBERT PEEL. The subscription is one shilling for each individual, and the list already includes a considerable number both of ladies and gentlemen.

The report of the death of Earl FONTESQUE is premature, his Lordship being in the enjoyment of his customary health. The amount of the differences in the late foreign settlement at the Stock Exchange is said to have exceeded ten millions, of which one banking-house alone paid, in checks of its customers, upwards of two millions.

A notice has been issued by the General Post Office, that for the future newspapers to and from Buenos Ayres may be forwarded by the Brazil packet; free of any charge of postage. Newspapers, if put up in covers open at each end, may also be sent to and from Greece, free of any charge of postage, by his Majesty's Mediterranean steam-packets.

King William-street, which now forms the principal approach to London-bridge, was formally opened on Monday by the Lord Mayor and several of the municipal authorities.

The annual banquet of the Officers and Commandants of the Yeomanry Cavalry was celebrated on Saturday, at Willis's Rooms. All the company, including above 90 Noblemen and Gentlemen, appeared in the splendid uniforms of their respective corps. Amongst the company present were Earl de GREY, Marquess of SALISBURY, Sir PHILIP DURHAM, Sir F. H. GOODRICK, Bart., &c.

The *Essex Standard* says:—

LORD WESTERN has addressed a second letter to the President and Members of the Chelmsford Agricultural Association. We believe that *extravagance* in the last thing which any person would think of alleging against his Lordship; but in this letter we find the following passage:—

"The skin-flint and cheese-paring system will not do in this country. We cannot go on without a pretty free and large expenditure."

This is a truth of which every Whig, possessing common sense, is perfectly convinced; but if a Conservative had made such an assertion, they would have loaded him with all the injurious epithets that party zeal could have suggested to their imaginations. But this is from one of their own party—from one who, in the county of Essex, stood high on the roll of patriotism, retrenchment, and economy.

Accounts from Naples to the 12th of May state that Mount Etna begins to be the subject of much speculation, and that an eruption is shortly expected.

The rejected of Harts has at length got a seat in Parliament, as representative for the immaculate borough of Tiverton. The *Western Linnary* thus notices the proceedings on the occasion:—

TIVERTON, Saturday.—LORD PALMERSTON arrived in this borough on Friday evening, and on the following morning commenced paying his respects to the electors. Mr. KENNEDY did not, as was expected, accompany him, but defers his visit until the anger of his friends has worn off. This morning the nomination took place, Lord PALMERSTON being proposed by Mr. VOXSEY, and seconded by Mr. J. WARREN. There being no other candidate, his Lordship was declared *duo* elected, and in a speech of considerable length, which we have not time to insert, returned thanks for the honour done him—for the electors having suffered themselves to be bought and sold by their

late Member. His Lordship was much cheered, and the electors had plenty of wine gratis—and so the farce is concluded.

Thursday, the 18th of the present month, being the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, will be celebrated as usual by a grand dinner to be given at Apsley House, by the Duke of WELLINGTON, to the British Officers who commanded at that splendid victory. His MAJESTY is expected, as usual, to honour the company with his presence.—A grand Conservative dinner is advertised to take place at the Town Hall, Wellington, on the same day, in commemoration of the event, at which Sir ALEXANDER HOOD, Mr. LUTTERELL (of Dunster Castle), Sir THOMAS ACLAND, — POPHAM, Esq. (the late Sheriff), BRICKHAM ESCOTT, Esq. (the late candidate for the western division), and several other Gentlemen of opulence and wealth, have intimated their intention to be present.

Lord PALMERSTON'S return to office appears to have doomed the people of Holland to fresh disappointments. They had calculated that during the present spring, since an armed intervention has been denied, the mediation of diplomacy, at least, would have been used on their behalf; but this is no longer to be expected since the change of Ministry here. The *Handelsblad* states that, according to accounts which deserve entire credit, the renewal of the negotiations on the London conference for the final arrangement of the affairs of Holland and Belgium is not to be thought of at present; on the contrary, it is highly probable that the Plenipotentiaries of the Northern Powers will leave London under the pretext of having obtained leave of absence to go on a journey.

Sir FREDERICK ROE, the Chief Magistrate of Bow-street, proceeded to Wolverhampton on Thursday, by order of Government, to investigate the circumstances connected with the late disturbances in that town.

WHIG-RADICAL ADDRESSES.—The *Birmingham Advertiser* says.—The man who has the charge of the Whig-Radical Addresses, now lying for signature at the Public-office gateway, was yesterday observed by a gentleman very busy writing names to them. The stranger unperceived walked up to him, and started him with the observation—"So, this is the way you obtain signatures to your petitions, is it?" The man replied, "that he had been requested by a few friends, who were unable to attend, to write their names for them!"

WE most readily give insertion to the following letter, promising, once for all, that we are not answerable for anything which appears in what is called the *intelligence* department of JOHN BULL, which consists, for the most part, of paragraphs collected at random from the different daily newspapers, without either motive or arrangement.

TO JOHN BULL.

May 27, 1835.

Sir,—I am quite certain that if you had known anything of the character of the Rev. J. SHADWELL, who has lately been presented by his father to the living of All Saints, Southampton, you would have been the last to utter a word calculated to raise an unfavourable prejudice against him. The *Salisbury Herald*, from which you quoted a paragraph reflecting on the appointment of that gentleman in your last week's paper, has evidently misled you (and as evidently has been misled itself) in regard to Mr. SHADWELL. It is, therefore, from a desire to enable you to undo the unfavourable impression which such a personal reflection must create against your Journal, no less than against one who, as a member of the State and a minister of the Church, is all that you yourself could wish him to be, that I now trouble you. Political principles, as it is intimated in the *Salisbury Herald*, could have had no influence in directing the appointment in question: as Mr. SHADWELL is well known, by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, to be a true Conservative both in Church and State, and also to be distinguished by every quality which can entitle a Clergyman to the love and admiration of his flock. "Whether youth may be attributed to any man as a crime, I will not, Sir, assume the province of determining," was the reply of Lord CHATHAM in the House of Commons, to the sneer of WALPOLE; and it may serve also in reference to the reflection which is made upon the atrocious fact, that Mr. SHADWELL is "only twenty-seven years of age," two years more, I believe, than he realises, if the truth were actually known.

As regards professional experience, you will allow me to add, however, that Mr. SHADWELL has been engaged, for more than two years, as Curate in one of the most populous and laborious parishes in the kingdom, under the immediate guidance and instruction of a resident incumbent (the Rev. J. COLLINGS) qualified in the most eminent degree to afford him that practical knowledge relating to the holy office, which would fit him for the efficient discharge of it, whenever he might be called upon to take upon himself the responsibilities of a parish priest. Those who have passed through the town of Gateshead will be able to form some notion of the amount of practical and useful knowledge which any young man, possessing only a tittle of the zeal and labouriousness of Mr. SHADWELL, must have acquired during the period of his service in that place. And it is only necessary to say that his incumbent is the author of *The Analysis of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity*, and the *Preparation for the Gospel*, to enable you and others to judge of the advantages which Mr. SHADWELL, notwithstanding his alleged youth, will carry with him to the scene of his future labours. Indeed the parish, and the Church generally, have much reason for congratulation on so excellent and unexceptionable an appointment, especially at such a time as the present.

That Ministers have been so fortunate can only be attributed to the happy circumstance that the enemies of the Church, in making a rush into the seats of power, have, by some providential accident, carried along with them (in the person of Sir L. SHADWELL) one of the best men, whether as a Churchman or a Statesman, the country has to boast of.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. WARNHAM.

ECCLIESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Rev. DAVID BEYNON, B.D., to the Rectory, (by the name of the Senior portion) of Tredington, in the county of Worcester, void by the death of the Rev. William Hurdman June, D.D., on the presentation of the Principal, Fellows, and Scholars of Jesus College, Oxford.

The Rev. BRYAN SNEYED BROUGHTON, B.A., to the Rectory of Elmly Lovett, in the county of Worcester, void by the cessation of the Rev. John Lyles, Clerk, LL.B. Patron, the said Rev. John Lyles.

The Rev. JOHN HARRY, B.A., to the perpetual Curacy of the Lea, vacant by the death of the Rev. Charles Whately; on the nomination of the Rev. A. Matthews, M.A., Vicar of Linton, Herefordshire.

The Rev. MERVIN WEST, Clerk, to the Vicarage of Haydon, in the county of Dorset, void by the cessation of Edward Ward West, Clerk, on the presentation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Digby; and to the perpetual Curacy of the Free Chapel of North Wootton, void by the death of the said Edward Walter West, and on the nomination of the said Rev. A. Matthews.

At a meeting of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, the Rev. Mr. SMITH was elected a Minor Canon, vice the Rev. H. J. Lewis, deceased.

The Rev. RICHARD HADY WILLIAMS, M.A., to the Vicarage of Avenbury, Herefordshire, void by the resignation of the Rev. John Durand Baker; on the presentation of the King.

The Rev. MATTHEW DAWSON DUFFIELD, to the living of Beer Church and Laver-de-la-Hay, Essex; on the presentation of Sir G. H. Smyth, Bart. M.P., of Beer-Church Hall, in that county.

OBITUARY.

At the Rectory House, at Banor, in the county of Flint (of which parish he had been Rector 37 years), the Rev. Maurice Wynne, LL.D., of Llwyn, in the county of Denbigh, aged 73, the last male descendant of the House of Gwydir, on Sunday last, at Overton Longueville, near Peterborough, which respected, in the 63d year of his age, the Rev. Charles Child.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, June 4.—*Nomina Candidatorum, Termino Paschalis, A.D. 1835, qui honore digni sunt habiti in unaquaque classe secv adum ordinem alphabeticum disposita*—

IN LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS.

CLASIS I.—Adams Johannes ex Aede Christi; Cardwell Edwardus

coll. Ball.; Chiffers Thomas e coll. Zen. Nas.; Giles Johannes Edv. ex. Angl. Magd.; Ley Guilielmus H. e coll. Trin.; Shepherd Henricus e coll. Vigorn.

CLASSIS II.—Andrews Guilielmus e coll. Reg.; Argles Marston e coll. Meri.; Barne Henricus e coll. Exon.; Bridges Brook Edvardus e coll. Oriet.; Brnonne Hon. Vice Comes e coll. Nov.; Campbell Andre dross R. e coll. Ball.; Cockin Guilielmus e coll. Zen. Nas.; Gilbard Guilielmus e coll. Vigorn.; Hulton Campbell, B.A. G. e coll. Zen. Nas.; Kynnersley Edmundus C. e coll. Trin.; Pearson Guilielmus H. ex Ade Christi; Scott Guilielmus e coll. Reg.; Tate Carolus Richmond e C.C.C.

CLASSIS III.—Austin Joannes S. e coll. Trin.; Ball Edvardus e coll. Zen. Nas.; Blachford Fitzroy e coll. Zen. Nas.; Daniel Joannes Ade Christi; Daunby Georgius B. e coll. Ball.; Dyke Guilielmus e coll. Jesu.; Fitzgerald Augustus O. e coll. Ball.; Gordon Edvardus e coll. Oriet.; Hurdy Robertus e coll. Bull.; Higgs Ricardus G. e coll. D. Jo. Bapt.; Hodgson Joannes F. ex Ade Christi; Knight Georgius ex. Angl. S. Edm.; Knight Horatius L. ex Ade Christi; Lloyd Alfredus e coll. Magd.; Ouslow Augustus C. ex Ade Christi; Reade Carolus e coll. Magd.; Rowley Guilielmus G. e coll. Reg.; Soltun Guilielmus F. e coll. Ball.; Treacy Joshua e coll. Reg.; Wells Franciscus B. e coll. Magd.; Wingfield Guilielmus F. ex Ade Christi; Winter Alfredus L. e coll. Univ.

CLASSIS IV.—Addison Joannes e coll. Exon.; Bridges Alexander H. e coll. Oriet.; Colborne Gul. R. ex Ade Christi; Harris Hon. Carolus A. e coll. Oriet.; Hocker Carolus e coll. Exon.; Hunter Guilielmus e coll. D. Jo. Bapt.; Hussey Guilielmus C. ex Ade Christi; Martin Franciscus B. e coll. Wadh.; Newton Franciscus W. e coll. Pemb.; Price Joannes e coll. Jesu.; Severn Joannes P. ex Ade Christi; Sinclair Guilielmus ex. Angl. B. M. V. Slater Leonardus e coll. Univ. Sterling Carolus J. ex Angl. B. M. V. R. MICHELL, GUL. HAYWARD COX, Examinatores in Literis GEORGIUS MOBERLY, T. T. CLAUGHTON, Humanioribus.

CAMBRIDGE, June 5.—At a congregation on Wednesday last the following degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts: Rev. D. Tucker, St. Peter's coll.; Rev. W. Borton, Caius coll.; Rev. H. Dawson, Catherine hall; T. Gurney, St. John's;—Bachelors in Civil Law: G. C. Allen, Emmanuel coll.;—Bachelors of Arts: L. Ardhan; Wm. Murray; J. W. Watson; W. P. Good; G. B. Yard; Trinity coll.; St. G. Bullock, Clare hall; S. Churchill, Pembroke coll.; J. Hart, Queen's coll.; J. Jolland, Emmanuel coll.

At the same congregation the following graces passed the Senate:—To confer the degree of LL.D. upon the Rev. Daniel Corrie, LL.B. of Catharine hall, by Royal Mandate. Mr. Corrie has lately been appointed Bishop of Madras.—To affix the seal to the presentation of the Rev. Thomas Mitchell, to the Vicarage of Sancton, in the county of York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHARITY SCHOOLS OF THE METROPOLIS.—Thursday the anniversary meeting of the charity children was held in St. Paul's Cathedral, the interior of which presented an immense forest of scaffolding poles and huge beams of timber. At ten o'clock the doors of the majestic edifice were thrown open, and those who were provided with tickets were admitted within its sacred walls. At the bottom of each card there was a notice, to signify that the hours of admission were between ten and twelve, and not a few of the fortunate holders were extremely punctual in attending at the first mentioned hour. During the whole of the morning no one could walk the streets of London without waiting at every crossing for the passage of whole regiments of little chubby-faced girls and boys, dressed in the fashion of "the good old times," in which many of the schools were founded. Each school was preceded by its patrons, and the Clergy of the Church in full canonicals. A few minutes before twelve the Lord Mayor and City officers, in their official robes, entered the Cathedral, accompanied by a vast assemblage of the nobility, among whom we noticed several distinguished dignitaries of the Church, and, above all, an unusually brilliant assemblage of ladies, which gave an additional interest and splendour to the scene. The Bishop of Worcester delivered an excellent discourse on this occasion. Upwards of 6000. was collected at the doors.

Wednesday, at a meeting of the National Society for the Education of the Poor, at the Central School, Westminster, there were present—His Grace the Archbishop of York, the Lords Bishops of Winchester, Bangor, Hereford, Lichfield and Coventry, and Gloucester; Lords Kenyon and Ashley; the Right Hon. Sir J. Nicholl, the Rev. Archdeacon Watson, D.D.; the Rev. D. Warnley, D.D.; James Trimmer, Esq.; Richard Twining, Esq.; the Rev. J. C. Wigram.

We understand that the Rev. H. ATKINSON, the Head Master of Falmouth Classical and Mathematical School, will resign that office at Midsummer next, on account of indisposition.

The pupils of the Ilminster Grammar School have, in the most handsome and spontaneous flow of generous feeling, presented their much respected master, the Rev. J. ALLEN, with a Silver Bread Basket, as a token of their respect, esteem, and gratitude.

The Bishop of Loxnon has made a regulation refusing ordination to any person, however excellent his qualifications and testimonials, who has exceeded the age of thirty.

On Tuesday last, the Bishop of London held a confirmation at Marylebone Church, when upwards of seven hundred young persons were confirmed. It may be remarked that of the above number, six hundred at least consisted of females.

EVESHAM.—The incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, having been pleased to grant the sum of 6600. towards the estimated expense of restoring the parish Church of St. Lawrence, in Evesham, and the committee formed for the purpose of superintending the restoration of the said Church, having succeeded in obtaining subscriptions towards the accomplishment of so desirable an object, to the amount of 1,090., consider themselves justified in calculating upon funds to the amount of 1,7500.—The estimated expenses, however, for the complete restoration of the Church amount to the sum of 2,234., making a difference of 475.—The committee again most respectfully appeal to the liberality of the public, to solicit their assistance in this christianian act, of affording to a large number of their poor fellow-parishioners what they much desire, and are now wholly denied—the means of attending the public worship of the Almighty.—Subscriptions are received by the Gloucestershire Banking Company at Evesham.

On Friday last a meeting of the Society for promoting the Religious Principles of the Reformation was held in the Town Hall, Reading. The Rev. J. C. GRANTON took the chair, and the meeting was forcibly addressed by the gentlemen composing the deputation from the Parent Society. On Sunday two sermons were preached in St. Giles's Church; in the morning by the Rev. J. L. GATON, and in the evening by the Rev. G. W. PHILLIPS; after which collections were made, amounting to upwards of 300. The object of this Society is to check the rapid and alarming growth of Popery, by conveying information to Protestants of all classes with respect to the heresies and corruptions of the Romish Church. It is sufficiently obvious that during the last century great ignorance and apathy have existed in all ranks of Protestants on this important subject. The encroachments of Romanism have partially roused the attention of the present generation, but there is still a lamentable deficiency of knowledge, and the minds of the young and inexperienced are unprepared to contend with the wily and specious advocates of that pernicious superstition.—Berkshire Chronicle.

From statements in some quarters it might be inferred that Protestantism has been declining in Ireland of late years; but it appears from Dr. DUFFY'S Charge, that since the Union, above 600 Churches, 600 Glebe Houses, and above 1,000 working Clergy have been added to the Establishment. Forty years ago there were 1,000 resident Protestant Clergy, 669 Churches, and 300 Glebe Houses—500 Glebe Houses. No one who knows anything of the state of Ireland is unacquainted with the fact, that while the number of resident Irish Clergy has increased, the character of the Clergy has been gradually elevating, and that at this moment the Irish Church is served by a more zealous and devoted Ministry than it possessed at any former period. Indeed, there is a very general impression, that upon them the persecution to which they have brought down while the Clergy "cared nothing about these things," they were left unattended, for a very good reason.

At the late tithe audit of the Rev. Jacob FUSSELL, of Douling, near Keshmonee Mallet, he very kindly, and unsolicited, returned to his numerous payers 25 per cent.; and remarked, that he thought even that sum would hardly meet the depression of the times.

WOLVESHAM.—The Bishop of Dunelm will give 1000. towards erecting a small Church at Thornley, and the incumbent of Wolsingham has intimated his intention to supply any deficiency which may appear after the completion of the building, and has signified a wish that no reasonable expense should be spared for providing for the comfort of that part of his flock.—York Herald.

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STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY. Since our last, there has been a considerable reaction in the English Money Market, particularly in the floating Securities, and Money has been easy. Consols for Money are now shut for the dividend, as also are the New Three-and-a-Half per Cents, and India Stock. The price for the Account has been as high as 91 3/4 buyers, but it closed this afternoon at 91. Exchange Bills have risen to 34 3/4 pm, and India Bonds to 14 1/2. Long Annuities are 16 1/2-16. The Foreign Market, the chief efforts have been to arrange the interminable Foreign Account, which to this hour remains unadjusted. It is generally understood that those who have not made the necessary settlement by the close of Monday, will be declared defaulters. Some purchases for Money have had the effect of causing a slight improvement in Portuguese Bonds (Five per Cents.), the dividend due upon which is in course of payment. This Stock has been quoted, with the dividend deducted, as low as 74, was advanced to 88 to 89, fell to 86 this morning, and closed at 86 1/2. All efforts to support Spanish Stock have, however, been found unavailing, and every day since our last report has seen an increase of its depreciation. Yesterday it closed at about 44 to 45; commenced this morning at 41 to 43; a panic ensued, and it fell to 35 to 40, with no buyers; was afterwards quoted 38 to 40, and finally closed at that price. The Scrip was done at 12 discount early in the day, and the last price was 11 1/3 discount.

All the South American Securities are exceedingly flat, and indeed the quotation must be considered as in a great measure nominal. Chilean Bonds are 48, Columbian 34, and Mexican 34 1/2, and even these are unreal prices. Never was there such a breaking up of bubbles as the last fortnight has witnessed, on the Stock Market; and we hope, however the ruin around may be deplored, that the destructive system of "time bargains" has received an irrecoverable prostration.

In the Northern Bonds the speculation is on a very trivial scale, and the quotation of price is little moment. It appears that the panic of the English and French Money Markets has extended to that of Brussels, and that several defaulters had occurred. Belgian Bonds are consequently dull at 90%. The closing price of Russian is 108 1/2 %; of Dutch Five per Cents, at 100%; of the Two-and-a-Half per Cents, at 55%; and of Danish at 76 1/2%.

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The French Chamber of Peers, late on Wednesday afternoon, condemned M. Bichat, the responsible editor of the Tribune, and M. Jauffrenon, of the Reformateur, each to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 francs. M. Trelat was condemned to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 francs, being the maximum punishment ordained by the law. M. Michel, who was his colleague throughout, is to suffer only one month's imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 francs.

The Journal des Debats of Thursday published the following:—"We are entirely ignorant as to the line of conduct which France and England will definitely decide upon. But if, as the English press appears to think, the Melbourne ministry shall refuse to aid in the pacification of Spain, although we shall regret to see annulled its principal effects an alliance from which we had expected other results, still we think that France will not, in that case, take upon herself alone the responsibility of so grave a measure."

The Messenger of Wednesday says:—"We have heard of more bad news from the frontiers. Two regiments, it was said, had deserted to Don Carlos, and Vittoria was occupied by the troops of Zumalacarguy. On this the Spanish Loan fell 2 1/2 per cent. We have been unable to discover the source of these statements, and consequently cannot judge what credit is due to them.

The Queen of Spain is at Aranjuez, without friends or society about her. Munez and Allagan are her only companions, and she spends her time either closely confined in the palace or shooting rabbits in the park. She has lavished fortune on the family of her favourite; and she has made his brother Administrator of Aranjuez, and all public papers issued there bear the name of Munez.

The Evesham Conservatives met on the 4th instant, for two objects, first, the formation of a district Registration Society with parochial branch clubs; and, secondly, the entertaining at a public dinner their esteemed representative, Peter Borthwick, Esq. The meetings proved most favourable for the Conservative cause, for at both all the rank and intelligence, and almost all the wealth of the borough came forward. Many very excellent speeches were delivered, particularly one by Mr. Borthwick.

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GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, for the Week ending May 30. Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price per Imperial Qr., Price per Avoirdupois Bu., and Price per Last Six Weeks. Includes Wheat, Barley, Oats, Beans, Pease, and other grains.

STOCKS. Table with 5 columns: Security, Mon., Tu., We., Thu., Fri., Sat. Includes Bank Stock, India Stock, 3 per Cent. Consols., 3 1/2 per Cent. Reduced, New 3 1/2 per Cent., Bank Long Annuities, India Bonds, Exchequer Bills, and Consols for Account.

We are requested to state that the notice of the death of Mrs. Savage, which appeared in last week's obituary (which was copied from the Morning Post) was a mistake. The announcement should have been as follows:—"At Worcester, on the 23rd inst., the lady of J. M. Savage, Esq., Royal Horse Artillery, of a son."

BIRTHS. On the 1st inst., at Kneessworth House, Cambridgeshire, Mrs. Bendyshe, of a son—On the 3d inst., in Devonshire place, the lady of W. Selby Lowndes, Jun., of Barrington Hall, Essex, Esq., of a daughter—On the 3d inst., at Belle Vue, near Tunbridge, the lady of Dr. Powell, of a daughter—On the 1st inst. at Long Newton, Durham, the lady of the Rev. T. Dyke, of a son.

MARRIED. At St. Paul's Chapel, Edinburgh, on the 1st inst., Sir James Stuart, Bart., of Allanbank, to Katherine, second daughter of Alexander Stewart, Esq., M.D., of Craiglockhart—On the 4th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, J. D. Watts Russell, Esq., to Mary Nevill, youngest daughter of John Smith Wright, Esq., of Remington Hall, Nottinghamshire—On the 2d inst., Hugh Hauserley, Esq., of Pyrlton, Oxfordshire, to Philippa Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late J. Philip, Esq., of Culham House—On the 12th ult., at the British Embassy in Naples, Mr. Mowbray Thomas, Esq., to Miss Dalrymple—On the 2d inst., at the residence of the Rev. William Collett, in Ellen, eldest daughter of Leonard Ashford, Esq., of the 4th inst., at Hackney, James Henderson, Esq., of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, to Clara, youngest daughter of James Newman, Esq., of Lansdowne-terrace, Hackney—On the 3d inst., at Freamont, Col. John Wm. Atchison, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service, to Eliza Vincent, eldest daughter of the late Capt. R. J. O'Connor, R.N., of Innox Hill House, Frome, Somersetshire, and of Carrickville, Jamaica.

DIED. At Alverne Hill, Penzance, John Armstrong, Esquire, late Major of his Majesty's Regiment 5th Dragoon Guards. On Thursday, the 4th inst., in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Col. Charles Cox Bingham, of the Royal Artillery, aged 62 years. On the 1st inst., Mrs. Jane Pickavance, of 61, Millbank-street, Westminster, aged 69. On the 30th ult., Char. Anne, the wife of Colonel Henry Cuyler, District Paymaster, Chatham, universally respected—On the 3d inst., Mr. Mathew Wood, of Grove-hill, Camberwell, in his 69th year—On the 3d inst., at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Lyon, Clarendon-square, of consumption, Mr. J. W. Williams, of Plymouth. On the 2d inst., at the residence of the late Sarah Eliza, relict of the late Colonel Noble, 67th Regiment—On the 1st inst., in his 82d year, Mr. Robert Charles Skinner, a pupil of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and second son of the Hon. Skinner, Esq., of Mortimer-street—in Addison-road, on the 2d inst., the son of George Barrington, Captain in the Royal Navy, aged 40 years, second son of the late and brother to the present Viscount Barrington, aged 36—On the 24th inst., Mrs. Eleanor Brown, wife of Captain Philip Brown, R.N.—On the 2d inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Kuffell, Ellen, second daughter of the late H. S. Poole, Esq., of Tylland—On the 4th inst., at her residence on Crom's-hill, Greenwich, an advanced age, Dame Mary Bate Dudley, relict of the late Rev. Sir Henry Bate Dudley, Bart.

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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, JUNE 14.

THEIR MAJESTIES honoured Eton Montem with their presence, and on Friday were present at a fête given by the Duke and Duchess of NORTHUMBERLAND at St. John House.

Their MAJESTIES will visit Ascot Races each day, and receive a numerous party at the Castle at Windsor. His Majesty's Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND will reside during the week at Frogmore Lodge.

WE last Sunday anticipated some manoeuvre with regard to Spain, connected with the Foreign Enlistment Act—our forebodings have been verified, and we find an Order in Council, in the KING'S NAME, countenancing the aid and co-operation of officers of his Majesty's army, and the aid and co-operation of usurers; which cause, although the cause of our Monmouth-street Minister, is pledged to it by treaty, our member for Foreign Affairs—the independent and immaculate Tiverton, the beloved of ladies, and the protégé of Mr. KENNEDY, dare not openly or manfully espouse. The state of this case is more flagrantly shameful than that of Portugal;—there, although the enlistments and appointments were going on under the nose of this very Foreign Secretary—although we paid for the repairs of the ships of the Angel Queen (vide picture over the door of the School of Painting at Somerset House, No. 204), there was an air of decency about it, and an affectation of ignorance of what was going on, which, upon every other subject, was so purely natural, that people were deceived into a belief that the noble Viscount was more of a fool than a knave, and that PALMELLA and his compeers were really duping and deceiving him.

To be sure, the state of our Foreign relations at this moment is beyond belief absurd; it is ludicrously melancholy. After hundreds of protocols, and a vast loss of life and property, the King of the BELGIANS—first married to our Protestant Princess CHARLOTTE of England; selected for that purpose on account of his religion and natural attachment to the English Royal Family—turns Papist, and marries a daughter of the revolutionary King of the FRENCH; a King who usurped his uncle's throne after a revolutionary fight of three days, all for the sake of liberty; and who, having shammed citizen for six months—relying upon his urbanity and his umbrella to secure the affections of the very droll people who consented to his Government—has turned out ten times more aristocratic than CHARLES the TENTH, and has issued ordinances four times as strong as that which exiled the MONARCH and imprisoned his Ministers, and, above all, has doomed to death the makers of barricades, to the construction of which alone, he is indebted for his crown.

In Spain, we have a Queen-Regent, and a Queenling, who has just as much right to the Spanish throne as Madame VESTRIS or Lady MORGAN; but because England reached the highest pitch of her glory in fighting with Spain, under the illustrious WELLINGTON, in the cause of her legitimate Government, and to rescue her from the tyranny and usurpation to which she would otherwise have fallen a victim, it is now the fashion for England to take the liberal side, and in the KING'S name (Oh! solemn mockery) afford aid and assistance to the Radical party in that kingdom, to overturn the dynasty, to alter the succession, and to destroy the ancient institutions of the country, in opposition to the will and wish of the Spanish people themselves. And oh! mark—mark this—the *ci-devant jeune homme* and his supporters—his advisers, we should rather say—Mr. O'CONNELL and the Tail, advocate this course, and recommend Irishmen and Papists to the notice of the projectors of this most shameful interference, because, as Papists, they will be acceptable to the Spaniards, at the very moment that they denounce the rightful KING, because his influence with the priesthood is, as they allege, as notorious as that of the priesthood over the people.

The meanness of this last subterfuge—this Order in Council—this half measure—this—what shall we call it;—and to think that the King of ENGLAND, and the England of which he is KING, should be so lowered and so degraded at the will and pleasure of such people as Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. POULETT THOMSON, Lord GLENELG, Lord DUNCANNON, Lord PALMERSTON, Lord HOWICK, and Sir JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE. It really is too bad.

But look at Portugal—the wisdom, the piety, and the delicacy of all that—the morality of Lord MELBOURNE, the sanctity of Lord GLENELG, the delicate sentimentality of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and the rigid nicety of Lord PALMERSTON. Donna MARIA, the Princess of Gran Para—the Brazilian in whom her own most admirable Brazilian father delighted—for be it remembered that he renounced and denounced his native country, and naturalized himself, and therefore his daughter, as Brazilians—let it be recollected, we say, that this most amiable young person, aged sixteen years and two months last Thursday week (vide picture over the door of the School of Painting, Somerset House Exhibition—SIMPSON, No. 204), having been hoisted upon the Throne to which she had no right upon earth—lost her estimable parent, having, about six hours before his lamented death, conferred upon him the order of the Tower and Sword, in order to show the world what she could do; and having subsequently married *extempore* to gratify her loving subjects, a poor young man, who, after two months' felicity, died—(we beg pardon for the grossness, the vulgarity, and the want of feeling which our simile may seem to betray, but we are indebted for it to a patriotic Whig nobleman)—the death of a fly in a honey-pot: this most delicate creature (vide picture over the door of the School of Painting in Somerset House Exhibition—SIMPSON, No. 204), resolves, in seven days after his demise, to marry again, with the advice of the political Chiefs of her country. But whom is she to marry?—why, neither more nor less than—her late husband's younger brother.

SHAKSPEARE'S words do not quite apply—unless her fascinating Majesty may be supposed to have killed her late husband with kindness; but as far as the grossness and indelicacy, not to say indecency, of the proposition are concerned, we cannot imagine Whig contrivance to go much farther, nor anything to equal her MAJESTY'S acquiescence in it.

Whenever our JAMES the FIRST argued points with the great and wise men of his time, he never troubled himself with words, but having written largely upon most subjects, he would quaintly refer them to something which he had already recorded. We remember, in a discussion with COKE, upon the case of Sir THOMAS OVERBURY, and the awful crack which was heard in the court upon the exhibition of some devilish charm, his Majesty frequently

used the expression, "I need say no more on this—vide my Demology." So, we, with the Queen of PORTUGAL, say, *vide* Mr. SIMPSON'S picture over the door in the School of Painting at Somerset House, No. 204. Indeed, so quaintly does that splendid sign embody all our feelings of admiration for its great original, that it will be a long while before we cease, for brevity's sake, to call her *de facto* Majesty, Number 204.

It has been suggested to us that, as it is absolutely necessary for the different Corporations whose rights and existence are jeopardised by Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S Municipal Reform Bill in its present shape, to take some time and adopt some common course of conduct to vindicate their rights and secure the Kingdom from the unrestrained dominion of Radicalism, it would be most advisable that the Recorders of the different Corporations, most of whom are resident in London, should meet and confer together upon this most important subject, and adopt some means of ascertaining the extent to which Sir ROBERT PEEL may be disposed to support the measure upon the general principle, and to regulate their opposition to such of the details as may appear dangerous, delusive, or oppressive. We merely throw out this suggestion, in the hope that some of the persons more deeply interested in the fate of the measure, will, if it should appear prudent or proper, adopt it.

UPON the second reading of a Rail-road Bill in the House of Lords, the Bishop of HEREFORD moved an amendment to prevent Sunday travelling upon it. The amendment was lost: but it met with the support of the Bishop of LONDON, who told their Lordships that when he had a living at Chesterford he used to turn up his hands and eyes, and mourn and lament at the dreadful profanation of the Sabbath, which took place by the travelling on Sundays of Lords, and such sort of persons, on their way to Newmarket.

We have no doubt that when his Lordship lived at Chesterford, unable to travel anywhere, and least of all in a carriage of his own, he thought it extremely sinful that those who could, did what he could not do; but we must say that the denunciation of Sunday travelling comes with rather an ill grace from a Prelate, who rattles along the streets at what may be called a splittling pace, with two footmen behind his chariot, to preach a charity sermon in the city or the suburbs. Let Bishop BLOMFIELD walk to the Church where he is to preach—and most absurd it would be if he did, in the station to which he has risen; let him set the example—sincerity, if he did, nobody would follow; but in the name of sincerity and truth, do not let his Lordship denounce, not his inferiors, but those who have not been quite so quick at learning Greek as himself, because they, in their degree, choose to avail themselves of an opportunity to drive, or be driven, as well as his Lordship.

Most justly did the Duke of RICHMOND object to the distinction which is sought to be made between the rich and the poor, and upon the worst possible grounds. The rich man can travel any—every day, in the week; he can amuse himself when he pleases—take recreation when he likes. The poor man has but one day of rest in the week, and if "the labour he delights in" is no labour to him, why should he not amuse himself by walking, or rowing, or riding, or any other healthful and amusing exercise.

As far as objections to the working of brute animals on Sundays, go, according to the letter of the commandment, and which, as we believe, contains no special exception in favour of the Bishop of LONDON'S coach-horses, it is quite clear that steam-engines, and rail-roads, and steam-boats, where such luxuries can be afforded by the lower classes, have a great and consolatory advantage over other carriages and conveyances; but in the case in point—setting aside all the riding and walking, and all the active participation in rattling over the so much to be dreaded road—the vast impiety which our eminent Diocesan anticipated with incalculable dread, was that the poor people on this day of rest should be hardened into the vice and depravity of taking their wives and children to look at the wretched and misguided people who were travelling on the Sundays.

The first important act of the long Parliament—as we need not tell our readers—coeval with the primary measures for revolutionizing England, and eventually cutting off the head of the excellent, amiable, conciliating, and confiding KING, was the introduction of "a Bill for the better observance of the Sabbath;" and so thoroughly was that known to be a hypocritical and dangerous (however plausible) measure, that, as HUME tells us, the words "Sabbath" and "Sunday" were adopted as "the known symbols of different parties."

The religion of the Established Church has nothing in it of gloom; and although we, as much as the Bishop of LONDON himself, shrink from the manner in which the Sunday evenings in Roman Catholic countries are spent, we must say, as we always have said, that the enjoyment of the seventh day is not only physically essential to the vast mass of the people who "labour and do all they have to do" in the other six, but that it has the good effect morally of associating, cheerfully, yet certainly not impiously, families and relations who have no other opportunity of assembling and enjoying each other's society. That there are thousands of persons who avail themselves of the leisure of the day to do ten thousand foolish things, we have no doubt. Restrain them by Act of Parliament, and see what the folly will turn to. No Government can legislate upon such a subject; if the fear of GOD is unavailing, the power of an Act of Parliament will be wholly unavailing; and as that most respectable gentleman, Mr. ROEBUCK, the present Member for Bath, said—and for the truth of what he said upon that point, we will vouch—if any of these compulsory Bills were to pass, ten thousand men would assemble and proceed to Copenhagen fields, or some other place capable of containing them, and have, with a due proportion of female partners, a dance on the Sunday evening.

Chain up the parks, they will be torn open—refuse Englishmen the right of travelling on what day they like, and see what will happen—the risk is their own. Instruct, if you please, but do not force—the people are too strong for such coercion; they are enlightened, and they act upon the conviction of that enlightenment; they naturally look back to the olden time of true religion and piety, when Sunday was a day of feast and holiday, and the day, as we have already said, fixed for the joyous meetings of families and friends. We do not mean to charge upon any of the active Members of the House of Parliament any wilful intention of unsettling or overthrowing, but that the provisions of any such Bill would have the effect of producing a revolution we have not the smallest doubt.

For the present, it appears that these perilous and coercive measures are dormant—so may they rest. The question is of so plausible and extensive a character, that thousands of

people are drawn into it without considering its tendency, simply considering it strictly a matter of piety and religion. It is no such thing. It is part of a scheme which, for reasons unfathomable, under the circumstances, is a favourite project of some very pious people. The Members of the House of Commons know the feeling of their respective constituents too well to permit any of these fantastical Bills to pass their House; and if they did, we are confident that the House of Lords would nobly stand forward to rescue the country from double-faced puritanism, which would soon change to open-faced revolution.

IT may not be difficult to account for Colonel EVANS'S display of Conservative feeling in supporting the Window Tax the other evening. He feels himself, no doubt, independent of Sir CAM HOBBHOUSE'S "promiscuous multitude" of Westminster electors. He is no longer shackled or trammelled by such petty ties as political pledges—he "hears the brazen trumpet sound"—he

"Longs with glory to be crowned,
And dares again the field."

The gallant Colonel has become a General, and has announced himself as the director of the recruiting service of the Queen's party in Spain. Captain BACON—a General, or Generalissimo, in the service of No. 204—is to command en chef; and General EVANS, the Irish Army; and Admiral NAPIER, the Lord St. VINCENT of Portugal, is also to take a share in the *Swear* campaign.

There never was such a proceeding as this, take it altogether, tolerated. It is called in the City, the Crusade in favour of Spanish Bonds. We recollect that some high and fine names were intimately connected with the bubbles of 1826—some of them are repeated at present: but we will not believe the reports that are rife in the City. One thing, however, is undeniably true, that certain brokers permit their vanity to master their discretion; another thing is equally certain, that in the course of to-morrow the names of these who have failed in their engagements will be published. Then we shall see whether we are to attribute to falsehood and malevolence, a history disgraceful in all its parts, but to which we never gave credence, not only because we do not believe the individual capable of the original folly, but because we think, if he had committed it, his knavery would, *coute qui coute*, have extricated him from the fatal consequences to which exposure must subject him and his friends.

Two weeks since, we announced Mr. PRAED'S motion for the production of papers connected with the unprecedented cancelling of Lord HYTEBURY'S appointment as Governor-General. The motion stood for Thursday last, and public attention was earnestly directed to it; but the unexpected length of Mr. WHITTLE HARVEY'S speech upon charities, and Sir SOLOMON WHALLEY'S harangue upon windows, relieved for a few days the official imbeciles from the exposure which awaits them. On Tuesday, however, the matter must come on, and we shall see how Ministers contrive to justify their conduct in this business, which, at present, is characterised by all parties, except their own, in terms more remarkable for their strength than their delicacy.

PEOPLE have heard of the Middlesex Reform Club. It seems that this formidable "corporation" is on the eve of dissolution. At a General Meeting, on Friday night, at the British Coffee House, fifteen members only were present, and amongst those, was neither Mr. DE VEAR, nor Mr. POUNCEY, nor Mr. HARRISON. It seems that the Reformers are dissatisfied with Mr. SPRING RICE for not taking off the Window Tax, and for not allowing a reporter to take down what he said upon the subject when a deputation waited upon him from St. Pancras parish to enforce its repeal.

But not only have the Ministers incurred the disapprobation of the Middlesex Reformers for not doing what is impossible; but the Members for the county, for the cities and the new boroughs within the county, have also fallen into disgrace because they have supported Ministers in their refusal to lighten the public burthens by abolishing a most unpopular and oppressive tax. Of the four Members for London, two for Middlesex, two for Finsbury, two for the Tower Hamlets, and two for Marylebone, four only voted for the repeal. Against the repeal there voted Mr. CLAY, Mr. WOOD, Mr. BYNG, Dr. LUSHINGTON, and Colonel EVANS; and even Sir SAMUEL WHALLEY, whose motion it was, and who kept the House in a road of admiration at his eloquence, himself got up to withdraw it.

We are of opinion that those gentlemen who supported the tax did what was perfectly right, inasmuch as the exigencies of the State require its continuance; but what do their constituents think? Will they forget the direct and positive pledges given on the hustings and at the public meetings during the last elections in Middlesex? Can the declarations of the Learned Doctor, and the gallant Colonel, and the other liberal candidates upon this very subject, have faded from their recollection?—or can the electors of Westminster forget that it was merely for supporting this very tax that they rejected Sir JOHN HOBBHOUSE, and returned Colonel EVANS in his stead?

What makes the case more striking is the fact, that Sir SAMUEL ST. SWITHIN WHALLEY'S motion contained not only a proposition for the repeal of the tax, but a declaration of the reasons why it was so grievous an infliction, because, "besides the pecuniary pressure upon the people, it was highly inexpedient, and hurtful to the health of the community,"—so that it bore them down in health as well as wealth; and yet Colonel EVANS very properly and conscientiously said, "He saw no chance of a repeal." If this be just and true, as it is, we think electors who go the length of exacting pledges, will, upon future occasions, consider before they ask; since nothing can make representatives and constituents look much more ridiculous than for one to require the other to do that which is impossible, and for the other to promise that he will do it. The value of hustings' engagements, and the sincerity of election professions must, we should think, be tolerably evident to the constituents of Middlesex; and hence, we imagine, has arisen the break-up of the Reform Club; and hence, we should moreover suppose, may be anticipated the speedy break-down of the cause of Reform altogether.

AMONGST the latest departures—if not fashionable at least sudden—for the Continent, we hear the name of our old friend Mr. ZACHARY MACAULAY. He is gone to France, for reasons which we suppose will soon be known. We regret to hear, that in addition to the scant remittances from that Montpelier of Africa, Sierra Leone, there exists a slight suspicion that the East India Company, in the warmth of their indignation at the treatment they have received from Ministers, may be induced to remove Mr. MACAULAY, jun., from Calcutta, simultaneously with Sir ROBERT GRANT, G.C.H.,

from Bombay. This accumulation of ills, proves the truth of the Irishman's proverb, that "single misfortunes never come alone."

AUSTRIAN ITALY.

There is no part of the world to which the Radical faction on the Continent look with more envy and vexation than Austrian Italy. The mildness of the Government, the security of social life, and the happiness of the people in Lombardy, afford a very striking, and, to the Radicals, a very mortifying contrast to the results which the adoption of their principles has produced on France, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, and Spain, all of which are, even at this moment, labouring under different stages of the most dreadful disease that can afflict nations—civil war! In Spain the malady, in its natural form, is at its height. In Belgium, they are between two fits; Portugal is more dead than alive; Switzerland exhibits it in periodical convulsions; and France herself, the great hot-bed of the general disease, after having passed through all the more violent stages of the reign of terror, the despotism of the sword, and the paroxysms of rebellion, is still struggling with the old unaltered and unabated disease, in the new and unprecedented form of a monster prosecution (in a monster-court—before monster-judges—by a monster-Government)—of a monster-principle, to which principle that very court, those very judges, and this very Government, had themselves, by their rebellion against constituted authority, given its vitality and its force. And, in all the cases we have mentioned, there is no sensible man in Europe who is not convinced that the evil is (whatever present appearances may be in any particular State) in full vigour, and that every one of these countries is destined to—what we must not call a relapse—but a continuation of the plague, under perhaps new symptoms, or more probably a return of the old ones.

The Jacobin Propaganda at Paris had early directed its malevolent attention to the north of Italy, which, from its central position, offered a fulcrum by which the movement might be extended, on one hand, to the rest of the Italian peninsula, and on the other to the south of Germany. This project the combined moderation and firmness of the Austrian Government has defeated. It has not permitted the revolutionary machine to be erected in Milan; and the rage of the disappointed revolutionists is therefore directed against it with peculiar virulence. Some unquiet and turbulent spirits which had been expelled from other parts of Italy (their native places) found their way to Milan; and instead of being grateful for the asylum they there found, soon began to employ themselves in disturbing the society to which they were admitted, and finding, as will always be the case, some congenial spirits amongst the natives, at last acquired a boldness, and spread their conspiracies to an extent which forced the Government, in its own defence and for the peace of its subjects, to repress and punish their machinations. Some, the least guilty, were ordered to leave the territory—others were brought to trial, convicted, and sentenced to different periods of imprisonment; of these, however, most, if not all, by the lenity of the Government, obtained, some, a remission, and others an abridgment of their punishment, on the easy condition of exiling themselves from a country with which many of them had no connexion, and in which they all pretended that an honest and high-spirited man could not bear to live! Had this been true—or even had they thought so, they should have been thankful for being removed from such an intolerable residence, and being allowed to enjoy, in the fine atmosphere of Paris, all the blessings, public and private, all the liberty and equality which the best of republics can bestow on those who seek its beneficent protection. But, no: the rage at having failed, and at seeing Lombardy not only happy and tranquil herself, but affording a security for the happiness and tranquillity of surrounding States, has exasperated some of the literary leaders to the publication, in Paris, of the most virulent libels against the Austrian Government. One of these, by a man of the name of MISLEY, has attracted peculiar notice; less, however, by the smartness with which it is written, than by the extravagant and often contradictory falsehoods with which it is profusely stuffed.

This MISLEY, it seems, has one of the prime qualities of a Radical—ingratitude: for (although, as we are told, not a native of the Austrian provinces) his parents were supported, and he himself maintained and educated by the bounty of the Austrian Government; under which his father had a small place, and from which his mother, after his father's death, continued to receive a pension; by which resources they were enabled to give their son that education which he turns to so unworthy a purpose. The Austrian Government granted, we say, the widow a pension; but that was not all—by the "law of Lombardy" she was only entitled to receive it while she resided in Lombardy: she subsequently found it convenient to remove to another part of Italy, and the pension would thereupon have ceased; but the Austrian Government—of whose illiberality and cruelty her son so violently complains—continued, though contrary to rule, its bounty to the poor woman, and verily it has had its reward; for, by his mother's assistance, MISLEY was enabled to get to Paris, whence he has made his benefactors the only return in the power of such a man, namely, a virulence of calumny, which by its excessive rancour and falsehood has raised the Austrian Administration in the opinion of every impartial man, and every friend to the good order and peace of Europe, who happened to be acquainted with the real state of things.

But MISLEY had not calculated his work for the meridian of Milan; it is written in French, published in Paris, and its circulation assiduously directed to those parts of Europe in which it has that chance of passing for truth which is created by impudence on the part of a writer, and ignorance on that of the reader. To meet this difficulty, some antagonist author, who appears to know all the parties well, and who is certainly intimately acquainted with the affairs of Lombardy, has published a reply to MISLEY, which is one of the most complete refutations we have ever met with. After a spirited exposure of the character and conduct of MISLEY and his associates, it proceeds, by chapter and verse, to meet and repel every specific allegation in the fullest and most triumphant manner. The title of this work is "SEMPlice Verità opposta alle Menzogne di Enrico Misley nel suo libello 'L'Italie sous la domination Autrichienne.'" The work itself, as all specific refutations of a mass of falsehoods must necessarily be, is too extensive to permit us to offer even a summary of it; but it is so powerfully written, with such good faith, such knowledge of the subject, and such complete and undeniable success, that we have thought it our duty to recommend it to the notice of those who may feel particularly interested in the affairs of Italy, and, above all, of

those who may have seen MISLEY's libel without being aware of the existence of so complete a refutation. We have only seen the work in Italian; but we suppose that it is—we are sure that it ought to be—translated into French, that the bane and antidote might have the same channel of circulation; and we cannot but express a hope that the notice we have now taken of it may induce some of our own countrymen to introduce it to the acquaintance of the British public in an English translation.

CONNECTED with the present State of REFORM, we think the following exposé made by Mr. BELL, the proprietor of the *New Weekly Messenger*, ought not to be overlooked. The facts in themselves are instructive, but Mr. BELL's arguments and anticipations founded upon the transaction, and a general knowledge of the gentleman to whom he alludes, may serve as warnings to others who, without such indications, might be inclined to put faith in the promises of the Patriots:—

"DIRTY DOINGS OF THE REFORM ASSOCIATION!"

Mr. BELL, one of the proprietors of this newspaper, thinks it requisite that the public should be acquainted with one of the first doings of the Reform Association Committee, which is unparalleled for its atrocity of shabbiness. The Committee, amongst whom is the Right Honourable E. ELLICE, authorised Mr. JOSEPH PARKES, Attorney-at-law, of Great George-street, Westminster, to treat with M. BELL for the purchase of the lease of a house belonging to him. The terms were agreed upon cautiously, but unfortunately not signed by Mr. PARKES. In the full confidence of their being duly signed, various expensive arrangements were entered into by Mr. BELL. At the last moment, however, some of the Committee, headed by Mr. PARKES, the mouth-piece of the party, requested to see Mr. BELL at the house of the Right Honourable E. ELLICE, in Cleveland-row, St. James's; and there in defiance of all fair and honourable confidence placed in men who were expected to be gentlemen, disgracefully declined their verbal bargain, under the plea that it was likely the committee of the Reform Association might not require a house for so long a period as seven years and a half (they being fully acquainted at the commencement of the negotiation that such was the period the lease had to run), no doubt shaking in their shoes their powers as a committee should not have so long a duration. After reading Mr. BELL to make engagements of an extensive nature on the faith of their agreement, and putting him to the utmost personal inconvenience, causing him to enter into negotiations for other premises to remove into, as the committee wished to enter his house immediately, and he was desirous of accommodating them, from his attachment to the Liberal cause which they profess to have in hand; after all this, they break their agreement, and abruptly leave Mr. BELL in the midst of the engagements he had made, without the slightest apology or concern. How can it be expected that any Reformer will have confidence in such a committee, whose words and positive obligations are so suddenly and disgracefully violated? The men forming the present committee must be closely watched, or they may do much harm to the cause they pretend to manage. Is the great question of registration and election-affairs to be entrusted to such people—who cannot make an agreement even for a house, without compromising their characters as men? They must be the most shallow-pated people, and some of them are members of Parliament, who have been foolishly selected to deliberate and decide upon laws that are to govern millions of people! To see the pomp and importance these men assume, would furnish a scene for MATHEWS or JOHN REEVE—they are pigmies amongst men. What sum is the Right Hon. E. ELLICE to receive for the use of his house? and have the Committee thought it wise to relieve their Chairman from the expense of his hired furnished house? If so, that is reforming with a vengeance. There will be some fine pickings out of the 5l. subscriptions. The public will do well to withhold their money whilst the Reform Association has such a Committee to conduct its affairs, and until it is seen what dependence can be placed on the men who are to get rid of the money deposited."

It is with this Association that Sir FRANCIS BURDETT has disclaimed any connexion.

THE election of the Senior Scholars in Merchant Tailors' School to St. John's College, Oxford, took place on Thursday, when Messrs. T. C. MAULE, A. STARKIE, and W. J. WYSE, the three head Monitors, were elected. The usual speeches and recitations were delivered in the School-room, at the conclusion of which the greater part of the company proceeded to the Hall of the Company.

The attendance upon the present occasion was most brilliant. It was known that the inauguration of Lord CANTERBURY was to take place, it being the first festival since his Lordship's admission to the loyal and important fraternity. In the drawing-room to witness the ceremony, were—amongst a crowd of distinguished guests—the Duke of WELLINGTON, Duke of BUCCLEUCH, Marquesses of SALISBURY, LONDON-DERRY, DOURO, Earl of HAREWOOD, Lords ABINGER, COMBERMERE, ASHLEY, MAHON, SYDNEY, FRANCIS EGERTON, CHARLES WELLESLEY, STORMONT, RODNEY, LYNE-DOCH, ASHURTON, ENCOMBE, Sir HENRY HARDINGE, Mr. HERRIES, the Lord Mayor, Sir F. POLLOCK, Sir W. FOLLETT, Right Hon. G. DAWSON, the Chairman of the East India Company, the Deputy-Governor of the Bank, several of the Judges and Aldermen, and many of the principal Merchants of the City of London.

As soon as the company were assembled—J. W. NASH, Esq., the Master, attended by the Wardens, Court of Assistants, and Clerk of the Company, approached Lord Viscount Canterbury, and addressed his Lordship nearly as follows:—

My Lord—I cannot adequately express to your Lordship the great pleasure it affords me, as Master of the Merchant Tailors' Company, to be the medium of communicating to you that they have done themselves the honour of conferring upon you the honorary freedom of the Company. The Merchant Tailors' Company, my Lord, have for many centuries been distinguished for loyalty to the Sovereign, respect for the laws and constitution of the country, and attachment to the valuable institutions of their country; and they cannot, therefore, feel the highest degree of pride and gratification in enrolling in the list of their distinguished members a Nobleman who has acquired so strong a claim to the gratitude of the country by the transcendent talent, the ardent zeal, the unwearied assiduity, and the strict and honourable impartiality with which, for so many years, your Lordship devoted yourself to the service of the State in the important and arduous situation of Speaker of the Commons' House of Parliament. The Clerk of the Company will now, with your Lordship's permission, read the resolution of the Court conferring the freedom upon your Lordship.

Mr. DE MOLE, the Clerk, then read the following resolution:—

"At a Court of Assistants of the Hon. Company of Merchant Tailors, holden at their Hall, in the City of London, on the 24th day of February, 1835,

"Resolved unanimously—That the freedom of this Company be presented to the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES MANNESS STURTON, G.C.B., one of the Representatives in Parliament for the University of Cambridge, in testimony of the high sense entertained by the Court of his fidelity and zeal in the service of his country, for the industry, integrity, and impartiality with which for so many years he presided as Speaker in the Commons' House of Parliament, and for his steady support of the Constitution as by law established."

The customary oath was then administered; after which the Master Wardens and other members of the Company shook hands with his Lordship. The Master then resumed: My Lord, you have just heard the resolution of the Court; and, however inadequately that resolution may express the sentiments we entertain towards your Lordship, I feel that it is not in my power to add anything to its force. In conclusion, my Lord, permit me to repeat the high gratification I feel in being the humble instrument of the Company upon this occasion—a gratification lessened only by the consciousness of my incompetency to do adequate justice to the sentiments of the Corporation. The body over which I have the honour to preside, the Court of the Merchant Tailors' Company, is, my Lord, inferior to no public body in the city of London, for the respectability and integrity of its members, or for that influence which the qualities I have mentioned are sure always to command. And, my Lord, I have no doubt that the connexion which has now been formed be-

tween your Lordship and this Corporation will be a source of mutual and permanent gratification.

Mr. Warden then addressed a few words to his Lordship, assuring him that the Wardens and Company unanimously and cordially concurred in all the sentiments which your worthy Master had so well expressed.

After this ceremony the company repaired to the Great Hall, where a sumptuous banquet awaited their arrival.

After dinner was ended, the Master rose and gave "Church and King," which was received with long-continued plaudits, as was the national anthem which followed. The healths of the Queen and the Royal Family, were then drunk with enthusiasm. The healths of the Masters and other reverend gentlemen connected with the business of the day were subsequently given, and the Rev. Dr. WYNTER returned thanks.

The Master said that he had now a toast to propose, for which he had no doubt they were impatient. A distinguished warrior and statesman was sitting near him. (A tremendous burst of applause.) He knew that they would be anxious to drink the health of the Duke of WELLINGTON (renewed cheers)—and he would not by any observations longer deprive them of that gratification. He should at once give "Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON, Citizen and Merchant Tailor." The toast was drunk with all the honours, and amidst the most enthusiastic acclamations, which lasted for several minutes. When silence was partially restored,

The Duke of WELLINGTON rose and attempted to return thanks, but was for some time unable to proceed in consequence of the renewed cheers of the assembly. As soon as he could be heard he begged leave to return his sincere and hearty thanks for the favour which had been conferred upon him both in the manner in which his name had been mentioned by their worthy Master, and in the reception they had been pleased to give it. He had frequently had the satisfaction of meeting them in that hall, and it had on every occasion been his duty to return them his thanks for the friendly and courteous reception he had experienced. But the object of their meeting that day was to derive satisfaction from the report which they had received from his worthy friend the President of St. John's College, and the other Rev. gentlemen who had addressed them, as to the state of the school and college which flourished under their auspices. He heartily congratulated the corporation on the gratifying nature of that report, and rejoiced in the success of these valuable institutions in which the Rev. gentleman who had addressed them had so large a share. He sincerely hoped that the reforms of which they had heard so much would not disturb those valuable institutions, or deprive the public of the advantages they produced under the influence of that corporation (loud cheers)—but that they would remain under their present management, and continue to produce the same beneficial effects as at present. (Cheers.) He hoped, by the good sense of a majority of the nation, by the wisdom of Parliament, and the assistance of such institutions themselves, they would yet be able to preserve those sacred schools and colleges, which had been productive of so much solid advantage to the country. (Loud and continued acclamations.)

The Master then rose, and in an extremely good speech, in which he justly eulogized the merits and services of Viscount CANTERBURY, proposed the health of the Noble Lord, which was received with loud applause from all parts of the Hall.

As soon as the cheerings had ceased—

Viscount CANTERBURY begged to express his most respectful acknowledgment for the high compliment which had been paid him. It would at all times have been held by him a high honour to be invited to that hall as a guest. But at the present moment—a moment peculiarly interesting from the statement they had heard—he has the still higher honour of being associated with the corporation. (Loud cheers.) There was much both in the moment and the manner in which this honour was conferred upon him that produced the strongest sensation on his mind. The moment was that in which he had just retired from the public service, the manner was such as to show that he carried with him to his retirement the sympathy of the country. (Enthusiastic applause.) This was now confirmed by the manner in which the company present had done him the honour to receive the toast so kindly given by their excellent Master. It was impossible for him adequately to express his sense of their kindness; but he heartily thanked them. (The Noble Lord sat down amidst the loudest cheering.)

The health of Sir ROBERT PEEL followed, which elicited fresh shouts of approbation. Several other toasts were given, and the company separated highly gratified with the proceedings of the day.

JAMAICA.

In the *Jamaica Despatch* of April 19th, we find the two following paragraphs—the one illustrative of the state of White society; the other, of the Black:—

The negroes are quiet—very quiet—so say some letters by post; but from a distant quarter it will be found from the representations of a gentleman, and a resident of the parish, that the grossest delusions have been attempted to be pumped upon the public. The negroes will not work. *It is* have said so, often, and our apprehensions are becoming more and more confirmed every day.

So much for the sable portion of the community. Now for the whites; and be it observed, that both articles are in the same type, and equally dignified with a good place, and the following by no means in the way of advertisement:—

Unless the gentlemen who pocketed the billiard balls of an establishment in Church-street, a few weeks ago, will either restore them or pay for a new set, we are requested to state that their names will be published. This method is adopted in the first instance in order to spare the feelings of their friends.

Insti va le monde. What follows, by way of appeal and explanation, upon other subjects, seems quite in keeping with these practical illustrations of the state of society, represented by Lord STURTON and others as quite celestial

A gentleman of the name of GEDELIA, it appears, had been some months since called by some other gentleman, "a ribbed-nose baboon." The editor of the *Jamaica Despatch*, of the 27th of April, gives a letter from Mr. GEDELIA, with a preceding explanation.

We were requested by Mr. GEDELIA, about six months ago, to publish the following documents; but conceiving them to be quite unfit for the public eye, we declined their insertion. As they have now undergone the pure, chaste, and critical examination of the "Captain" and the Doctor of the *Herald*, we cannot be wrong in admitting them into our columns:—

To the Editor of the *Jamaica Herald*,
Sir,—I will thank you to publish the annexed, and you will oblige Your most obedient servant,
Montego-Bay, April 21, 1835. THE RIBBED-NOSE BABOON.

A certain writer in the agony of his disappointed views, would yet display that sweetness of disposition which is deep in his heart, and is so incompatible with pusillanimous resentments, or vindictive hatred of those who have not tamely submitted to his mild, caudal, and constitutional projects. *It is in this spirit he has applied the name of Ribbed-Nose Baboon to me;* perhaps, he is not aware how nearly he is allied to the animal which he has been describing, although the indulgence given to inclinations scarcely human, when he was in England, and which he would have attributed to a friend, ought to have roused his suspicions, and caused him to inquire how high he really stood in the scale of animated nature. He has been already told that others knew more about his family, than he does of theirs; and he may be still in blessed ignorance of the true author of his existence. I much regret that I cannot decidedly settle that doubt; but if he will consult his mother, I know she can tell him. He is the nephew of that very Ribbed-Nose Baboon; and if he should suspect her veracity, he has only to view himself in a glass, and the likeness which he will observe that he bears to another brother of the said Ribbed-Nose, will at once convince him. I have been induced to give him the information, as it may assist the inquirers about my progeny, which he will have to make when writing a biographical sketch of me, which will now become the more interesting to him; and, should he touch upon his own life, I hope he will carefully avoid saying anything on the matter above alluded to.

Moses GEDELIA.
This is odd—so is the following advertisement, which we find in the same paper (April 19):—

Run away from the subscribers, a yellow-skinned woman, named Kingston, April 9, 1835.

JANET ROGERS, aged about 22; she is very plausible, has a broad visage, and passes herself off as free. She is well known about the seven-mile town, and the goal of this city, where she lately was seen. This young lady is rather a pet with some of the SPECIAL MAGISTRATES; but they and others are hereby warned, that the law will be enforced against any person or persons found harbouring JANET from this date. SOPHIA LEE.

The two next advertisements are also curious, but we cannot avail ourselves of their peculiarity.

One announcement in the same day's paper sounds strange. It begins thus—"A medical gentleman of respectable connections, who can be highly recommended, having arrived in Jamaica for the recovery of the health of his family, is desirous," &c. &c. We presume this most respectable gentleman must have arrived from that sink of Zackmackery, Sierra Leone, or that yet more splendid emporium of humbug, Fernando Po.

The last advertisement we shall notice is one from a Mr. YSEBRANT, who announces that he has rented—(i.e. let) his splendid billiard establishment to a club, and that henceforward no strangers can be admitted unless introduced by a subscriber; and then comes—

"N.B. The sign-board of the establishment is offered for sale!"

The following detail of a Coroner's Inquest (April 29) is worthy of notice:—

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Saturday week last, as the overseer on Salisbury Plain, in St. Andrew, was passing on the public road through that property, he found an aged negro woman lying in a helpless state, with a hot fever, and very humanely had her taken to the hot-house, where she was attended with every care, but no distinct account of herself could be obtained, only that her name was JANE BROWN, and that her mistress, a Miss EVANS, lived by the Barracks, in Kingston. She was a tall person, and afflicted with a cancer of the right breast. She lingered until the 25th instant, when she died, and the following day the Coroner of the parish held an inquest on her body, and she returned a verdict that she died by the visitation of God in said illness. The body was decently interred by the kindness of Mr. LYON, the overseer on said property.—*Chronicle.*

"We have just received a note from Mr. LYON, who so humanely performed the last duties to the remains of the unfortunate woman alluded to. The following forged passport was found in her basket:—

"Permit the bearer Sarah Brown To pass and pass for 4 weeks on-unmolested To whom it will concern.

"D. NINJANT, Oct. 13, 1834." Wrapped up in the above "pass" was the following Wesleyan Methodist ticket:—

WESLEYAN-METHODIST SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1739.

Quarterly Ticket for March, 1831.

O Lord of Hosts, blessed is the man that trusteth in thee.
Psalm lxxxiv. 12.
V. No. I.

Jane Brown.

"The real facts of the case are, that the Sectarians had fleeced the poor old creature of her all, and then left her to starve; but she met with a good Samaritan in a Jew, who acted the part of a human being to a Christian, abandoned by her pretended friends."

There are two or three strange things which strike one in this account—taking a poor woman, in a hot fever, to a hot-house, seems odd; and what seems still more curious, is the implied possibility of a "pass" spelt as the one exhibited is, answering the purpose of passing the bearer. Orthography must be at a discount in the West.

Then, however, comes a bit of fact:— Every attempt is now making to induce a belief that the present system will work—but let it not be believed! Sugar may be cultivated to a limited extent for a few years, but no longer; and those who would attempt to bolster up the idea of "a good working"; but those who are interested in deluding the people of England.—Emigration may do much for us if encouraged by his Majesty's Government; but if it is not, we may give up all idea of the manufacture of sugar or any thing else, after the year 1840, by our present peasantry, who prefer idleness and debauchery to pursuits which ought to lead to happiness! This is to be deplored; but for its truth we appeal to the candour of every individual at all acquainted with the negro character.

We have seen just now that several of the Special Magistrates make a pet of JANET ROGERS. We have here (April 29) the following:—

The following act of Special Justice was decided before Capt. CONNER and Dr. CHAMBERLAIN, on Monday last:— Mr. SALMON preferred a complaint of robbery against a female apprentice, named DIANA. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—

Bed and table linen, and wearing apparel were often stolen, but for a long time no suspicion fell upon the prisoner. On Monday morning she was observed with a very fine chemise, which was discovered to be part of the stolen property, and on searching her room a large quantity of articles were found, among which was a sheet which had been cut up to make a shirt for her husband, with Mr. SALMON'S name in ink in full, two cambric pocket handkerchiefs, and other articles to a large amount were found in the room. The above facts were fully proved before their worship, who only sentenced DIANA to seven days' labour in the penal gang—a punishment so inadequate to the offence, that we are not at all surprised at the number of robberies now daily and hourly committed in this city.

We next find this, which appears excellent, in its way:—

KINGSTON, March 28, 1835.—To TAILORS.—F. BOLLAND, No. 4, Harbour-street, the Residence of D. Phillips, Esq., (Professor and Teacher of Cutting on scientific principles, from Old Broad-street, London, and for many years Principal Cutter to the Tailor of his late Majesty, George the Fourth), respectfully announces to the Tailors in Kingston, and the Island in general, that he has commenced tuition on his well-known self-sustaining Mathematical System of Cutting TO FIT THE HUMAN SHAPE; and from the very flattering approbation and patronage he has experienced from the principal Tailors of London, Dublin, Paris, and many other principal towns on the Continent of Europe, he is induced to solicit the favourable consideration of those with whom a perfection in cutting is desirable.

Evenings of Tuition!!! Mondays and Fridays, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Terms:—All the garments (21 in number) taught complete, 37l. 6s. 8d.; any individual garment taught complete, 5l. 6s. 8d. Half to be paid in advance, the remainder at the end of a month.

N.B.—F. B. will give gratis to each pupil, a set of mathematical measures (48 in number) applicable to his system.

Private Lessons given at any GENTLEMAN'S Residence!

There are innumerable "bits" of an equally amusing character. We decline quoting the political strictures, which make out Lord MULGRAVE odious, and Lord SLIGO abominable—we know what party does in small societies. The Jamaica Despatch seems a lively paper, and now that the Government House does not fulminate its own periodical, has, we suppose, everything its own way. Matter of fact, nevertheless, sometimes affords more amusement than elaborated witticisms: and we think our extracts of to-day not altogether unentertaining.

WE extract the following graphic description of Miss KELLY'S leave-taking from the daily papers —

DRURY LANE THEATRE. One of the most numerous and respectable audiences we ever witnessed at any of our national theatres assembled on Monday night in Drury Lane, on the occasion of Miss KELLY'S farewell benefit, it being the declared intention of this fascinating and popular actress to take leave of the stage. The performances were *The Country Girl*, in which the part of Peggy was sustained by Miss KELLY; *The*

Sergeant's Wife, the principal character (*Lisette*) by the same actress; with the farce of *Turning the Tables*. After the conclusion of the second piece, Miss KELLY was handed upon the stage by Mr. COOPER, the house welcoming her with prolonged applause, the audience in the pit rising and waving hats and handkerchiefs. Miss KELLY, who was simply attired in a plain white muslin dress, as soon as the tumult in the house subsided, and she could acquire a sufficient control over her emotions, spoke as follows, as nearly as the frequent interruptions from applause, and her own visible agitation enabled her to make herself audible to a circle of friends, omitting the usual formula of "Ladies and Gentlemen":—

"It always unmoved me to speak before you—what must it be to do so at such a moment as this? To do it coolly is impossible; the parting hour is painful, I believe, to you, from the kindness you have always shown me: painful I know to me, from my deep sense of it. My dramatic career has come to a premature conclusion. I was scarcely seven years old when, with all the spirit of youthful ardour, I first appeared. At this theatre I began trying to be an actress, by the side of Mrs. SIDONS, of Mrs. JORDAN—that was inspiration indeed! I persevered ardently in my profession until the moment when my services ceased to be required. I have been now 37 years on the London stage. At Drury-lane I commenced my career; to Drury-lane I have principally adhered—and at Drury-lane I conclude; I may say, in the words of *Cassius*, 'where I did begin, there do I make my end.' Throughout my theatrical career I have been favoured by your kindness, and your presence here to-night proves that I retire in full possession of it. Devoted to my profession—indeed my art, as I may justly call it—I have humbly endeavoured to impart truth and energy to my assumptions; I made nature my ground-work, and had my reward in your approval. I may say, without any selfish feeling, I do grieve for the present state of the British drama (cheers), because I think its very existence is threatened by those who should cherish it (renewed cheers); and because, loving as I do from my very heart my profession, I would fain see it prosper after I have left it. When I quit these boards to-night I shall not entirely give up my service. I shall labour head and heart, and, though I do not remain one of the standing army, endeavour to raise a little troop of my own. (Applause.) But I wander—forgive my tediousness—forgive my egotism. I feel I cannot say more to you than that most respectfully—most sincerely—most gratefully, I bid you all farewell."

Here the applause was tremendous. A garland of white flowers was thrown at Miss K.'s feet. COOPER, Mrs. KEELEY, and HARLEY ran on the stage. Miss KELLY remained for a moment struggling with her tears, and then once more advancing to the front exclaimed, "I am really so nervous, so agitated, that I have omitted much that I meant to say. I come back to inform you of what I believe you will be glad to hear—that every object I had at heart—every wish I had ever formed, has been, through your kindness, fully attained."

COOPER, HARLEY, and Mrs. KEELEY then took Miss KELLY off the stage, amid plaudits that must have reached her ear some minutes after she had passed from "that stage for ever."

We are extremely glad to hear, from such good authority as Miss KELLY herself, that she has secured an independence by her professional exertions. Her retirement is, as she says, certainly premature; and if the surprising fact be true that her services have ceased to be required, it would appear that, instead of Miss KELLY'S having left the stage, the stage has left Miss KELLY. How this should have happened, at a moment when her talents are in full vigour, and her popularity unclouded, we are at a loss to comprehend. By play-goers her absence will be severely felt—and by them, perhaps, her unexpected retirement will be better understood than it is by us.

TIVERTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I take leave to thank you for the ready insertion of my letter in the *Times* of this morning, and for the gentlemanly tone of your comments upon it. Those comments are indeed in a far different spirit from that which has characterised some of your correspondents and contemporaries, and I am induced, therefore, to trouble you with a few other remarks. I must then say that I think you are not just in calling upon me to answer for anything but what has been done by myself, or by my authority, nor yet in putting to me whatever my "hopes, expectations, or intentions," in any contingency. My motives have been detailed at some length to my friends at Tiverton, and without referring to private information, you may form some judgment of their opinions by learning that the meeting at which it was unanimously agreed on to send a requisition to Lord PALMERSTON was one publicly called of "Mr. KENNEDY'S friends," as your correspondent has informed you. He might have informed you also, that the gentleman who proposed Lord PALMERSTON was the chairman of my committee, and that both he and the seconder had on the previous elections given me what are called plumpers.

I owe it to that constituency to say, that there are few in the kingdom placed upon the same footing as to independence. Situate on no great road, or of considerable traffic, the rents of houses in the town are of that rate that the constituency would be in other towns of 20l. yearly value, and the extending over a large agricultural district makes it include a portion of gentry and agriculturists so as to require the fact only to be known to prove their character. Any preference that may fall to my lot would be as much an acknowledgment to them as it would to me for any services I or any partisan could afford. But I apprehend it is as much the duty of every partisan to consult the interest of his party as it is the interest of the party to secure the support of those who can afford them assistance; and I, for my art, put forward no claim or pretension to any extraordinary disinterestedness or unmerited reward.

Allow me to say you have inserted certain other statements not characterised by your usual fairness. Thus my brother, whom you have described as a chymist, was in fact a surgeon, and had passed the College and Apothecaries' hall; and as to my connection with the "Library of the Fine Arts," I had little more to do with it than thinking with some friends that such a publication was desirable. I undertook to be answerable for any loss that might arise. I am sorry to say that loss did arise, as might be expected from an undertaking by persons not in "the trade," and I paid upwards of 1,000l. in a vain attempt to benefit the Arts. Other circumstances also have been referred to in your columns equally distorted to my prejudice; but I will notice them no further here than to say, that they have been made in the worst character of party spirit, and surely party spirit is of itself bitter enough without being mixed up with personalities and falsehoods.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. KENNEDY.

Lincoln's Inn, June 6.
* * * In mere mercy we abstain from commenting on this letter.—*Ed. Times.*

The Papists appear to be particularly busy in the county of Leicester. We mentioned a week or two ago that a Popish Priest had purchased a tract of land on Charnwood Forest, for the purpose of founding a monastery, and the *Leicester Journal* of last week relates a most extraordinary scene which occurred at a public meeting held at the village of Whitwick. This meeting, it appears, had been summoned by previous notice for the purpose of considering the best mode—by cheap publications, or otherwise—of guarding the poorer inhabitants against the dangerous attempts at proselytism, now extensively making by the Roman Catholics in the neighbourhood. The proceedings were interrupted throughout in the most disgraceful and indecent manner, by a Mr. HULME, a Popish Priest. We are glad, however, to say, that by the temperate yet firm conduct of the Rev. Mr. MEREWETHER, the Vicar, supported by Mr. KNIGHT (who said that he appeared there as the representative of Sir GEORGE BEAUMONT, the largest proprietor in the parish) and several other gentlemen, the resolutions were carried, and a subscription agreed to be raised for disseminating Protestant religious knowledge by means of tracts.

The *Manchester Courier* states that within ten days after the accession of the Whigs to office orders were issued from the Board of Ordnance to give all advertisements connected with that department to Whig-Radical newspapers. This is the true Whig mode of governing without patronage.

It is quite certain that, in the event of another election, the Earl

of SUDBURY, the Catholic Member for West Sussex, will be opposed by a staunch Conservative. The Conservatives of East Sussex are at length up and doing. A Conservative society has been established at Northiam, in the lion's mouth, and another will be formed immediately for the Lewes and Pevensey districts, so that the Whig-Radicals for East Sussex are likely also to meet with powerful opposition.

His MAJESTY being informed by Sir HILGROVE TURNER, when he was in town last week, that Messrs. WOODBURN, of St. Martin's-lane, were in the possession of an original sketch painted by Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, and intended for a picture upon a large scale, representing the marriage ceremony of GEORGE III. and Queen CHARLOTTE, in which more than one hundred portraits are introduced, expressed a wish to see the sketch, which was taken to St. James's Palace, and was instantly purchased by the KING for one hundred guineas.

The Marquess CAMDEN has declined giving his sanction to the erection of a statue of himself, to be placed on the column about to be erected at Camden-town.

A dissenting preacher in Norfolk lately gave notice, that if tradesmen had any difficulty in getting their debts paid by his congregation, and would deliver the bills to him, he would present them to the persons before the congregation, and know the reason they were not discharged; as he knew there were a great many pretenders to sanctity who were notoriously dishonest.

A religious person in America has bequeathed to the Pope by will a large sum (80,000 Spanish piastres, it is said) on condition of his celebrating a mass for the good of his soul.

A letter of the 3rd inst. from Marseilles announces the death of the Bey of TUNIS, which took place on the 20th ult. He has been succeeded by his brother.

A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, on Wednesday, when HENRY SHAKESPEAR, Esq., was appointed an Ordinary Member of the Council of India.

The Canton of Berne has addressed notes to the Governments of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden, which tend to restore the ancient amicable relations between the Swiss and their German neighbours.

The *Gazette de France* says that the Government of CHRISTINA relies so fully on intervention, that letters from Madrid state that the houses there are being whitewashed for the reception of the French.

A Mr. H. VAILE has obtained permission from the Admiralty to raise the *Chameleon*, revenue cruiser, that was sunk last year off Dover by the *Castor* frigate, on condition of his returning the stores and other articles having the KING'S mark, at a fair valuation.

A schism has already broken out amongst the members of the Middlesex Reform Club. The meeting on Wednesday at the Salopian Coffee-house exhibited a woful falling off in the numbers, and all was anxiety, as each half-hour passed, to know the cause of the members' absence, when a communication was received from Mr. DE VEAR, stating, in consequence of the very extraordinary conduct of a gentleman (Mr. BARKLEY, we believe), not a member of the club, at their last meeting, when a charge was made by him that the Committee was a mere rump of Westminster, and having been an active elector of that city, he (Mr. DE VEAR) considered it was intended to apply to him. As is quiescent presence had produced so much dissatisfaction among certain individuals, so as to call for such extraordinary conduct, he begged to state his desires to withdraw his name as a member of the club. A letter was also read from Mr. POUNCEY, which stated almost the same sentiments. We understand another member, Mr. HARRISON, also expressed his wish to retire from the club, for the same reasons.

The intelligence from Demerara, up to the end of April, continues to be of the most unsatisfactory character as regards the working of the emancipation scheme. The following article is extracted from the *Gleaner*:— "The disturbed and unpeaceful state of the colony still demands our unceasing attention. Whenever we have beheld symptoms of an amended spirit diffusing itself amongst the labouring population, we have been as anxious to record the pleasing intelligence, as we have been alert, when our duty required it, to proclaim the reverse; and only a short time ago we indulged in the pleasing hope that, if the laws were allowed to take their course, and the Magistrates were not improperly interfered with, peace, industry, and good order might again come amongst us, and crown with success the measures of emancipation. The continuance, however, or rather the increase of an inquiet and dissatisfied feeling amongst the labourers, compels us at the present, however reluctantly, to abandon these gratifying anticipations, and once more with the sorrowing eye of regret and the sigh of despair, to view the state of the colony as it really is—not to indulge in the hopes and speculations of what we wish it to be. At the present moment there are upwards of 70 apprenticed labourers in the colony, exclusive of the immense numbers which Mr. KELLACK every evening sends to confinement from the Ruimveld estate, and during the last week no less than 61 culprits have been committed there under sentence of various punishments. We all know the great loss of time and labour which are the consequences of bringing a negro up for punishment before a Magistrate; we may, therefore, calculate largely upon the forbearance and pardon which the majority of the offences of apprenticed labourers are pressed over, owing to the loss of labour which must necessarily be occasioned by punishing the offenders. It is in vain, then, to delude the community, as some would do, with assurances of improvement amongst the negroes, while these evidences to the contrary exist to falsify such assertions. The colony is still—we assert it not without a certainty of being contradicted, but with a full assurance that we cannot be contradicted in a spirit of truth—in a state far, far removed from tranquillity, industry and quiet."

The *Morning Herald* of Thursday publishes the following:— "Cheap Knowledge!—One of the most 'public-spirited' and 'patriotic' booksellers in London—the ultra-liberal member of the Common Council of London, and most conspicuous joint in the tall of Mr. GORE, when that gentleman waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer the other day to urge upon him the propriety of abolishing the newspaper stamp duty, in order that people might get knowledge cheaper—has copied from the newspapers and published in the shape of a pamphlet Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S speech on Corporation Reform—and all for the small charge of three-pence!—Can anything be more liberal than the conduct of this cheap-knowledge monger? Instead of engaging reporters to take all that trouble he waits quietly until the newspapers have taken all that trouble and expense off his hands; and then, purchasing twenty-four columns of 'taxed knowledge' for seven-pence, he stitches them up into three columns of the four-and-twenty, stitches them up into untaxed pamphlets, and demands only three-pence a piece for them!—that is to say, only about two-thirds more of expenses, reporters, &c. &c., gets for his whole twenty-four columns—Can anything be more patriotic?—Why if the whole twenty-four columns were to be thus scissored, and pasted, and reprinted at the same rate, a sevenpenny newspaper, paying a fourpenny tax, might be converted into just two shillings worth of 'untaxed knowledge!'—Can anything be more cheap, and public-spirited?—This is a curious fact, and well worth the consideration of Mr. SPRING RICE and the gullible portion of the public."

DAVID CARRUTHERS, Esq., Member for Hull, died on Tuesday night at his residence, after a short illness. Mr. BROADLEY, a Conservative, it is understood to be a candidate for the vacant representation. It is also mentioned that a Mr. ASHTON YATES will start on the Liberal interest. Nothing is said of Mr. HULL again offering himself. Mr. and Mrs. BRINSLEY SHRIDAN have, it is said, returned to town from Netherby, Sir JAMES GRAHAM'S seat, in Cumberland.

and after a short stay in the metropolis, they proceed to the Continent, where they intend to reside for the present. Previous to their leaving the North, on Monday last, they were re-married at the village church of Arthure, near Longtown, by the Rev. WILLIAM GRABHAM. It is rumoured in the fashionable circles that legal proceedings will be commenced against the bridegroom, calling upon him to make a fitting settlement upon his bride, or submit to the alternative of all her property being settled upon herself and children. The lady is still a minor.

A report is current in many of the higher circles in Paris of an approaching marriage between the Duke of Orleans and a Princess of the Royal House of Wirtemberg. The affair is said to be so far advanced, that a Noble Duke, one of the King's Aides-de-Camp, has been sent to Stuttgart to make a formal demand of the hand of the Princess MARIA FREDERICA CHARLOTTA, who is in her 19th year. Great preparations are making to render the forthcoming Installation at Cambridge, a most splendid one.

Upwards of 5,000 women and children were regaled on Tuesday by the Earl of Eborac, with roast beef and plum pudding; 1,500 stone of beef and 1,500 plum puddings were cooked for the repast. During the dinner the Noble Earl rode out in the park to witness the scene which his bounty had produced, and a more gratifying sight was never seen. The tables were placed in the form of a half moon, and the meat was carved by the tradesmen of Petworth. The company were waited upon by agricultural labourers, and the utmost regularity was observed. In the evening there was a grand display of fire works. The Earl and Countess of Munster and family, and a large number of fashionable visitors, were present on the occasion. It is supposed that there were not less than 10,000 people present during the day.

We learned from London yesterday, that the venerable Earl of Eborac has resigned the Lord Lieutenantcy of this county; and that it has been offered by Government to the Duke of Richmond, who has accepted it.—Brighton Gazette.

The annual dinner of Noblemen and Gentlemen educated at Harrow School took place on Saturday, at Willis's Rooms, and was more numerous attended than on any preceding occasion, in consequence of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S occupying the chair. Nearly 400 Noblemen and Gentlemen were present. The health of Sir ROBERT PEEL was received with the most extraordinary enthusiasm.

We learn from Dublin, that there is great probability of Mr. O'CONNELL and Mr. RUTVEN being unseated. Up to Saturday 332 of their votes had been annulled. The numbers at the close of the poll were, O'CONNELL 2,678, RUTVEN 2,630, HAMILTON, 2461, WYER 2,467.

A West Gloucestershire Conservative Association is in course of formation. The list of requisitionists is headed by the Marquess of Worcester, Sirs M. H. H. Beach, C. B. Codrington, and T. G. B. Edgort, Barts., C. Codrington, Esq., M.P., &c. &c.

The serious illness of Sir OSWALD MOSLEY, Bart., M.P. for the north division of Staffordshire, excites great apprehensions among his friends.

The celebrated Dr. CHALMERS and other Clergymen have arrived in town to consult with Government on the subject of endowing the new chapels in Scotland.

Lieutenant-Colonel CAMERON, in command of the Buffs in India, has been displaced from the command. Courts Martial multiply there in a deplorable manner. There are said to be now forty ordered on officers—four on Lieut.-Colonels.

The range of temperature, during the last few days, strikingly exemplifies the variability of our climate. On the evening of the 29th inst. the thermometer stood as low as 45 deg., and on the 7th and 8th instant, at 83 in the shade, being a difference of nearly 40 degrees. Mr. MARSHALL having resigned the office of Master of the Ceremonies at Cheltenham, the election of a successor took place at the Assembly Rooms on Monday. Sir W. BURDETT, Bart., proposed Capt. KIRWAN, and Dr. W. THOMAS, Mr. SISSON. After the poll had continued for two hours, Mr. SISSON gave up the contest, and Capt. KIRWAN was consequently elected.

Intelligence has been received of the demise of the Princess of Tonn and Taxis at Ratisbon. Her Highness was in the prime of life, and sister-in-law to Prince ESTERHAZY, and daughter of the late Baron DOBERGO.

The Princess de LIGNE, whose accouchement was announced a few days ago, died on the 4th inst., at her seat Bel Ceil. She was by birth Marchioness de TRAZIGNES, and scarcely twenty-two years of age. This is the second time that the Prince de LIGNE has become a widower. It is only two years since he lost his first wife at Florence, while on a tour through Italy with her.

Tuesday's Gazette announces that the KING has granted the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom, to the Earl of Gosford, by the title of Baron WORTLINGHAM, of Beccles, Suffolk. The Gazette also announces that his Lordship is appointed Governor-in-Chief of the Canadas, &c. The Noble Earl will embark immediately for Canada. He, together with Sir CHARLES GREY, will be the Commissioners to settle the differences which have sprung up in that colony. The new Commission to inquire into the state of the Church was gazetted on Tuesday. The Commissioners are as follows:—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Lincoln, and Gloucester; Lords Lansdowne, Harrowby, Melbourne, and J. Russell; Sir C. C. Pepps, Sir H. Jenner, Mr. Spring Rice, and Mr. H. Hobhouse.

The Augsburg Gazette, under the head of St. Petersburg, May 18, contains the following:— There is a dearth of political news: yet we are living in the expectation of important events. The re-accession of Lord PALMERSTON to the British Cabinet has caused much dissatisfaction here, as well as at Vienna and Berlin. If he persist in his preceding conduct it may be expected that the Northern Courts will recall their Ambassadors, and suspend for some time their intercourse with England. However, the last advices afford reason to hope that the Noble Lord will adopt a better course. Such a circumstance is of importance at a period when our Court and its allies wish to hinder a French intervention in Spain. In order seriously to deliberate upon the question connected with that measure, our Emperor, and the King of Prussia, & after the Kalisch manoeuvres, are to have an interview at Plozitz, which is expected to be present also at the Conference. The meeting, it is said, is to take place in the last days of September, and will last eight days at most.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, &c. The Rev. Mr. MINNETT, late Curate of Heywood, in the county of Lancaster, to the Incumbency of that Chapelry, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. B. Jameson. Patron, the Rev. G. Hornby. The Rev. AUGUSTUS SHORT, M.A., Censor of Christ Church, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Ravensthorpe, Northamptonshire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. A. P. Saunders, Head Master of the Charter House; Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of that Society. The Rev. G. L. HAMILTON, M.A., Curate of Eglwyscommun and Lansdownen, Carmarthenshire, to the Vicarage of Carew, Pembrokeshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Reece.

OBITUARY.

At Torquay, aged 32, after a lingering illness, the Rev. M. G. Butcher, A.B., Minister of Trinity Church, Newington Butts, and son of R. Butcher, Esq., of the Grass, Rugby, Knifolk. At Busby Rectory, Herts, the Rev. Joseph Rowdey. Lately aged 32, at Sutton Valence, the Rev. John Rigg, B.A., late of St. John's College, Cambridge; Head-Master of the Grammar School, Sutton Valence, and Curate of Leeds, in Kent.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, June 10.—In a Convocation holden this day, the Rev. W. Jacobson, M.A., Vice-Principal of Magdalen hall; the Rev. E. Hawkins, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke; and the Rev. F. A. Faber, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen, were nominated Masters of the Schools for the year ensuing.

In a Congregation holden at the same time the following degrees were conferred:—Bachelor in Civil Law: H. O. Wrench, Worcester.—Masters of Arts: W. T. Marsh, Rev. T. M. Fallow, Rev. E. M'All, Edmund Hall; Rev. G. Woods, Scholar of University; Rev. M. Mitchell, University; Rev. J. L. Wellin, Rev. St. George A. Williams, Jesus; J. Palmer, Rev. T. Carter, Rev. T. R. Barnes, Worcester; the Right Hon. Lord Bosworth, T. James, J. W. W. Tyndale, Christ Church; Rev. R. P. Warren, Exeter; Rev. R. J. Jordan, Bedford; J. Hetherington, Rev. T. Davis, Rev. B. Davis, Rev. L. Miles, Queen's; J. E. Wetherall, Lincoln; W. R. Grove, Brasenose; R. G. Macmillan, Scholar of Corpus; F. R. Langston, Rev. J. Pope, Rev. A. N. Buckridge, St. John's; C. H. Oaks, Merton.—Bachelors of Arts: W. Meiklan, Corpus, grand comp.; J. Adams, Student of Christ Church, grand comp.; W. Smith, Student of Christ Church; C. A. Palmer, Student of Christ Church; E. Dean, Christ Church; W. H. Bayley Christ Church; H. L. Oswell, Christ Church; J. Jones, C. Hulse, A. O. Moresworth, New Inn hall; C. Hodges, D. Wheeler, G. Knight, R. Gardner, St. Edmund hall; R. B. Jones, Jesus; M. H. Vine, Scholar of University; S. D. Shafto, University; C. Hocker, Exeter; A. R. Campbell, Balliol; J. Field, J. Stevens, Magdalen hall; C. R. Barker, Wadham; W. W. Rowley, F. R. Sawyer, Queen's; M. Argles, Postmaster of Merton; C. Y. Crawley, Oriel; T. G. James, Brasenose; G. C. Berkeley, Pembroke; W. H. Ley, Scholar of Trinity; J. S. Austin, Trinity.

The Theological Prize for 1835, on the following subject, "The Death of Christ was a propitiatory Sacrifice, and a vicarious Atonement for the Sins of Mankind," has been awarded to Mr. John Cowley Fisher, B.A., of Queen's college. Congregations will be holden for the purpose of granting Graeces and conferring Degrees on the following days—June: Thursday, the 18th; and Thursday the 25th. July: Thursday, the 2d; and Saturday, the 11th.

A congregation will be holden on Tuesday, July the 7th, solely for the purpose of admitting Inceptors to their Regency. No person will, on any account, be admitted as a candidate for the degree of B.A. or M.A., or for those of B.C.L., or B. Med. (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.

Saturday, the 6th, the following degrees were conferred:—Bachelor in Civil Law: H. Denison, Fellow of All Souls, grand compounder.—Masters of Arts: Rev. H. Jones, Scholar of Jesus; H. Blackall, J. W. Joyce, Students of Christ Church; V. P. Taylor, Christ Church; Rev. W. M. Cowper, W. L. Cox, Magdalen hall; J. S. Brewer, Queen's; S. T. Adams, Fellow of New College; H. S. Powell, Trinity.—Bachelors of Arts: J. Daniel, Christ Church, grand comp.; J. Price, W. Dyke, Scholars of Jesus; R. Williams, Jesus; T. D. Bland, H. L. Knight, Christ Church; R. T. Maddison, University; H. Shepherd, Scholar of Worcester; W. Gilbard, Worcester; E. Ball, Campbell, A. B. G. Hulston, Brasenose; J. Overton, Magdalen hall; T. Holme, W. S. Michel, Scholars of Queen's; W. Andrews, Queen's; C. W. Diggle, Scholar of Wadham; W. B. Bennett, Wadham; W. Hawkins, Exeter; L. N. Izod, S. Rundle, Trinity; E. Grimes, Oriel; G. B. Daubeny, A. O. Fitzgerald, W. F. Sultan, R. Hardy, Balliol.

CAMBRIDGE, June 12.—There will be Congregations on Friday, 3d July (as well as on Saturday the 4th), for the purpose of facilitating the admissions to common M.A. degrees.

The Chancellor's Medal for the best English poem was on Friday last adjudged to Thomas Whytehead, of St. John's college.—Subject: The Death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

At a Congregation held yesterday the following degrees were conferred:—Bachelors in Divinity: Rev. J. F. Isaacson, Fellow of St. John's college; Rev. R. Burgess, St. John's college; Rev. H. Calthrop, Fellow of Corpus Christi coll.; Rev. J. Saunders, Fellow of Sydney Sussex coll.; Rev. C. M. Barne, Fellow of Sidney Sussex coll.—Masters of Arts: J. Hough, Queen's coll.; T. Cotterill, St. John's coll.—Bachelors in Civil Law: Rev. G. Fiske, Corpus Christi coll.; T. E. Price, Clare hall.—Bachelors in Physic: A. R. Brown, A. F. Coope, Trinity coll.; G. Kemp, St. Peter's coll.; S. J. Jefferson, Pembroke coll.—Bachelors of Arts: R. Hilditch, St. John's coll.; J. B. Hartley, Jesus coll.

At the same Congregation the Rev. Richard Williamson, of Trinity college, and Head Master of Westminster School, and the Rev. George Archdall, Master of Emmanuel college, were admitted Doctors of Divinity; and the Rev. Daniel Corrie, of Catharine hall, Bishop of Madras, Doctor in Civil Law, by royal mandate.

At the same Congregation the following gentlemen were appointed Bursary Lecturers:—Mathematical: Rev. T. Gaskin, M.A., Jesus coll.—Philosophical: Mr. Kuhf, M.A., Catharine hall.—Rhetoric: Mr. Overton, M.A., St. John's college.—Logic: Rev. J. Fendall, M.A., Jesus college.

A grace also passed appointing Mr. Earnshaw, of St. John's college, Pro-Proprietor in the absence of Mr. Philpotts.

The following list contains the first class in each year at St. John's College, arranged according to merit, as determined by the late examination:—Senior Sophs: Colenso, Lane, Haslam, Collison, W. H. Smith, Robinson, Urwin.—Junior Sophs: Griffin, Brumby, H. Camsden, Gwynne, Niven, and Kempson, Whitchard, Smalley, Coombs, Renbolls, Gower, Hickman, Martin, J. L. Brown, and Smithson, Tower.—Freshmen: Main and Barlow, Curvey, Drake, Mauley, Docker, Atkinson, Boutflower and Ellis, Blow, Blackhall and Brack, enbury, Kingsley, Fletcher, Mould, Fane, Parkinson, Ealey, Kelk, King, Boddy, Tillyard, T. Wood and Merivale, Budd, Kelly, E. Smith, Darling, Thompson, Pugh; C. Wood, Holdsworth, and Lawson; Pooley, Webber, Metcalfe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A meeting of the Clergy of the Deanery of Southwark was held on Thursday, in the Lady Chapel, St. Saviour's, the Rev. Dr. D'O'RY, Rector of Lambeth, in the chair, when an Address was agreed to be presented to his Majesty, praying him to protect the Established Church by his countenance, and by all constitutional means in his power, from every attempt to deprive it of any part of that property with which it is now lawfully endowed, and upon the preservation of which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, its stability, influence, and efficiency so much depend.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester, it is understood, will hold his triennial visitation in the month of August, and will confirm in all those parts of his diocese in which he has not held confirmations in the last two summers.

The Rev. SAMUEL BLACKALL, Rector of North Cadbury, Somerset, at his last half-year's audit, returned 10l. per cent. from the amount of the tithes due to him from the landholders in that parish.

The Rev. J. E. HARRINGTON, Rector of Sapcote, in the county of Leicester, returned, unsolicited, to his tenants, 10 per cent. on the amount of their respective rents.

It appears from the Report of the Salisbury District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, for the last year, lately published, that at no period since the formation of the Committee has it been in their power to give the particulars of so large a distribution of the publications of the Society. It is as follows:—Bibles, 582; Testaments and Psalters, 460; Prayer-books, 1,220; other bound books, 886; half-bound and stitched, 8,895; cards and papers, &c., 2,718;—Total, 14,761.

A numerous meeting of the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Coventry was held at Meriden on Wednesday, to consider the propriety of addressing the King "upon the dangers which threaten the Protestant Religion, and the Established Church," the Ven. Archdeacon SPOONER in the chair. An address, proposed by the Rev. T. C. ADAMS, was unanimously adopted, which, after expressing full acquiescence "in those wise and salutary measures suggested by the Church commission, appointed under the able and patriotic advice of Sir ROBERT PEEL," humbly, "implores his Majesty's protection against the latitudinarian doctrine, that the appropriation of Church property to general education is an appropriation of it to ecclesiastical purposes, or that there can be safety in any form of education which holds religion to be of minor importance, and which permits not the word of God to be freely and faithfully promulgated; and that the property of the united Church of England and Ireland may never be appropriated, directly or indirectly, to any purposes unconnected with the Established Church."

WORKS ON GARDENING.

Recently published by Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London. 1. THE 2nd edition in f. 8vo., price 6s. cloth lettered, THE VILLA and COTTAGE FLORESTERS' DIRECTORY; Being a familiar Treatise on Floriculture; particularly the Management of the best stage, bed, and border Flowers, usually cultivated in Great Britain. To which are added, Directions for the Management of the Green-house, Hot-house, and Conservatory; with the different modes of raising and propagating Exotic Plants. Interspersed with many new physiological observations, and various useful lists. By JAMES MAIN, A.L.S. "When gardeners are botanists they are always worth being attended to, and Mr. Main's precepts are all founded in true science. We strongly recommend the work."—Atlas.

2. In 8vo. with a coloured Frontispiece, the 2d edition, price 12s. THE GREEN-HOUSE COMPANION; Comprising a general course of Green-house and Conservatory practice throughout the year; a natural arrangement of all the Green-house Plants in Cultivation; with a descriptive Catalogue of the most desirable to form a collection, their proper soils, modes of propagation, management, and references to Botanical Works in which they are figured; Also, the proper treatment of Flowers in Rooms, and Bulbs in Water Glasses.

3. In 8vo., illustrated by several Engravings, 12s. cloth lettered, THE DOMESTIC GARDENER'S MANUAL; Being an introduction to Gardening. To which is added, a concise Naturalist's Garden and English Botanical Companion; or, Catalogue of British Plants, in the Monthly order of their Flowering.

4. The 5th edition, with coloured Plates, price 6s. cloth boards, A CONCISE and PRACTICAL TREATISE on the GROWTH and CULTURE of the CARNATION, PINK, AURICULAS, POLYANTHUS, RANUNCULUS, TULIP, HYACINTH, ROSE, and other Flowers; including a dissertation on Soils and Manures, and Catalogues of the finest varieties of each Flower. By Thomas Hogg.

5. In 8vo., price 10s. 6d. cloth, lettered, F L O R A D O M E S T I C A; Or, The Portable Flower Garden; Being a familiar Description of all Plants now cultivated in Britain, with particular directions for the Treatment of Plants in pots. Illustrated by Quotations from the Poets.

6. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth, lettered, S Y L V A N S K E T C H E S; Or, Companion to the Park and Shrubbery; Describing every variety of Forest Trees and Arboreous Plants, with Directions for Planting.

NEW WORK ON THE EYE.

Just published, price 3s. cloth bds. pp. 55, 8vo. with a Plate, A CLINICAL REPORT on the DISEASES of the EYE. By HUGH NEILL, Surgeon of the Liverpool Ophthalmic Infirmary. Opinions of the Press.

"His history of Diseases of the Eye proves him to be a scientific surgeon, and an excellent operator.... His explanation of the operations for cataract is good."—Ryan's Med. and Surg. Journal, Second Notice. "The report does credit to Mr. Neill.... We would recommend him; to continue it annually."—Renshaw's Med. Journ. "A very able exposition of his practice.... It is an intelligent practical treatise."—Literary Gazette. "The design is indeed valuable one—valuable to the governors of the charity, but infinitely more so to the cause of suffering humanity. It forms emphatically a practical treatise on the diseases of the eye."—Carlisle Patriot. "A very useful work.... On the subject of cataract he writes with great ability.... The author's practice is confirmed by very extensive experience, and affords abundant proof that he possesses a thorough knowledge of the subject."—Bellevue Guardian. "This work must be of great value.... His situation as Surgeon to the Ophthalmic Infirmary gives him the best opportunities for experience."—Liverpool Albion. "He has not mentioned what we know to be the fact (having the publications before us) that the American periodicals speak in the highest terms of his skill, which, under Providence, had given sight to an individual born blind."—Liverpool Albion. "We cannot take leave of Mr. Neill's book without congratulating him on his success as an operating surgeon upon that delicate organ, the eye."—Liverpool Standard. "Mr. Neill's work has received the unlimited praise of nearly all our contemporaries."—Liverpool Chronicle. London: Longman, Rees, and Co. Liverpool: W. Grapel.

Just published, in one large volume 8vo., with an engraved plan of ancient Rome, ROMAN ANTIQUITIES; or an Account of the Manners and Customs of the Romans; designed chiefly to illustrate the Latin Classics, by explaining words and phrases, from the Rites and Customs to which they refer. By ALEXANDER ADAM, LL.D., Rector of the High School, Edinburgh. The twelfth edition, corrected, improved, and enlarged. By the Rev. J. R. MAJOR, M.A., M.R.S.L., Head Master of King's College, School, London.

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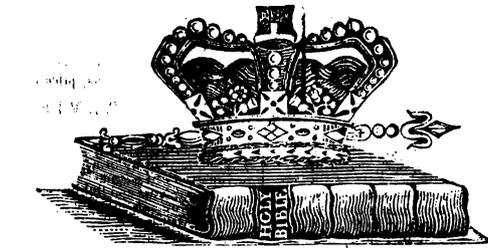
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"FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

VOL. XV.—No. 758.

SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1835.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—On Tuesday next, June 23d, Auber's popular Opera of GUSTAVUS THE THIRD. Principal characters by Messrs. Wards, Templeton, Seguin, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, and Miss Betts.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Last night but one of Madame Malibran in England.—To-morrow evening will be the third of her Opera of LA SONNAMBULA. Amina, Madame Malibran; Elvino, Mr. Templeton. After which, THE RENDEZVOUS. To be concluded with the BLIND BOY.—On Tuesday, there will be no performance.—On Wednesday, Beethoven's celebrated Opera of Fidelio. Leonora, Madame Malibran; on which occasion it is the intention of her Majesty to honour the Theatre with her most gracious Presence.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To-morrow Evening, THE GOLDSMITH, Cardillac, Mr. Haines; Oliver, Mr. Brindal; Margaret, Mrs. Humby. After which, SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES. Billy Lackaday, Mr. Buckstone. To conclude with the new Opera of MARRIED LIFE.—Tuesday, The Beggar's Opera. Captain Macheath, Mr. Anderson. With Teasing Madam Easy; and Good Husbands make Good Wives.—On Wednesday, Paul Pry, Paul Pry (first time), Mr. Buckstone. With Open House; and Good Husbands make Good Wives.—On Thursday, The Comedy of She Stoops to Conquer; with Married Life.—On Friday, The Haunted Tower; with Married Life; and The Queen's Champion.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—Under the Sole Management of Mrs. Nisbett.—Mrs. Nisbett pledges herself to the public, that her Theatre is now one of the coolest in London, owing to her having adopted the "Eastern style of ventilation," which will entirely preclude the possibility of any inconvenience that may arise from crowded houses.—To-morrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the entertainments will commence with a Mythological Extravaganza, called CUPID IN LONDON; or, some Passages in the Life of Love. Principal characters by Messrs. John Reeve, T. Green, Atwood, M. Barnett, Wymann; Mesdames Honey, Harrington, Maxwell, Young, J. Mordaunt. After which, a Petite Comedy called THE DECEITFUL HEIR. Principal characters by Mr. T. Green, and Mrs. Nisbett. To be followed by THE WATERMAN. Principal characters by Mr. John Reeve and Mrs. Honey. To conclude with THE MARRIED RAKE.

COLOSSEUM, Regent's Park.—The New GRAND SCENERY is just opened to the Public, in addition to the various other Exhibitions of this Establishment. NO ADDITIONAL CHARGE.

Admission to each separate Part. One Shilling. To the Whole. Two Shillings. N.B. The figure of Lord Nelson, in his own uniform, and the various orders he wore, is now in the Salon of Arts: the likeness is unexceptionable. Messrs. BRAHAM and YATES, as proprietors of the Colosseum, have the honour to announce that the most EXTENSIVE and MAGNIFICENT PREPARATIONS are in a rapid state of completion for the amusement and gratification of the Public. MONDAY EVENING, the 29th of June, will be the opening night, full particulars of which will be duly given.

SUMMER CONCERTS and PROMENADES—JENKINS' GARDENS, Regent's Park—similar to those established at Vienna and Paris. On WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, between the hours of three and six in the afternoon, by the Proprietors of the Colosseum, and under the direction of M. Laurent, Grand Overtures, Symphonies, and other pieces of the most distinguished Composers, by a Band of fifty Performers, led by Messrs. Colliet, Tolbecque, and Brandoin.—Price of Admission, 2s. 6d.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON.—EXHIBITIONS at the GARDEN.—THE LAST EXHIBITION will take place on SATURDAY, the 4th of July. Flowers, Fruit, or other subjects intended for exhibition must be delivered at this office, on Friday, the 3d, or at the Society's Garden, on the Eastern Arch, before ten o'clock on the morning of the 4th. Fellows may obtain Tickets for the admission of their friends at this office, price 5s. each. The gates will be opened at One o'clock on the days of Exhibition. All Tickets issued at the Garden will be charged 10s. each. 21, Regent-street.

THE THAMES TUNNEL, opposite the end of Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, but on the Rotherhithe side of the River, near the Church.—The works have again resumed.—Notice is hereby given, that the Public may view the TUNNEL every day (Sundays excepted), from Nine in the Morning until dusk, upon payment of One Shilling for each Person. The Archaery is brilliantly lighted with Gas, and the Eastern Arch is now open to the inspection of Visitors, in addition to the Western one. The work is dry, and the descent by the staircase easy.—By order, J. CHARLIER, Clerk to the Company.

N.B. There are conveyances to and from the Tunnel by an Omnibus every hour from Gracechurch-street, and three times daily from Charing-cross, and also by the Greenwich and Woolwich Steam Boats from Hungerford Market, Queenhithe, and Fresh Wharf, at 11, 12, and 4 o'clock.—Walkbrook-buildings, 18th June.

WHITE CONDUIT GARDENS, OPEN EVERY EVENING.—In addition to the attractive performances which have nightly been received with such immense applause, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday will be introduced a series of more splendid nature than any ever before produced; amongst which will be a new GRAND BALLET, with beautiful views painted by that talented artist, Mr. Johnson. Mons. Lanier will dance a Jompie on his head on the top of a pole thirty feet high, supported by Juan De Caste and Mons. Lanaville, surrounded by a superb display of FIREWORKS. Beautiful moving Comedians, &c. &c. For particulars, see bills of the day.—Military and Quadrille Bands will attend as usual.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.—EXHIBITION of the NEW WATER COLOUR SOCIETY. EXETER-HALL, STRAND. Open from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. H. E. DOWLING, Secretary.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-mall.—THE GALLERY, with a Selection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS, and nearly one hundred Portraits of Distinguished Persons in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in enamel, by the late H. Bone, Esq., R.A., is OPEN daily, from Ten in the morning until six in the evening.—Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

LAWRENCE GALLERY, No. 209, Regent-street.—His MAJESTY having been graciously pleased to order the Proprietors to place at the disposal of the Royal Academy, Fifty of the Guinea Tickets, for the Use of the Gentlemen Students of that Institution: they announce that the present Exhibition will close on the 23rd inst., and the Second, consisting of Vandykes and Rembrandts, will open on the 1st of July.

DELAIDE-STREET GALLERY of Practical SCIENCE, West Street.—THIS EXHIBITION, combining Amusement with Instruction, is OPEN DAILY, at Half-past Ten, with a frequent succession of important Novelties, in addition to the other numerous objects of general interest.—Admission 1s.

MONSIEUR DAVID'S HISTORICAL PAINTINGS and DRAWINGS, now EXHIBITING, 6, Leicester-square.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Public are respectfully informed, that this Exhibition will close positively on Saturday, 27th June. The Paintings and Drawings consist of splendid Illustrations of the most prominent occurrences connected with, and arising out of, the French Revolution. Napoleon Crossing the St. Bernard, and the Death of Marat, are conspicuous in these performances of this distinguished artist.—Admission 1s.—Catalogues 6d. These Paintings and Drawings are offered for Sale.

EASILY LEARNED MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—SIMPSON'S PATENT TENOR FLAGOLET, 266, Regent-street, near Oxford-street.—The patronage with which this instrument is honoured by the Nobility and Gentry is a test of its merit. It is a deep rich tone, universally admired, it is easily learnt without the aid of a master, a book of Instructions being given, by which any Lady or Gentleman may teach themselves to play on it, although previously unacquainted with music, and with Simpson's New Upper Joint leathers are prevented from playing it out of tune. Just published, No. 54 of "The Minstrel," a collection of New Operatic and National Airs, for this Instrument, 1s. each.—Flutes of superior tone and workmanship at the lowest prices. Instruments repaired and exchanged.

FOR THE GROWTH of HAIR.—ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, a Vegetable Preparation is the only article that produces and restores hair on bald places; also Whiskers, Mustaches, Eyebrows, &c.; prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey to the latest period of life; changes grey hair to its original colour—frees it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, curly, and glossy. In dressing Hair it keeps it firm in the curl and decorative of riding. To children, it is invaluable, as its application lays a foundation for a beautiful Head of Hair. NOTICE.—The lowest price is 3s. 6d., the next price 2s. 6d., and 2s. 1s. Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," and observe their name and address on the wrapper in lacquer. A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton-garden, Coventry. Counter-signed, (A. E.) ROWLAND. Imprints call their trash the Genuine and omit the (& X) in the signature—Sold by the Proprietors as above, and by respectable Perfumers and Medicine Vendors.

OPERA.—Signor Curioni's Benefit, Thursday next.—BOXES and TICKETS to be had at SAM'S ROYAL LIBRARY, St. James's-street—the only night of the season that Bellini's admired Opera of Norma will be performed. An early application is respectfully requested.—Sams begs to announce that at his Library the best PRIVATE BOXES at Covent Garden, Drury Lane, French Place, and Queen's Theatre, may be hired by the Night. To-morrow, Madame Malibran will repeat the performance in La Sonnambula, and on Wednesday in Fidelio. Each night W. S. has the best Private Boxes for Disposal.

MADAME MALIBRAN, Madlle. Grisi, Madame Garcia, Signori Ivanhoff, Tamburini, Lablache, Messrs. Mochelles, Neate, Puzzi, Bochsa, De Beriot, Coligny, &c. &c. will perform at the MORNING CONCERT of M. HENRI HERZ, on MONDAY Next, the 22d inst. A few Tickets remain unsold, and no more will be issued than the room will conveniently contain.—20, Soho-square.

NEVER yet was there an Appeal made to the British Public in vain: Signor LANZA has embarked in the cause of CHARITY (the Royal Infirmary for Cataract), and without the public support, his loss will be very great indeed; he has engaged every evening for the following CONCERT on the 27th of June, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, and to give one-half, clear of all responsibility, to aid the funds of the above Charity. The Programme, already published, will fully prove that Signor Lanza has spared indeed no expense, and he must now rely wholly on the generosity and good feeling of the British Public.

SIGNOR PUZZI has the honour to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends, that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of June inst. (by special permission), at the residence of the Countess Cornwallis, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, under the immediate Patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke and the Duchess of Cambridge, and the same distinguished Ladies Patronesses as in former years. Signor Puzzi will be assisted by all the eminent Vocal and Instrumental Performers in this country. Signor Puzzi begs respectfully to inform his Patrons that his Concert will maintain its high character for novelty of arrangement.—Subscription Tickets to be had at the residence of Signor Puzzi, 87, Quadrant, Regent-street.

GREAT CONCERT ROOM, KING'S THEATRE.—M. DE BERIOT'S MORNING CONCERT will take place in the above Room, on MONDAY, the 29th of June, 1835.

PART I.—Overture, "Der Freischutz." Weber: Duetto, "Dove vai." Signori Rubini e Tamburini (Guglielmo Tell) Rosini. Solo, Violin, M. De Beriot. Do Beriot. Aria, "While this heart," Madame Malibran (La Sonnambula) Bellini. Grand Duetto for two Pianos, M. Herz and Mr. Benedetti. Herz. Duetto Buffice, "Ma guarda che figura," Madame Malibran e Signor Lablache (La Prova) Puzzi. Aria, "La Semeuse," Madame Garcia (Capuletti) Bellini. Duetto, Signori Lablache e F. Lablache (Cenerentola) Rosini. GRAND DUETTO, Madame MALIBRAN e Madlle. GRISI (being the first time of their singing together in public) (Semiramide) Rosini. PART II.—Sestetto, Made. Malibran, Madlle. Grisi, e Made. Garcia, Signori Rubini, Tamburini, e Lablache (Cenerentola) Rosini. Solo, Horn, Signor Puzzi. Puzzi. Polacca, "Son Vergin vezzosa," Madlle. Grisi (I Puritani) Bellini. New Grand Duetto, Piano and Violin, "Recollections of La Sonnambula" (first time), M. Benedetti, M. De Beriot, Benedict and De Beriot. Ballad, "Upon thy truth relying," Mr. Knight. Cramer. Terzetto, "Le faccio un inchino," Made. Malibran, Made. Garcia, e Madlle. Grisi (by desire) Cimarosa. New Air, "Il Basso" (Il Basso e la Sposa) Benedict and De Beriot. Cadence, "Le Diable," "Tartini's Dream," Madame Malibran e M. De Beriot (by desire) Penseron. Beethoven. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of M. De Beriot, 22, Dover-street; Piccadilly (where Boxes can only be secured); of Mr. Seguin, Regent-street; and of the principal Music-rels.

THE LAST GRAND EVENING CONCERT this SEASON.—Under the immediate Patronage of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge.—KING'S CONCERT ROOM, Hanover-square.—Madame CORRI PALTONI, in conjunction with her Sister Mrs. GRESIN, and Mr. CARD, have the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, their Pupils, and the Public, that their ANNUAL EVENING CONCERT will take place in the above Room, on WEDNESDAY, July 1st. Vocal Performers—Madlle. Grisi, Madame Degli Antonis, and Madame Corri Paltoni; Mrs. Gessin, Mrs. E. Seguin, Miss Hayes, and Miss E. Romer; Signori Rubini, Paltoni, Giubille, Tamburini, and Lablache; Mr. E. Seguin, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Hayes, Mr. J. Barnett, Mr. Sinclair, and Mr. Brahan.—Mrs. Anderson, Pianiste to Her Majesty, will play a Brilliant Rondo; Mr. Mori, a Grand Fantasia; Mr. Card, a new Grand Fantasia on the Flute. The Band will consist of Seventy Performers, from the Philharmonic. And the Airs and Royal Academy Orchestras. Leaders, Messrs. F. Cramer and Mori; Conductor, Sir Geo. Smart.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Madame Corri Paltoni and Mrs. Gessin, 34, Golden-square; of Mr. Card, 98, Regent Quadrant; and of all the principal Music-rels.

MERCH MEGAN, a popular Welch Air, with Variations, for the HARP or PIANOFORTE. By Miss REYNOLDS. Dedicated, with permission, to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. DANIELLY, 315, Oxford-street.

MARINO FALIERO.—Just published, all the Music in the successful Opera, Marino Faliero, viz.: The celebrated Barcarolle sung by Ivanoff, with Italian and English words; two Arias, by Rubini; two Arias, by Tamburini; Aria, by Grisi; Aria, by Lablache; Duet, by Grisi and Rubini; Duet, by Lablache and Tamburini; Trio, by Grisi and Lablache. The Airs and Quadrilles. Two new Ariettes and four Duettinos, by Gabusse. The Airs from the admired Opera, Fidelio, arranged for the Pianoforte by Mochelles; for Harp, and for Harp and Pianoforte, by Bochsa; for the Violin, by Mori; for the Flute, by Card.—At MORI and LAVENTU'S, New Musical Subscription Library, 28, New Bond-street; where may be had, as soon as published, all the Music from the new Operas.

LA SONNAMBULA, with ENGLISH WORDS, as performed at Drury Lane and Covent Garden, with unbounded applause, by Madame Malibran, Mr. Templeton, &c. &c. Published by T. BOUSEY and CO., Foreign Music Library, 28, Holles-street, Oxford-street.

1. Do not mingle one human feeling. Duet, ditto .. 2s. 6d. 2. All is lost. New Scene, sung by Mr. Templeton .. 3s. 6d. 3. As I view these scenes so charming. Sung by Mr. E. Seguin .. 2s. 6d. 4. Sounds so joyful. Cavatina, sung by Miss Betts .. 1s. 6d. 5. Take you this ring. Duet, sung by Madame Malibran and Mr. Mori .. 2s. 6d. 6. O! I cannot give expression. Duet, ditto, by ditto .. 2s. 6d. 7. Lisa, too, can I wrong her? Quartet .. 2s. 6d. The Opera of La Sonnambula may also be had with the Italian Words, in 10 pieces, from 1s. 6d. to 5s. each; for the Piano Solo, in 3 books, each 4s.; as Duets for ditto, 2 books, each 7s.; for Harp and Piano, 9s.; Harp Solo, in 3 books, 2s. 6d. and 3s. each.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.—Excellent Grouse Shooting.—To be LET, for One, Three, or Five Years, as may be agreed upon, the SHOOTING of GLENDEE. The range is extensive, and more than sufficient for two guns. It affords excellent grouse shooting, also black and red deer, and roe. Glendee is situated on the coast of the Firth of Forth, and the neighbourhood of Fort Augustus, where there is a good Inn. Fort Augustus is 30 miles from Inverness by road, and the steamers on the Caledonian Canal afford rapid and easy communication both with Inverness and Glasgow. Application may be made to Mr. McCue, 22, Fluyder-street, Westminster.

TO BE LET, Furnished, a genteel FAMILY RESIDENCE, delightfully situated on the Southampton water, and about five miles from that fashionable town, particularly well adapted for a Gentleman keeping a Yacht. The house, with conservatory attached, stands in a pleasure garden, and about six acres of three sitting-rooms, seven bed-rooms and dressing-room, with requisite offices of coach-house, stabling for six horses, two walled gardens, and about six acres of meadow land. A post to and from the village daily. Rent £200 per annum. A 'raft of 15 tons may be had, if required.—Letters, post paid, addressed to R. S. T., Post-office, Portsmouth. No Office-keeper need apply.

CIDER, ALE, STOUT, &c.—W. G. FIELD and Co. beg to acquaint their friends and the public, that their genuine CIDER and PERRY, Burton, Edinburgh, and Prestonpans Ales, Pale Ale as prepared for India, Dorchester Beer, and London and Dublin Brown Stout, are in fine order for use, and as well as their FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS, of a very superior class. N. B. London and Dublin Brown Stout, Burton Ale, and Pale Ale as prepared for India, in casks of 18 gallons.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

DAY'S SHORT-NAP BEAVER HATS, 21s., resemble superb fine cloth; a new, elegant, and most gentlemanly Hat; consisting of a compound of good qualities hitherto unknown in the manufacture of Beaver Hats; they need only to be seen to be universally worn. Price 21s. Servants' best Livery Hats, 16s.—251, Tottenham-court-road, west side, two doors from Oxford-street.—N.B. Be particular in the number, 251.

HODGSON'S BRITISH and FOREIGN LIBRARY, 9, Great Marylebone-street. TERMS.

25 5 0 The Year. 3 3 0 The Half-year. 1 16 0 The Quarter. 0 15 0 The Month. Subscribers to this Library are entitled to the immediate perusal of all NEW BOOKS, Magazines, and Reviews. The Subscribers to their NEW READING ROOM are most respectfully informed that it will be opened for their reception on the 1st of July.

HARROW SCHOOLS.—At a Meeting of the Committee for erecting (by subscription) varying from one to five guineas each) a Cenotaph in Harrow Church, to the memory of the late DR. DRURY, held this day:

The Earl of RIPPON in the Chair; It was resolved unanimously— 1. That it is extremely desirable to ascertain, as soon as possible, the sum on which the Committee can rely for carrying into effect an undertaking which has been sanctioned by the enthusiastic approbation of all assembled at the two last Anniversary Meetings, as the nature and extent of their plan must necessarily depend on the amount of subscriptions received.

2. That all Harrovians and friends of the School who have not already subscribed, be earnestly requested to contribute to this fund, and to pay immediately their subscriptions into the Bank of Messrs. Drummond, Charing-cross; or Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street. 3. That the subscriptions received be now published, and that a complete list of the Subscribers be eventually deposited in the School Library. Carlton Gardens, June 11th, 1835. RIPPON, Chairman. * The amount of Subscriptions already received is £252 17s.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, for the Assurance of Persons in any station of Life.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Society's Office, Fleet-street, on Wednesday, the 24th day of June instant. A Notice is hereby given, that Intimations which expire at Midsummer next, of Settlement, for the purpose of Electing six Directors and two Auditors in lieu of those who will go out of office by rotation, and for general purposes. One of the auditors will be chosen by the proprietors, and the other by the assured of two years' standing in the sum of 1,000l. and upwards for the whole term of life. By order of the Directors, June 11. GEORGE KIRKPATRICK, Actuary. Business will commence at 12 o'clock precisely.

HAND IN HAND FIRE-OFFICE, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.—Instituted in 1666. For the Insurance of Buildings, Household Furniture, Stock in Trade, &c., within the Kingdom of Great Britain.

All Persons whose Insurances become due at Midsummer Day, are requested to observe, that their receipts are now ready, and that the money should be paid within fifteen days from that period. No charge is made for the Policy when the sum insured amounts to £300 or upwards. ROBERT STEVEN, Secretary.

PROTECTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 35, Old Jewry, London; Regent-street, corner of Jernyn-street, Westminster; and Wellington-street, Southwark.—CAPITAL, £5,000,000. A Notice is hereby given, that Intimations which expire at Midsummer next, and be renewed within fifteen days thereafter, or they will become void. Receipts for such renewals are now ready at the above Offices, and with the respective Agents to the Company throughout the United Kingdom. WILMER HARRIS, Secretary.

THE RHINE, via ROTTERDAM, at REDUCED FARES.—The well-known splendid Steam-Ship, BATAVIER, of 200 horse power, leaves London every SUNDAY MORNING for ROTTERDAM, and all places on the Rhine as far as Strasburg. Her accommodations are of the most superior description, and the Fares up the Rhine are reduced 25 per cent.; being to Cologne 3l. 8s. 4d. Magon 4l. 1s. Strasburg 4l. 17s. Apply to Mr. W. May, 123, Fenchurch-street; Messrs. Hofmann and Schaub, 4, Vine-street; Messrs. Colman, 61, Charing-cross; Spread Eagle-office, Roper's Circus, or 8, Cornhill.

IN a select and long-established FINISHING SCHOOL, near London, there is now VACANCY for a young LADY, an ARTICLED PUPIL, who may be desirous of completing her education under eminent masters, for the purpose of filling the situation of Governess in a private family. She will be educated and treated in the same manner as the regular pupils, and at the end of the term to be agreed upon, can either remain to assist in the Establishment, or an appointment as a private Governess will be provided for her. The first references can be offered, and the premium will depend on the time required.—Address (post-paid), F. F., Souter's Library, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—MR. MONTEUUIS, the Master of the Bourbourg Academy, near Calais, begs to inform his friends in England that he will come to London on the 23d inst. with some of his English pupils whose time with him is expired, and that on the 4th of July he will return to Bourbourg with the young Gentlemen who may be confided to his care.—Catalogues of particulars and references may be had of Mr. Fowkes, No. 6, Coventry-street, Haymarket, where Mr. M. will reside during his stay in London.—An English Classical Assistant and a Drawing Master wanted.

TO THE CONTINENT.—A WIDOW LADY, of high respectability, would be happy to accompany two or three Ladies, or join a cheerful pleasant Party, an Advertiser has been several Continental Tours, and consequently, this would be an opportunity for travelling abroad that seldom occurs for Ladies, or an Invalid Gentleman. As she wishes her Son and Daughter on this occasion to be of the party, she would not object to take all trouble, and cater for the whole, and the expense might be nearly ascertained by application to B. B., at Mr. Cleaver's, Bookseller, King-street, Portman-square.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A Clergyman having discovered a method of curing himself of a NERVOUS or MENTAL COMPLAINT, of fourteen years' standing, and within two years has had 400 patients in every variety of nervous or mental disease, many melancholy, and some insane, all of whom he has cured, who followed his advice, except five, offers, from motives of benevolence, rather than gain, to cure others, to apply or write (post paid) to the Rev. Dr. Willis, Mr. Rowland, chemist, 280, Tottenham-court-road, from four to five every Wednesday and Saturday.

THE NOBILITY and GENTRY are most respectfully made acquainted that the EXTENSIVE WARE-ROOMS of Messrs. MILES and EDWARDS will present, during the season, the most effective Display of useful and elegant FURNITURE, suitable to every description of building, which has ever been exhibited at one Establishment in this metropolis. Their ECONOMICAL SYSTEM of FURNISHING, so generally known and approved, will be continued, and in no instance will they permit any but their own manufacture to be sold on the premises. The singularly SPLENDID CHINTZES they are now introducing, they flatter themselves will meet with the approbation of the Public: at the same time they consider it necessary to say they are not responsible for any inferior imitations of their designs which are selling by other houses in London as the production of Miles and Edwards.—No. 134, Oxford-street, near Hanover-square.

TOURNAY CARPETS.—This beautiful manufacture can be supplied to any dimensions or design, by LEPWORTH and RILEY, Agents, and Carpet Manufacturers to the King and H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent. A splendid assortment of Carpets, Edinburgh, Saxony, and every other description of British manufacture of the first fabricators—ORIENTAL CARPETS. Their collection is of the most recherche character, among which is one of unusually large dimensions and matchless design.—Ware-house, 19 and 20, Old Bond-street.

ROBERT TULE, Goldsmith, gratefully returns thanks to the Nobility and his Friends for the very liberal support they have afforded him during the last seven years. He trusts that by producing a constant succession of Novelties in the several Branches of JEWELLERY, PLATE, and FANCY GOODS, he may still merit a continuance of their kind patronage.—204, Regent-street, opposite Conduit-street.

ADDRESSED to GENTLEMEN WHO PAY CASH.—The many losses that arise from giving long credit have induced SHOOLBRED and RENWICK, Tailors, 34, Jernyn-street, St. James's, to LOWER their PRICES 20 per cent. to gentlemen who pay cash on delivery. They presume the known reputation of the house, as it regards style and quality, renders comment unnecessary. Scale as follows:—Blue or black dress coats, 3l. 16s., all other colours, 3l. 10s.; blue or black frock coats with silk skirts, 4l. 15s., all other colours, 4l. 10s.; black, or other trousers, 1l. 16s.; keyermore or valencia waistcoats, 18s.

FULLER'S FREEZING MACHINE, by which four different ices can be made in a few minutes, and preserved as often as required; also, the Freezing Apparatus, by which ices can be made by artificial power. The Ice Preserver, in which ice can be kept for any one day, in the warmest season, to prevent the necessity of opening the door except occasionally. Ice Pails, for icing water, butter, &c., and Freezing Powders of various less quality. Fuller's Stone Bed Air. This vessel is constructed upon philosophical principles, and will retain its heat for 24 hours with one filling. The above articles of scientific discovery may be seen on Monday, the 23rd inst. only. Jernyn-street, six doors from St. James's-street, London.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

F. SHEPLEY, Farnham, Surrey, hop dealer. BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED. B. BOARDMAN, Norwich, tailor. BANKRUPTCY. M. WILLIAMS, Neath, Glamorganshire draper. At. Sole, Alderman, bury, London...

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Downing-street, June 19.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Gosford, Sir Charles Edward Grey, Knt., and George Gibbs, Esq., to be His Majesty's Commissioners for the investigation of all grievances affecting His Majesty's subjects in Lower Canada...

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

H. IMESON, Tootley-street, ironmonger.—J. SMITH, Almondbury, Gloucestershire, carpenter. BANKRUPTCY. H. POWELL, Newington Butts, Surrey, linen draper. Atts. Bell and Co., Bow Church-yard—S. M. STABLE, Fenchurch-street, wine merchant. Atts. Tribe, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square—T. WILSON, Barnard's Inn, Holborn, money-lender. Atts. G. RICHMOND, Old Jewry, P. BURKE and Co., Bank-street, butchers. Atts. Ford, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields—T. PICKFORD, Whitechapel, rectifier. Atts. Bennett and Co., Scott's-yard, Lombard-street—W. GRAY, Lambeth New Market, and Lambeth Marsh, Surrey, cheesemonger. Atts. Freeman and Co., Coleman-street—T. CARTER, Berkeley-street, Soho, tailor. Atts. King, Lion's Inn—C. LEA, Houghton, Flintshire, miller. Atts. Blackstock and Co., King's Bench-walk, Temple; Baxter, Wandsworth, P. WHITE, Kingston-upon-Thames, fishmonger. Atts. Lightfoot and Co., Hall; Walmsey and Co., Chancery-lane—H. PARKER, Chichester, wine merchant. Atts. Sowton and Co., Chichester; Sowton, Great James-street, Bedford-row—P. HEWES, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, grocer. Atts. Weymouth, Lower John-street, Golden-square—J. BRADDOCK and S. BARNES, Oldham, machine makers. Atts. Stubbs and Co., Birmingham; Norton and Co., Gray's Inn; Rowley and Co., Manchester—C. PRESTON, Fishergate, Yorkshire, glass manufacturer. Atts. W. F. Thomson and Hill, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn; Blanchard and Co., York—J. BRITTON, Kingston-upon-Hull, hop and seed merchant. Atts. Shaw, Ely-place, Holborn; and Richardson, Hull—J. M. CORTHOON, March, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, sheep salesman. Atts. Alexander and Co., Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn; Fisher, Huntingdon—J. M. WOOD, Norwich, painter. Atts. Taylor, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn; Skapper, Norwich. B. TAPSCOTT, Overy Saint Mary, Bessingham, currier. Atts. Butler, King's Bench-walk, Temple; Gidley and Co., Exeter—R. GOUGH, Gonzalesbury, Somersetshire, land surveyor. Atts. Clarke and Co., Lincoln's Inn-fields; Phillips, Bristol—W. INMAN, Birmingham, wire-worker. Atts. Newton, South-square, Gray's Inn; Harrison, Birmingham.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The Duke of WELLINGTON withdrew his motion, of which he had given notice, relative to the Order in Council on the Foreign Enlistment Act.—The second reading of the Universities Bill, at the request of the Duke of WELLINGTON, was postponed by the Earl of RAIBON till the 24th inst.

The report of their Lordships' Committee on the subject of the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament was brought up and agreed to, after a discussion and a division on a motion of the Earl of MALMESBURY, to omit certain words in the report and insert in their stead "a larger space than was allotted for the accommodation of persons in front of the Throne in the old House," which was rejected by a majority of 30 against 25. An address to His Majesty, founded upon the report, praying for his sanction, was then agreed to.

Lord MALMESBURY, in reply to questions put to him by the Marquess of Londonderry, said that the Order in Council, which was issued on the application of the Spanish Ambassador, and that the Convention which the Duke of Wellington had negotiated between the belligerent parties in Spain had been carried into effect. His Lordship bore his testimony to the wisdom, humanity, and policy of the measure in question.

TUESDAY.

Petitions in favour of the grant to the Scotch Church were presented by the Marquess of BUTE and the Earl of KINNOUL.—The Earl of ROSEN presented a petition from certain individuals at Ballymena, in the county of Antrim, who were totally unconnected with the Protestant Church (they were, in fact, Presbyterians), expressing their fears at the proposed conversion of the property of the Church of Ireland to Roman Catholic purposes. He perfectly concurred in the sentiments of the petitioners.—The Marriage Legislation Bill was reported, and a clause, on the motion of Lord LYONS, added.

WEDNESDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Consolidated Fund Bill, and several private Bills. Some Bills from the Lower House were forwarded a stage, after which their Lordships adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The London and Birmingham Railway Bill was read a third time and passed. The Bishop of EXETER moved for papers forwarded by the Rev. Mr. Stoney to the Commissioners of Public Instruction in October last, being answers to the said Commissioners' queries.—Viscount DUNCANBON consented to the motion, and the papers were ordered.

FRIDAY.

The Bishop of EXETER gave notice that he should, on Thursday next, present the report of the Rev. Mr. Stoney, complaining of partiality on the part of the Irish Church Commissioners.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of the Execution of Wills Bill, which was supported by Lord DENMAN, and opposed by Lord ABERNETHY and the Earl of MALMESBURY. After a brief discussion the further debate was adjourned to Monday, as Lord BROUGHAM had brought forward the motion without notice.

Lord BROUGHAM brought up the report on the Patent Laws Bill, in which certain amendments were proposed. The Noble and Learned Lord moved that the Bill, with the amendments, be printed, and referred back to the Committee for further investigation.

The Earl of ROSEN presented a petition from Sir Harcourt Lees, offering to prove on oath, that there was a conspiracy in Ireland to overturn the Protestant Establishment in that country. His Lordship believed that there were proceedings in Ireland that would have that effect, if not checked.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

On the presentation of a petition from the printers of York, against the repeal of the whole of the duty on newspapers, and enlarging the general character of the Press, Mr. ROBERTS amused the House by a violent tirade against newspapers and their proprietors. The Hon. Member declared the Press to be an immoral and degraded power, conducted by "hired assassins"—by persons who stabbed in the dark—written by individuals who dared not avow their names—and that its destruction would be a national benefit.—The House, on recovering from its amazement interrupted the Hon. Member with cries of "No no," "Not all," &c.

The Ipswich affair was again brought forward, and after a good deal of desultory discussion the individuals taken into custody on the Speaker's warrants were committed to Newgate.—The Municipal Corporation Reform Bill was read a second time.—The Offices against the Person Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—A motion for an address to the King, in pursuance of the resolutions of the Select Committee, for rebuilding the Houses of Parliament, was agreed to.—On the motion of Mr. GRANOVSKY the special report of the Ipswich Election Committee was ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

TUESDAY.

There not being a sufficient number of Members present to take the ballot on some election petitions, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

The order for the consideration of the Worcestershire and Tralee

election petitions was discharged, in default of the attendance of the parties.—Mr. P. SEWARD stated that, in the opinion of the Committee, upon the publication of the evidence taken before the Committee of the Ipswich election petition, it would be inexpedient to publish the entire report; the Committee would have the necessary selections ready by Wednesday next.—Lord J. RUSSELL brought forward a resolution touching the registry of voters, who had been reported from Election Committees as not entitled to be on the register; it was to provide that, on such cases being declared, the Speaker direct that the name be struck off the registry.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply to Mr. TOOKER, said the charter to the London University was under consideration, but as the matter was important he would decline entering into further particulars at the present moment.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Mr. C. BULLER, said that the arrangement respecting the Chancery Commission was of temporary duration, and that the subject was now under the consideration of the Cabinet.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Sir R. PEEL, said that he intended to proceed with the Corporation Reform Bill on Monday.—The Poll Limitation Bill went through a Committee, after an extended conversation, various Members declaring that if a further limitation of the poll took place, there must be an increase in the number of polling places.—The Colonial Passengers' Bill; the Loan Societies' Bill; and the Savings' Banks Bill; the Roman Catholic Marriages Bill, &c., were severally forwarded.

THURSDAY.

Committees to try the Belfast and Carnarvon election petitions, were to have been balloted for this day, but the parties for the petitions not appearing, the order for their consideration was discharged.—Mr. SERRATT reported from the Monmouth Election Committee that Mr. B. Hall, the sitting Member, had been duly returned.

Several petitions were presented. Captain ALSAGER presented one from the Eastern division of Surrey, with 2,000 signatures, against the appropriation clause.—Major BEAUCLEERK observed that, though the signatures were undoubtedly those of respectable individuals, this petition by no means represented the feelings of the county on this subject; and that if the challenge were given, he thought he could produce a petition of a contrary nature, with 6,000, 20,000, or 30,000 signatures.—Mr. FENESTON said if the Hon. Member would only be patient and wait till a dissolution of the Parliament, he would be very likely to experience a more convincing proof than he now entertained of what were the real sentiments of Surrey.

Sir G. GREY, on a petition from Lower Canada, said that as a Commission was about to proceed there, he should he thought, best discharge his duty by abstaining from premature discussions and disclosures.—Mr. LABOUCHERE observed, that he should exert himself to promote the adjustment of all differences between the Canadas and this country.—Sir R. PEEL asked whether the Commission was completed?—Sir G. GREY replied in the affirmative, and afterwards named the additions (Sir C. Grey and Captain Gibson).

Mr. A. JOHNSTON then rose to submit his promised motion regarding Lay Patronage, Scotland, but his progress was checked by the House being counted out.

FRIDAY.

Mr. Sergeant JACKSON presented a petition from several hundred inhabitants of Cork, praying that no further grant of public money might be allowed for Maynooth College. The petitioners complained that the interference of the Roman Catholic Clergy had done away with all freedom of election; and that the Roman Catholics of Ireland were well able to support that establishment, as they paid in voluntary contributions to one man more than would support the College of the other. Everything English and Protestant was the object of increasing and unmitigated attacks by the present race of Priests educated at Maynooth. At every step they were the busiest agents, and the greatest promoters of disturbance.—Mr. O'DWYER said the Protestant Clergy interfered much more, and more mischievously, at elections than the Priests.—Mr. SHAW denied that there was any comparison between the two bodies. The Roman Catholic Clergymen proposed and nominated candidates, and dragged the freeholders to the place of polling in a manner which, if it had been done by Protestant Clergymen, he (Mr. SHAW) should consider most disgraceful. Their power, if not checked, would supersede the power of all law and Government, and spread general confusion and discord throughout the country. (Cheers from the Opposition.)—Mr. O'CONNELL took the liberty of saying that the statements of the Right Hon. and Learned Gentleman were totally false. Was the Right Hon. Gentleman aware that almost all the Protestant Clergy interfered with elections? ("No, no," from Mr. SHAW and other Members.) He would tell them of one where they did, and he could mention names, if he chose. (Cries of "Name, name.") Mr. MAHONY, of Droimere. (Hear.) But he utterly denied the charge against the Catholic Clergy.—Mr. SHAW would call the recollection of the House to a recent occasion, on which the Hon. and Learned Member made the same assertion respecting other correspondence which he (Mr. SHAW) had received. The Hon. and Learned Member then as confidently asserted as he did now that his (Mr. SHAW's) information was false. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman was ever ready and flippant with his confident assertions, which were afterwards disproved. (Hear and laughter.) But what was the result in the case he alluded to when inquiry was made? He would leave that to the judgment of the House. (Cheers and laughter.)—Mr. O'CONNELL (in evident perturbation)—What case do you allude to?—Mr. SHAW.—The case of David Murphy. (Loud cheers from the Opposition.)—Mr. O'CONNELL (much embarrassed) said he would deny that his assertions were disproved in that case. Mr. SHAW's own documents did not substantiate his former accusation. ("Oh, oh," and laughter from the Opposition.)—Mr. SHAW—I leave that to the judgment of the House and the country. (General cheers.)—The petition was then ordered to lie on the table.

Notices of various amendments on the Municipal Corporation Bill were given by Lord STANLEY, Mr. GROTE, and Sir R. INGLIS. Mr. GOUTURN, on the part of Sir R. PEEL, intimated that the Hon. Member for Tamworth would move, as an amendment to the 6th clause of the Corporation Reform Bill, that the payment of rates should be as necessary for the qualification of electors under this Act as under the Reform Act.

On the motion that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, in a rambling speech, moved "That a humble address be presented to His Majesty that a copy be produced of the instructions given to Lord Eliot and Colonel Gurwood upon their late mission to Spain; together with copies of all reports and communications made to the British Government by those Commissioners; and also, for a copy of any convention for the exchange of prisoners proposed, by Lord Eliot, and signed by the Commanders-in-Chief of the armies in the provinces of Guipuscoa, Alava, Biscay, and the Kingdom of Navarre."—Lord JOHN RUSSELL opposed the motion, and, on the suggestion of Mr. O'CONNELL, Mr. DUNCOMBE withdrew it.

Mr. HOWELL BUXFON's motion, "That a Committee be appointed to inquire whether the condition on which the sum of twenty millions had been granted by that House to the slaveowners in the West Indies had been fulfilled, and to report thereon," was withdrawn, after a long speech from Sir G. GREY, in which he pledged himself that the Government would see the whole of the conditions on which the House voted the grant faithfully performed.

In a Committee of the House on Ways and Means, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he hoped, in the course of the present session, to be able to state what ought to be done in respect to the equalization of the duties on East and West India sugars, although the present impost must be continued for the current year. He would, however, submit a motion this session for reducing the duties on East and West India coffee, the produce of British territories.

The reports of the Roman Catholic (Ireland) Marriages Bill, and the Prisoners' Counsel Bill were brought up. Mr. HUME brought in a Bill for the regulation of election expenses in England and Wales, which was read a first and second time. Lord FAIRFAX obtained leave to bring in a Bill, which was read a first time, for repealing the Act of last session respecting Weights and Measures, and substituting other clauses in lieu thereof.

"After a splendid description of Mount Lebanon, as seen from the road from Bairout to Balbec, in M. De Lamartine's Pilgrimage to the Holy Land," says Blackwood's Magazine, "we have an account of the most interesting people who inhabit its magnificent sites: these are the Maronites. There are several very beautiful pieces of poetry scattered through these volumes. The whole work is a succession of landscape pictures. We should not do justice if we did not mention here that Madame De Lamartine, an Englishwoman, has contributed to the work before us some of its most interesting pages—not so picturesque, perhaps, as those of her husband, but strongly marked by that good sense and self-possessing delight which characterize the natives of England, even in their highest raptures." [An English translation of M. De Lamartine's work has just been published by Mr. Bentley. The occasional poetry has been metrically rendered by Miss London.]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The French Papers of Wednesday devote considerable space and attention to the proceedings of the Court of Peers, which on Tuesday assumed a more animated character than they had borne for several days. Carrier, one of the prisoners, had been induced to plead in consequence of certain depositions made by Picot, one of the principal witnesses against the prisoners charged with being concerned in the Lyons riots. It appeared by the showing of Carrier, and the evidence adduced by him in support thereof, that Picot was a police-agent, who had been performing the part of an instigator among the disaffected, encouraging them to acts of open rebellion in order to betray them afterwards to his employers.

The Citizen-King of the French has resolved to imitate the English Government in permitting enrolments for the service of the Queen of Spain. The Moniteur publishes the following:—"The King's intention being to authorise Frenchmen, who may present themselves with such design, to enter the service of her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and to retain, at the same time, the quality of Frenchmen, applications for such authorisation are to be made to the Minister of Justice, conformably to the twenty-first article of the civil code."

The Moniteur publishes also the law just passed for paying to the United States, when satisfactory explanations shall have been received respecting the President's Message of the 2d of December, 1834, an indemnity of 25,000,000f. in execution of the Treaty of the 4th of July, 1831.

Respecting the military operations in the north of Spain, the accounts published in the southern prints continue highly favourable to Don Carlos's cause. According to the Bayonne Phare of the 13th, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and Pamplona, are blockaded by Carlist parties, that intercept all supplies. On the 7th, 200 of the Queen's troops, headed by a Lieutenant-Colonel, went over from Villaba to the insurgents—an occurrence which had made an unfavourable impression upon the Pamplona garrison. Four hundred and fifty men of the Royal Guard, captured by the Carlists, were on the 6th incorporated with their battalions.

The Marquess de Labrador writes to the Quotidienne and Gazette de France to contradict the report that he is about to proceed to London on a mission connected with the "base, cowardly, and infamous project" of sending to Spain a gang of foreigners against his countrymen.

The accounts from Syria and Egypt are afflicting. The arrival of Melomet Ali at Cairo was deemed preparatory to new inflictions on the people of Syria, whose discontent had risen to an alarming height. At Cairo the plague continued to carry off between 700 and 800 persons each day. It had nearly subsided at Alexandria, when all of a sudden it again burst forth with violence.

FRIDAY.

His Majesty has given the proprietors of the Lawrence Gallery fifty guineas for so many tickets, to be placed at the disposal of the gentlemen students of the Royal Academy. The second exhibition will consist of specimens by VANDYKE and REMBRANDT.

According to letters of May 23, from Tunis, the final symptoms of the complaint of the late Dey completely puzzled his physicians, until the examination of his stomach, after his death, when it appeared that he had eaten a sheep's head unknown to them, and against their advice. The same account announces that the foreign Consuls have again submitted to the ceremony of kissing the hand of the new Dey.

The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND has given 100l. towards the erection of the Medical School at Middlesex Hospital, of which his Grace is President.

On account of the low and inaudible tone in which some Members, as well as others connected with the House of Commons, express themselves, it has been suggested that a new officer be appointed, to be denominated "Fugleman of Acoustics;" and who, having been found to possess the ordinary powers of hearing, shall be stationed at a particular point of the House, and shall hold up his hand whenever a Member or clerk shall be inaudible to him.

On Monday morning H. ST. JOHN MILMAY, Esq., the candidate for the representation of Hull on the Conservative interest, was introduced to the electors, at the Music Hall, Jarratt-street. Mr. MILMAY having entered into an explanation of his political principles, resolutions were passed for adopting measures to secure his election. Colonel THOMPSON is the Liberal candidate. The nomination took place on Thursday, and the polling was to commence on Friday.

The King has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Capt. the Hon. H. DUNCAN, R.N. DR. WHITEHEAD AINSLIE, late of the Medical Staff of Southern India has also received the same honour.

We regret to announce the decease of the Duchess of ARGYLL, which took place on the morning of Tuesday. Her Grace had been suffering under continued indisposition for some time past, which medical skill proved unable to alleviate, the fatal disease having been water round the regions of the heart. Her Grace was the Lady CAROLINE ELIZABETH VILLIERS, third daughter to the late, and sister of the present Earl of JERSEY. In 1795 Lady CAROLINE married the present Marquess of ANGLESEY, by whom she had five daughters and three sons. In 1810 this marriage was dissolved by the Scotch Courts, at her Ladyship's suit, and she subsequently married the Duke of ARGYLL. By the first marriage there are living the Earl of Uxbridge and Lord William Paget, the Duchess of Richmond, the Marchioness of Conyngham, the Ladies Crofton, Templemore, and Agnes Byng. The Duchess of ARGYLL was in her 61st year.

We have also to announce the death of the Hon. Judge VANNE LEUR, third Justice of the Court of King's Bench, Ireland, which took place on Sunday morning last, at his residence near Raheny. As a Judge he was an ornament to the Bench; his duties might truly be said to have been performed with sound judgment and strict impartiality, whilst his urbanity of manners and dignified deportment commanded respect from all who witnessed his decisions. In private Judge VANDELEUR was most highly esteemed for his humanity and benevolence, and he died as he had lived—a Christian.—Dublin Dispatch.

We have also to record the death of that highly esteemed gentleman THOMAS CARTER, Esq., which took place on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at Edgcott, in the county of Northampton, where he had resided on his property for forty years. He was in early life private secretary to the Duke of PORTLAND, and sat for several years in Parliament for Tamworth, in Staffordshire, and Callington, in Cornwall.

The Ministerial papers say that Mr. RICHARDS, a Member of the Irish Bar, has received the appointment of Chief Justice of Madras, and is to proceed to India in a week or two. It is also stated that the present Government have avowed a determination to admit the members of the Irish Bar to a full share in the legal patronage of the Crown in India and the Colonies.

It is said that General CHICHESTER, who has served in the Peninsula, is to have the command of a portion of the men now raising in this country to serve in Spain.

A general Agricultural Association is forming, the central point of which is to be in London; the Marquess of CHANOS to be President, and WILLIAM CAYLEY, Esq., M.P., Vice-President.

Wednesday a numerous attendance of Proprietors of East India Stock took place at the India House, for the purpose of electing a Director in the room of Mr. C. FERGUSON, who had disqualified. More than ordinary interest was evinced by the meeting in the proceedings, as this was the first election, since the renewal of the charter, for placing upon the Court of Directors a member from one of the general body of Proprietors. It was also the first time in which the privilege was granted, under the new Act, for absent Pro-

